"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably snow today; Sunday, cloudy; west to variable winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

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ALLIES WILL SEND REINFORCEMENTS TO SOUTH RUSSIA

Expedition Under Orders to Join the Forces There and Occupy Ukraine.

WILL DISPLACE GERMANS

French Premier to Make Statement on Russia and Other Problems.

REDS TERRORIZE OFFICERS

Force Them Under Pain of Death to Train Army — Workers Cowed at Elections.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Premier Clemenceau is preparing to answer some of the questions which the French public has been asking with insistence since the ending of hostilities. The Premier will follow his custom of speaking through the Chamber of Deputies.

This decision is partly due to the fact that within a week the budget for the next three months must be disposed of by the Chamber, and partly to the fact that the Government feels that before the Peace Conference actually begins it should take the people more or less into its confidence.

The chief questions which the public press has been asking, and which the Government will attempt to answer concern demobilization, intervention in Russia, the election of a new Chamber, reconstruction, and the peace itself.

No measure has been adopted yet for demobilization down to a pre-war peace footing, but France has already accomplished considerable in releasing soldiers and restoring them to their homes and industry. Within the next five weeks all classes up to that of 1897, or roughly, one-third of the entire present army, will be out of service. The extreme demands of an immediate peace footing, of course, are not to be considered at this time. Technically the war is not over, and, furthermore, it is not known yet what need will exist after the signing of peace for the use of troops for police purposes in various parts of Europe.

France's Decision Against Intervention.

That subject, of course, chiefly concerns Russia. But military intervention in that country by the Allies on a large scale, such as the anti-Bolshevist part of the Russian population desires, now seems further away than ever. The decision of France is that she cannot undertake intervention alone or without much larger co-operation of the other Allies than they seemed disposed or able to give.

As a matter of fact, no European Government at the present moment cares to risk arousing the opposition of its people to sending large bodies of troops to Russia for a Winter campaign. That political aspect of the case is the chief obstacle of the moment to big-scale intervention. But there are many minor technical difficulties, such as lack of transport.

However, an intervention enterprise on a smaller scale has been determined upon. A strong allied expedition is about to reinforce the expedition already in Southern Russia, and they will take the place of the German troops evacuating the Ukraine.

As to reconstruction, the Government is ready to take the public into its confidence on the plans already adopted, and willing to remove all wartime restrictions on internal trade and industry as soon as possible.

Concerning peace, Clemenceau is expected to say that he finds France in accord with the Allies after his several talks with President Wilson and the delegates of the other countries.

Protest Against Policy on Russia.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The announcement by Foreign Minister Pichon that the Entente policy was not to undertake immediate military intervention in Russia has called forth protests from the Parisian newspapers.

The Temps says that the Allies in permitting the Bolsheviki, with German assistance, to ravage and destroy those sections opposing Bolshevism are sacrificing the peoples who might afford a basis for the reconstruction of Russia.

A representative in Paris of the Esthonian Government is quoted as saying:

"Although the Germans declared on Nov. 14 that they would surrender the power in Esthonia to the Esthonian Government, the requisition of food and raw materials by the Germans continues. Trains carrying foodstuffs pass through Valk under the protection of machine guns. The Germans have not returned

Continued on Page Four.

"IN FLANDERS FIELDS."
The greatest poem of the war as a calendar for 1919 will be given with THE NEW YORK HERALD next Sunday, Dec. 29.—Advt.

SEE THE FLEET IN THE HUDSON from a Fifth Ave. Bus. Nos. 4-5-8.—Advt.

Polish Ultimatum Demands German Trains for Troops

WARSAW, Dec. 27. (Associated Press.)—The Polish Government has issued an ultimatum to Germany demanding the right of passage of Polish troops over German held railways to Vilna, which city is threatened by the Bolsheviki.

The ultimatum was sent to the German Generals Hoffman and von Falkenhayn by General Shedtitsky, Chief of the Polish General Staff, who acted under instructions given him by General Joseph Pilsudski, the military head of the Polish Government.

Owing to the difficulties of communicating with Berlin, the Germans asked an extension of the time in which an answer to the ultimatum was required. The Poles also demand the linking up of the Polish and Lithuanian railways southwest of Bialystok for a distance of twelve kilometers.

If the Berlin answer is unfavorable, the Poles are expected to use all their forces, which are only moderate, to prevent the fall of Vilna to the Bolsheviki. They have requested the aid of the French commander at Budapest, urging a joint expedition.

HOOVER REBUFFS GERMANS' PLEA

Sends Caustic Message for Lancken, Implicated in Cavell Execution, and Rieth.

TELLS THEM TO GO TO HELL

"If I Do Have to Deal with Germans It Will Not Be with That Pair."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A message from Paris today said that Baron von der Lancken and Dr. Rieth, who were prominent in the German administration of Belgium, wired from Berlin to Walter Lyman Brown, Director of the Commission for Relief in Belgium at Rotterdam, that they had been appointed by the German Government to negotiate with Herbert C. Hoover for food supplies, and that they desired Mr. Hoover to advise them when and where he would meet them.

In answer to the request for a conference, Mr. Hoover sent this message: "You can describe two and a half years of arrogance toward ourselves and cruelty to the Belgians in any language you may select, and tell the pair personally to go to Hell with my compliments. If I do have to deal with Germans it will not be with that pair."

Lancken Implicated in Cavell Case.

One explanation of Mr. Hoover's reference to Baron von der Lancken is found in the record of the latter while he was the German Civil and Political Governor of Brussels. It was to von der Lancken that Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, vainly appealed to intercede for Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the Germans on the charge of "treachery."

According to a London dispatch on Dec. 2 the new German Government, in starting an investigation into German crimes in Belgium, the deportation of Belgian workmen, the theft of Belgian machinery and the murders of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt, held von der Lancken, with others, responsible.

In the January issue of Everybody's Magazine, Brand Whitlock, in an article entitled "Belgium, the Closing Curtain," describes many interviews he had with von der Lancken just previous to the entrance of America into the war and the closing of the Commission for Relief in Belgium upon the order of Mr. Hoover.

Dr Reith is mentioned by Mr. Whitlock as being present at several of these interviews and taking part, with von der Lancken, in the affairs of the Belgian Government.

Describing how von der Lancken took the news of the severing of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, Mr. Whitlock, in his article, says:

"When Lancken returned from Berlin I went at once to see him. He received me cordially, and seating himself at his littered desk said that the rupture in diplomatic relations had greatly surprised him and, as if he felt again the shock of that surprise, he sank back in his chair and flung up his hands and exclaimed: 'And great heavens! Why? To what purpose?'

"His blue eyes fixed me with their question, and he went on: 'I was expecting a very strong protest, yes! But not this!'"

Regarding another conversation with von der Lancken along the same lines, Mr. Whitlock continues:

"The next morning I went to see Lancken. When I told him the news, there in that little hot room upstairs at the ministry, he looked grace for a moment, then he said that there was nothing to be done but to bow to the inevitable. He was pleasant, expressed regret at my departure, said that he was glad to say that despite all the difficult and delicate questions we had treated in the two and a half years, our personal relations had always been pleasant, and that he had grown to have a friendship for me. I thanked him for his courtesy. We chatted some time under the absorbing influence of the thought of war between our countries.

"'Good Lord!' he exclaimed, 'friends since the time of Frederick the Second!'"

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use Mcк. & R. CAN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Hotel Carolina now open. Special weekly events in all sports.—Advt.

COUNCIL CALLED TO RECONSTRUCT BERLIN REGIME

Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee Is Expected to Elevate Ledebour and Liebknecht.

HAASE MAY GET HIGH POST

Prediction That Independent Socialists Will Take Full Government Control.

EBERT CRITICISED AS WEAK

New Disorders Are Feared at the Funeral of the Sailors Shot in the Riots.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 27.—The Workmen's and Soldiers' Central Council has been summoned to meet with a view to reconstructing the Government, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende.

This action is supposedly taken for the purpose of including George Ledebour and Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the Government.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, (Midnight,) (Associated Press.)—As a result of today's deliberations, it is believed in some quarters the majority Socialists will retire from the Cabinet and leave the independents in full control of the Government.

The Cabinet was in secret session the greater part of the day. The leading independents in the Government also were in conference, and this gave rise to a rumor that Hugo Haase, the leader of the independent Socialists, would be called on to organize a new Government.

The crisis is likely to continue for a day or two and may meet with an unforeseen solution. Today passed quietly in Berlin.

Promise to Restore Vorwaerts.

Afternoon—The Spartacus faction was still in control late this afternoon of the offices of the Socialist newspaper, Vorwärts, which were forcibly taken possession of by members of the group on Wednesday night. Chief of Police Eichhorn, however, has promised the editors of the newspaper that the invaders of the plant would be ejected by 6 o'clock this evening in order to make possible the publication of Friday's issue by the regular staff.

The seizure of the newspaper was suggested in the course of the demonstration at the palace on Wednesday, when Dr. Karl Liebknecht and other radicals delivered speeches. There were cries of "On to the Vorwärts!" and the demonstrators followed the Red Guard to the printing plant, which was unoccupied, as the day was a holiday.

After the seizure volunteer compositors responded to a call for skilled men, and several of these started up the linotype machines. Sparticide writers provided copy for handbills, which were issued under the caption, "Red Vorwärts."

Meanwhile the Red Guards had posted sentries at the doors and windows to repel invaders. One of these sentries was an unkempt Sparticide carrying a rifle in one hand and an umbrella in the other.

The handbills contained a report of the demonstration and explained the seizure of the newspaper, which was declared to be warranted "under the new law born with the revolution." Another item said: "Vorwärts is the product of the blood and sweat of the German workingman." The newspaper was also referred to as "a lying dog" and "a reptile whose poisonous teeth are now about to be pulled." The retirement of Premier Ebert and Herr Scheidemann and their intimate colleagues was also demanded.

Frederick Stampfer, editor of Vorwärts, called the attention of the Cabinet this morning to the raid and demanded that the Government take prompt action to release the newspaper.

Sailors Taken Into Guard.

Dec. 25.—An eleventh hour compromise with the revolting sailors by the Ebert-Scheidemann section of the Government apparently saved Berlin from an Extremist Christmas today. [Later reports from Berlin are that the Spartacus faction is still the cause of trouble.] The sailors gained more than they sought, and will remain in Berlin as part of the Republican Soldiers' Guard.

The compromise provides that a division of troops from the western front under Lieut. Gen. Lequis, which was sent to Berlin by Field Marshal von Hindenburg in response to an appeal by the Government, will retire and leave the capital under the protection of two volunteer policing organizations which are dominated by the Extremists. The sailors, against whom the soldiers have been antagonistic, are known to be under the special leadership of Georg Ledebour, who was one of the representatives of the sailors in the negotiations yesterday with the Ebert-Haase Government.

The sailors agree not to participate in any future revolt against the Government.

Theodor Wolff, in the Tageblatt, thinks that the Government's capitulation leaves the impression that it is steering a rudderless course. The removal of the troops under General Lequis, he says, may be interpreted as the temporary elimination of the only agency of law and order on which the Berlin bourgeoisie had set its hope.

The Lokal-Anzeiger announces the

Continued on Page Three.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

Creel Has Not Resigned; Back in Paris From Verdun

PARIS, Dec. 27.—George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, returned to Paris tonight from a trip to Verdun and the Argonne region.

Edgar E. Sisson, his principal assistant, who accompanied him, stated that the report that Mr. Creel had resigned was untrue.

REVEALS KAISER'S WAR AMBITIONS

Prince Albert of Monaco Tells of Letters and Talks Showing Ex-Ruler's Bent.

FORECAST WAR ON BRITAIN

"Must Do Everything Over Again," He Said in 1914—Held Czar "in His Hands."

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Prince Albert of Monaco has given to The Associated Press a remarkable letter which he has addressed to former Emperor William, and which promises to rival in some respects the notable revelations made by Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador at London at the outbreak of the war, and Dr. Mühlon, the former Krupp Director.

The Prince's letter gives textually many conversations with the Emperor on his war projects and also a number of letters from the former German ruler to the Prince. The letters are addressed to the Prince as "My Dear Cousin," and are signed "Your Highness' devoted friend, cousin, and admirer, William, I. R."

The conversations between the Emperor and the Prince cover years of intimacy, during which Prince Albert was a frequent guest of the Emperor at Berlin and Kiel and at the Emperor's Summer palace on the Island of Corfu.

The Prince's letter is addressed: "To his Majesty, William II." It addresses the former German ruler, directly throughout as "Sire." The letter recalls their conversations, in which the Emperor expressed his ideas of Germany's future, and then gives the successive steps by which he yielded to the military element.

Protested Reliance on Force.

Explaining the purposes of his letter, Prince Albert writes:

"I speak with serenity after seventeen years of effort to enlighten you upon the only path which would maintain the rival nations within the limits of justice and dignity and would reunite in peace the interests of France and Germany. I speak with firmness of soul in revolt against the spectacle of the plot of force to annihilate law and honor, all the beauties of civilization, and all the conquests of man over the brute.

"It was open to you to become the greatest figure of all time if you had directed your power to repairing the injustice weighing on Europe and given your high authority to the ideals of right, justice, and peace to which mankind is now eagerly turning. But, instead, you maintained the brutal customs of a military monarchy until Germany, which could have won world power based on civilization, has dragged you down in its false ideas and blind folly."

Kaiser Defended Militarism.

Recalling to the ex-Emperor their conversations, the Prince says:

"I was deeply impressed with the talk I had with you when we inaugurated the Observatory of Ledenberg. When I condemned the militarizing of a people as stunting individual development you described to me the advantages of such a form of national education outside of its purely military objects, because, as you said, it relieved men from the heaviness of their bearing.

"This was your conception of the principal end of a system the application of which is terrifying the world. Today in the path of your armies are strewn the marks of this education, which betray the true end of your profound error."

"Although you said to me one day that it was not your right to take a certain action which would have conserved world peace, yet you told me on the yacht Meteor on June 28, 1914, on learning of the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand:

"'Now I must do everything over again.'

"History will recognize in these two manifestations of your conscience the truth of your responsibility for a deliberate war. In an interview I had with you on the same yacht on the morning of the same day I noted certain points disclosing your real purposes when I said to you that I believed the majority of the French supported the idea of a rapprochement with Germany. You answered me with unusual emphasis:

"'Yes, but we must hurry or it will be too late and other arrangements will be necessary to establish the position of the nations of Europe. Here are the Anglo-Saxons understanding their true interests and trying to group themselves in joint protection against the yellow races. Even this year President Wilson and England have used diplomatic language. They understand also that there

Continued on Page Three.

PARTRIDGE INN—Now open; near two fine 18-hole Golf Courses, Augusta, Ga.—Advt.

"BIRD-LOVERS!"—Want to keep the birds with you all winter?——" See top of page 7.—Advt.

WILSON AT KING GEORGE'S BANQUET SAYS HE AND ALLIED LEADERS AGREE; HAS SATISFACTORY CONFERENCES

CONSULTS BRITISH LEADERS

President Closeted Five Hours With Lloyd George and Balfour.

PEACE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Substantial Unity on World League, Freedom of Seas, and Other Issues, It Is Said.

SEES OTHERS AT LUNCHEON

Asquith Present and Principal Parties Represented—Popular Ovations Repeated.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—"Very satisfactory," in President Wilson's opinion, the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES learns, was the conference he held this morning with David Lloyd George, the British Premier, and Foreign Secretary Arthur J. Balfour.

The conference took place in the dining room of the President's suite at Buckingham Palace, and lasted three hours. Nothing has been given out about it, but it is understood that it gave Mr. Wilson the opportunity he desired to state the position of the United States with regard to the great questions to come before the Peace Conference and to hear what British statesmen thought of them. It was a heart-to-heart talk, and it showed a satisfactory similarity between the two points of view.

A large crowd gathered outside the palace while the conference was in progress, at least a thousand persons, and these burst into cheers as President Wilson, accompanied by Commander Sir Charles Cust, the King's Equerry, appeared to drive in a covered automobile to 10 Downing Street to lunch with the Premier. There Mr. Wilson found a very remarkable gathering invited to meet him. It consisted of the leaders of many different schools of British thought—Asquith and Bryce, Arthur Henderson and Lord Crewe, as well as Lord Reading and Bonar Law, Balfour and Lord Curzon.

The luncheon was followed by another long consultation on political affairs. That it was quite as satisfactory as the morning talk may be gathered from an incident that occurred as President Wilson departed. The front door of the Premier's house was thrown open, and Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson were seen coming down the hall. They reached the threshold, and stood there laughing and chatting for a last few words. It was most informal, and spoke eloquently of the good terms on which they were. Mr. Lloyd George stood bareheaded as Mr. Wilson drove away, raising his hat and bowing repeatedly as the crowd that filled Downing Street surged toward him.

Spent Hours in Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 27, (Associated Press.)—Today was chiefly a working day with President Wilson. Five hours were taken up by two conferences with David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, on peace problems. This was the fulfillment of the main purpose of the President's pilgrimage to London.

For three hours in the morning President Wilson sat with Mr. Lloyd George and the Foreign Minister before an open fire in the President's apartment in Buckingham Palace. The second meeting was in the Cabinet room of the Premier's residence in Downing Street. The two sessions were broken by a luncheon at which Mr. Lloyd George gathered about a dozen leading British statesmen of the Conservative, Liberal, and Labor Parties.

Mr. Wilson's conferences with the British statesmen are described in American quarters as having been very satisfactory.

There was a picturesque incident after the luncheon, when President Wilson unveiled a portrait of George Washington, presented to the Premier's residence by Lord Albermarle.

The interest of Londoners in President Wilson continues high. Crowds outside the palace and in Downing Street awaited his coming all day, notwithstanding the rain, and cheered his every appearance. Each time they

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Speeches of King George and President Wilson at State Banquet in Buckingham Palace

LONDON, Dec. 27.—King George, in welcoming President Wilson at the State banquet tonight in Buckingham Palace, said:

This is a historic moment and your visit marks a historic epoch. Nearly 150 years have passed since your Republic began its independent life, and now, for the first time, a President of the United States is our guest in England.

We welcome you to the country whence came your ancestors and where stand the homes of those from whom sprang Washington and Lincoln. We welcome you for yourself, as one whose insight, calmness, and dignity in the discharge of his high duties we have watched with admiration. We see in you the happy union of the gifts of a scholar with those of a statesman. You came from a studious, academic quiet into the full stream of an arduous public life, and your deliverances have combined breadth of view and grasp of world problems with the mastery of a lofty diction recalling that of your great orators of the past and of our own.

You come as the official head and spokesman of a mighty Commonwealth bound to us by the closest ties. Its people speak the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton. Our literature is yours as yours is also ours, and men of letters in both countries have joined in maintaining its incomparable glories.

To you, not less than to us, belong the memories of our national heroes from King Alfred down to the days of Philip Sidney and Drake, of Raleigh and Blake and Hampden, and the days when the political life of the English stock in America was just beginning. You share with us the traditions of free self-government as old as the Magna Carta.

We recognize the bond of still deeper significance in the common ideals which our people cherish. First among those ideals you value and we value freedom and peace. Privileged as we have been to be the exponents and the examples in national life of the principles of popular self-government based upon equal laws, it now falls to both of us alike to see how these principles can be applied beyond our own borders for the good of the world.

It was love of liberty, respect for law, good faith and the sacred rights of humanity that brought you to the Old World to help in saving it from the dangers that were threatening around, and that arrayed those soldier citizens of yours, whose gallantry we have admired, side by side with ours in the war.

You have now come to help in building up new States amid the ruins of those that the war has shattered and in laying the solid foundations of a settlement that may stand firm because it will rest upon the consent of the emancipated nationalities. You have eloquently expressed the hope of the American people, as it is our hope, that some plan may be devised to attain the end you have done so much to promote by which the risk of future wars may, if possible, be averted, relieving the nations of the intolerable burden which fear of war has laid upon them.

The British Nation wishes all success to the deliberations on which you and we and the great free nations allied with us are now to enter moved by disinterested good will and a sense of duty commensurate with the power which we hold as a solemn trust.

The American and British peoples have been brothers in arms, and their arms have been crowned with victory. We thank with all our hearts your valiant soldiers and sailors for their splendid part in that victory, as we thank the American people for their noble response to the call of civilization and humanity. May the same brotherly spirit inspire and guide our united efforts to secure for the world the blessings of an ordered freedom and an enduring peace.

In asking you to join with me in drinking the health of the President, I wish to say with what pleasure we welcome Mrs. Wilson to this country.

I drink to the health of the President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson and to the happiness and prosperity of the great American Nation.

President Wilson's Reply.

President Wilson, in reply, said:

I am deeply complimented by the gracious words which you have uttered. The welcome which you have given me and Mrs. Wilson has been so warm, so natural, so evidently from the heart, that we have been more than pleased. We have been touched by it, and I believe that I correctly interpret that welcome as embodying not only your own generous spirit toward us personally, but also as expressing for yourself and the great nation over which you preside that same feeling for my people, for the people of the United States.

For you and I, Sir—I temporarily—embody the spirit of two great nations, and whatever strength I have and whatever authority, I possess it only so long and so far as I express the spirit and purpose of the American people.

Every influence that the American people have over the affairs of the world is measured by their sympathy with the aspirations of freemen everywhere.

America does love freedom, and I believe that she loves freedom unselfishly. But if she does not she will not and can not help the influence to which she justly aspires.

I have had the privilege, Sir, of conferring with the leaders of your own Government and with the spokesmen of the Governments of France and of Italy, and I am glad to say that I have the same conceptions that they have of the significance and scope of the duty on which we have met.

We have used great words, all of us have used the great words "Right" and "Justice," and now we are to prove whether or not we understand these words, and how they are to be applied to the particular settlements which must conclude this war. And we must not only understand them, but we must have the courage to act upon our understanding.

Yet, after I have uttered the word "Courage," it comes into my mind that it would take more courage to resist the great moral tide now running in the world than to yield to it, than to obey it.

There is a great tide running in the hearts of men. The hearts of men have never beaten so singularly in unison before. Men have never before been so conscious of their brotherhood. Men have never before realized how little difference there was between right and justice in one latitude and in another, under one sovereignty and under another.

And it will be our high privilege, I believe, Sir, not only to apply the moral judgment of the world to the particular settlements which we shall attempt, but also to organize the moral force of the world to preserve those settlements, to steady the forces of mankind, and to make the right and the justice to which great nations like our own have devoted themselves the predominant and controlling force of the world.

There is something inspiring in knowing that this is the errand that we have come on. Nothing less than this would have justified me in leaving the important tasks which fall upon me upon the other side of the sea—nothing but the consciousness that nothing else compares with this in dignity and importance.

Therefore, it is the more delightful to find myself in the company of a body of men, united in ideal and purpose, and to feel that I am privileged to unite my thoughts with yours in carrying forward these standards which we are so proud to hold so high and to defend.

May I not, Sir, with a feeling of profound sincerity and friendship and sympathy propose your health and the health of the Queen and the prosperity of Great Britain?

Winter is best for the "Cure" at White Sulphur Springs. From January 1st, through sleepers from New York and return.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

GORGEOUS SCENE AT BANQUET

All Royal Formalities Observed at King's Dinner to Wilson.

LAVISH DISPLAY OF PLATE

Gold Services Worth $15,000,000 Are Brought from Palace Vaults for Occasion.

WORLD PEACE A KEYNOTE

King Expresses Hope of Averting More Wars — President Points to Duty of Nations.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—No more regal setting had ever been arranged in Buckingham Palace than that which greeted President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson when they were escorted into the banquet hall tonight for the state dinner.

Every royal formality which has attended epochal occasions at the palace for two or three hundred years was carried out before and during the banquet. President Wilson with Queen Mary led the procession into the dining hall, preceded by officials of the palace, splendidly costumed, bearing wands and walking backward and making obeisance to the guests.

Immediately behind the President and the Queen came King George and Mrs. Wilson. They were followed by members of the royal family.

At the head of the table twelve persons were seated, with King George in the middle. President Wilson sat at the King's right, and Mrs. Wilson at his left. To the right of President Wilson was Queen Mary, and then the French Ambassador, Princess Christian, the Spanish Ambassador and Princess Patricia, daughter of the Duke of Connaught. At Mrs. Wilson's left sat Princess Mary, the Italian Ambassador, Princess Beatrice, and the Japanese Ambassador, in the order named. The American Ambassador, John W. Davis, had the first place at a side rectangular table on President Wilson's right.

Prior to the dinner President and Mrs. Wilson were escorted from their apartments to the great white drawing room, where the royal family had gathered with their other guests. These guests were presented to President and Mrs. Wilson, and the dinner party immediately proceeded to the dining hall.

Banquet Hall a Scene of Splendor.

The scene as the guests proceeded to the hall was one of splendor. In the dining salon was a great collection of solid gold plate and huge gold ornaments valued at $15,000,000. These had been brought from the vaults for the occasion. One of three buffets contained pieces of plate too large or otherwise too cumbersome for use. These included one piece of great size taken from the wreck of the Spanish Armada.

In color the gold-laden table blended with the decorations in the hall, which are white and gold, with crimson carpet and upholstering to match. The crimson effect was further carried out by the exclusive use of poinsettias as floral decorations. In the balcony at the end of the room was a military orchestra. It was not hidden from view by floral or other decorations. The attendants were in full state dress, which was heavy with gold lace.

The banquet hall, which is 200 feet long by 75 feet wide, was approached by the guests through a state hallway approximately a block long, richly furnished and decorated with paintings and porcelain. The banquet hall occasionally is used for banquets and other purposes, and has a throne at one end.

The main table was arranged so that the backs of President Wilson and King George were toward the throne.

The permanent decorations seemed strikingly simple when compared with the regal table. The only art on the walls was one Gobelin tapestry. On each side six cut glass chandeliers hung from the extremely high ceiling, but for the banquet tonight 128 candles in gold candelabra, each surmounted by a pink silk shade, were used. Other light was obtained from fancy wall fixtures.

Halberdiers in Attendance.

The general body of the guests preceded the royal family and the Presidential and Ambassadorial guests into the banquet hall. They rose and remained standing while the main guests and the hosts entered in pro-

cession. Heading the procession was the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward and other officials in state regalia. Yeomon of the Guard in red Elizabethan costumes and with halberds were in attendance.

Queen Mary wore a cream-colored gown of silk with a long train, and a tiara of diamonds and many other jewels. Mrs. Wilson's dress was black, with spangles, and was made at the White House. She wore very few jewels.

The military and naval officers were in service uniforms and wore their swords. The Ambassadors were in full Ambassadorial uniform. President Wilson and Ambassador Davis wore the usual formal American evening clothes. The British civilian guests wore Court dress and the insignia of many orders.

In his address of welcome to the President and Mrs. Wilson, King George expressed the hope that some plan might be devised by which the risk of future wars might be averted.

The President in his reply said that he had consulted the spokesmen of the British Government and those of France and Italy and that he was glad to say that he had found them to be in accord with his views as to the duty of the nations.

Those at the banquet were:

King George,
Queen Mary,
President Wilson,
Mrs. Wilson,
Princess Mary,
Prince Henry,
Prince George,
Duke of Connaught,
Princess Christian,
Princess Beatrice,
Princess Patricia of Connaught,
Admiral Grayson,
Major Gen. Biddle,
Brig. Gen. Harts,
Lord Herschell,
Sir Charles Cust,
Paul Cambon, French Ambassador;
Marquis Imperiali, Italian Ambassador;
Marchioness Imperiali,
Alfonso Merry del Val, Spanish Ambassador;
Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador.
Viscountess Chinda.
John W. Davis, American Ambassador;
Mrs. Davis,
Vice Admiral Sims,
J. Butler Wright, Counselor of the American Embassy;
Edward Bell, Secretary American Embassy;
F. M. Gunther, Secretary American Embassy;
R. E. Pennoyer, Second Secretary American Embassy;
E. C. Shoecraft, Second Secretary American Embassy;
David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia;
R. B. Stevens, American Shipping Board;
Colonel Endicott, American Red Cross;
Gordon Auchincloss,
Miss Benham, Secretary to Mrs. Wilson;
Colonel S. L. H. Slocum, Military Attaohe of the American Embassy;
The Archbishop of Canterbury,
The Archbishop of York,
Lord Chancellor Finlay,
Premier Lloyd George,
Earl Curzon,
The Marquis of Crewe,
The Earl of Reading, British Ambassador to the United States;
The Earl of Crawford,
The Maharaja of Bikaner,
Viscount Milner,
Lord Haldane,
Viscount Bryce,
Field Marshal Viscount French,
Viscount Northcliffe,
Viscount Jellicoe,
Viscount Cave,
Lord Robert Cecil,
The Bishop of London,
Lord Rayleigh,
Lord Burnham,
Lord Harding,
Lord Weir,
Speaker Lowther,
A. J. Balfour,
Walter Hume Long,
H. H. Asquith,
Winston Spencer Churchill,
J. Austen Chamberlain,
Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa;
Andrew Bonar Law,
Robert Borden, Premier of Canada;
George Nicoll Barnes, Labor Member of Parliament;
William Morris Hughes, Premier of Australia;
Sir Joseph Paton Maclay, Shipping Controller;
Herbert A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education;
Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts,
Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty;
Premier Lloyd of Newfoundland,
The Lord Mayor of London,
Sir Eric Drummond,
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the British Armies,
Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the Grand Fleet;
Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord;
General Sir William R. Robertson,
General Sir Henry Wilson,
General Sir Richard Turner,
General John Monash,
Sir Satyendra Sinha,
Sir Joseph Thompson,
General Geoffrey Fielding,
General Frederick Sykes,
Sir William Wiseman,
Sir Maurice Hankey,
Professor Gilbert Murray,
Montague James,
Dr. Norman Moore,
The Rev. J. H. Jowett,
John S. Sargent,
Rudyard Kipling,
J. A. Spender,
Sir Malcolm Murray,
Viscount Farquhar, Lord-in-Waiting to the King;
Viscount Sandhurst, the Lord Chamberlain;
The Earl of Chesterfield, Master of the Horse;
Lord Stanmore, Lord-in-Waiting;
Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Keeper of the Privy Purse;
Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary to the King;
Sir Derek Keppel, Master of the Household;
Sir Douglas Dawson, the Controller,
Sir William Charles Fitzwilliam, the Crown Equerry;
Sir Arthur Walsh, Master of the Ceremonies;
Sir Harry Verney,
Lieut. Col. Clyde Wigram,
Major Reginald Seymour,
Henry J. Stonor,
The Duchess of Sutherland,
The Dowager Countess of Airlie,
The Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen;
Colonel Frank Dugdale, the Queen's Equerry.

CARLISLE PROUD OF HONOR.

City Where President's Mother Was Born Votes Freedom.

CARLISLE, England, Dec. 27.—The City Council of Carlisle this morning voted the freedom of the city to President Wilson, who will pay a visit here Sunday morning. The Mayor, who moved the resolution, said:

"President Wilson, with matchless statecraft, guided, focussed, and united American opinion on the war. Carlisle and Cumberland are proud of the fact that the President's mother was born and spent her earliest years in this city."

MANCHESTER, Dec. 27.—The Municipal Committee decided today to confer the freedom of the city on President Wilson in the Free Trade Hall, which will accommodate 4,000 persons. It had been originally planned to hold the ceremony in the Town Hall, which holds only 800.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—In declining an invitation of the Mayor of Northampton to visit that town, President Wilson wrote:

"I would, if I could, come to Northampton, not only with pleasure, but with the feeling that I was making a pious pilgrimage to that particular part of England most directly associated with the great manor of Washington, but I would not be entitled to do homage there if I did not act as I suppose General Washington would act and do nothing which took me away from the special duties which brought me across the water.

"My visit to Great Britain must be very brief. The only place I can take time to visit is my mother's birthplace, which, I understand, I can visit without interfering with the special objects of my errand."

LONDON HEART WON BY PRESIDENT'S WIFE

Mrs. Wilson Cheered Everywhere Because of Her Gracious Self, British Writer Says.

MEETS HER COUNTRYWOMEN

Greets Those of High and Lowly Estate at Tea in American Women's Club.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28.—A woman reporter writes in The Daily Chronicle the following account of Mrs. Wilson's visit yesterday to the American Women's Club:

"Mrs. Wilson came to London Thursday as a simple woman of simple ancestry, but as the wife of a great man. The people of London were eager to greet her, and they cheered her because of her husband. Yesterday Mrs. Wilson was cheered everywhere because of her gracious self. No Queen could have a more queenly manner, no great lady could be more gracious, no woman more utterly winning than President Wilson's wife.

"I had a talk yesterday with Miss Benham.

"'She's a perfectly lovely woman,' Miss Benham exclaimed. 'I do not mean only loveliness of face, but loveliness of character.'

"A little later when I was presented to Mrs. Wilson at the American Woman's Club I was conscious instantly of this her appealing charm. As she shook hands with me I realized the difference in her manner from that of the ordinary society woman. There was firmness and strength in her grasp. Her smile was intensely individual, altogether spontaneous, and her voice rich and sweet, with enough suspicion of American accent to give it a distinctive touch, but no suggestion of nasal twang.

"Miss Benham told me that Mrs. Wilson knows London very well, and was extremely happy to be here again. She has enjoyed every moment of her visit. The warm welcome of the crowded streets has been to her a joyous revelation of English friendship. She was surprised to find a gathering of men and women outside the American Women's Club, and her face lit up with pleasure as she alighted with Mrs. Butler Wright, wife of the American Counsel at the Embassy, to take tea with the club members.

"It was a simple tea party, with no speeches and no ceremony. It was such an "at home," indeed, as Mrs. Wilson might visit any day among her friends in Washington, and she liked the ease with which she was able to chat to her countrywomen in London.

"'I cheered you yesterday from St. James Street,' Mrs. Montague Porch [Lady Randolph Churchill] said to Mrs. Wilson. 'I do hope you liked it all.'

"'It was lovely,' Mrs. Wilson responded, eagerly.

"Then came nurses and war workers, for whom Mrs. Wilson had a kindly word, and then more titled women, and so it went on till almost every one in the club had had the honor of presentation. Viscountess Harcourt, Lady Paget, Lady Herbert, Lady Ward, Lady Henry, Lady Baron, Mrs. Walter Burns, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Cora Countess of Stafford, and Mrs. Henry Thornton were some of the women who met the President's wife, but it was a democratic tea party, and women who earn their living were there equally with the rich and aristocratic.

"Mrs. Wilson had heard about the club, and she made the round of it with interest. The visit of the President's wife was like the passing of a gracious Queen in a mediaeval romance. Women who had held her hand for the fraction of a second will account it an honor all their lives. Those who saw her in the street outside will remember her grace and her dignity.

"I think most of us forgot yesterday that Mrs. Wilson was the President's wife. Afterward we agreed that Mr. Wilson's part in settling the world's affairs must be influenced for good by the comradeship of his wife, but at the moment we were only conscious that an American woman had become the living symbol of an American ideal. Mrs. Wilson herself is the most picturesque expression of her husband's ideal that it is character which counts and that beside it rank and riches and power are little things."

Guest of Countess of Reading.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Wilson was entertained at a small luncheon party today by the Countess of Reading. The guests included Mrs. David Lloyd George, Mrs. John W. Davis, wife of the American Ambassador, and Mrs. H. H. Asquith.

Other guests were Miss Benham, Mrs. Wilson's secretary; Viscountesses Harcourt and Erleigh, Lady Wiseman, Lady Mond and Miss Bonar Law.

Mrs. Wilson's automobile on the way to the luncheon came out of Buckingham Palace soon after the President had departed for Downing Street. The automobile went at such a rapid pace that the crowds of sightseers were unable to get more than a passing glimpse of Mrs. Wilson and the other occupants. However, they were cheered lustily.

Mrs. Wilson was the guest of honor at a reception given this afternoon at the American Women's Club. She drove from Buckingham Palace with Mrs. Butler Wright, wife of the Counselor of the American Embassy. She was received at the club, which was decorated with flags and flowers, by Mrs. Curtis Brown, the President, and other officers, including Viscountess Harcourt, Lady John Ward, the Countess of Strafford, Mrs. J. H. Seaverns, and Mrs. George Mower.

After a bouquet of flowers was presented to her Mrs. Wilson joined the club members at tea. A large number of the members were present, including the women members of the American colony in London and the American wives of Englishmen.

A considerable crowd gathered outside the clubhouse, and there were cheers for Mrs. Wilson both when she arrived and when she departed.

On her arrival at the club Mrs. Wilson was conducted to the library where she was received by the officers of the club, including Mrs. Seaverns, Mrs. Moyer, Mrs. E. B. Lane, Mrs. Talbot-Edgar, Mrs. Robert McLellan, Mrs. Frank Wilcox, and Lady Lowther. Among the other guests were Lady Herbert, Lady Barat, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Irwin-Laughlin, and Mrs. Robert Skinner. Altogether some 200 American women, including a large number of nurses and Y. M. C. A. workers, were present.

Mrs. Wilson was dressed in gray chiffon embroidered with jet. She wore a black picture hat trimmed with silver fox and silver roses. She remained at the club about an hour.

CONSULTS BRITISH LEADERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

saw President Wilson they demanded a speech, but each time the President shook his head negatively.

The newspapers today were filled with tributes to President Wilson, which undoubtedly have been the cause of a heightening in his personal popularity in London. It is expected that another great gathering will witness the progress of the President to the Guildhall tomorrow to receive the address of the Lord Mayor.

The Morning Consultation.

At the morning conference, President, Premier, and Foreign Secretary went over the general aspects of the fourteen points of Mr. Wilson's peace program. No particular phase was taken up, the whole discussion being general.

No official announcement was made as to the results of the conference, but it was learned that great progress was made in clarifying certain phases of the President's points which are uppermost in the minds of the British, principally as regards British naval supremacy.

When the President, the Prime Minister, and the Foreign Secretary met in the forenoon in one of the rooms of the President's suite before a cheerful fire, there were no secretaries or documents to lend any air of formality to the discussion. It was an entirely informal conference, intended to develop the most intimate aspects of the situation. The President did a great deal of the talking, and it was said afterward that nothing developed to show that any substantial difference in principle or fundamentals existed.

The discussion ranged about the freedom of the seas, the League of Nations, and the attendant proposal of a reduction of armaments. None of these three subjects was discussed specifically or by itself, as they are considered inseparable in the final analysis. The chief purpose of the conference was to develop any differences of opinion to a point where they could be clarified.

May Give an Inkling Today.

There may be an inkling of the results attained in the address which President Wilson will deliver tomorrow in the Guildhall and in his speech Monday at Manchester. About all that can be said at this time, it is indicated from American sources, is that the President found the spirit of accommodation and open-minded consideration which he expected.

Today's conferences are considered as undoubtedly the most important proceedings in the peace conference negotiations, with the exception of the actual deliberations at Versailles. Out of the results of his personal discussions with the British statesmen, the President is represented as quite confident the groundwork for the further proceedings in Paris will be laid before he departs from England.

The President's plans for returning to France next Tuesday are not fully matured. If necessary he would remain to continue the conferences.

Premier Lloyd George, accompanied by Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary to the Committee on Imperial Defense, arrived at Buckingham Palace at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The day was dark and rainy, but a big crowd had arrived before the Premier made his appearance.

Mr. Wilson was astir early in the morning and was busy with his secretary. There were a number of American callers, and the Duke of Connaught and Sir Richard Herschell visited the palace before the arrival of the Premier. Secretary Balfour walked over from the Foreign Office.

Drive to Downing Street.

The palace conference lasted until nearly 1:30 o'clock, when the conferees left in separate motor cars for the Premier's residence. Mr. Lloyd George passed out at the palace gates first. The crowd of 3,000 persons which, notwithstanding the rain, had gathered to see the President, gave him a cheer.

President Wilson, accompanied by Sir Charles Cust, the King's Equerry, followed almost immediately. His car proceeded at a slow pace. The people assembled gave him a hearty cheer, which was repeated again and again as the car passed down the Mall toward the official residence of the Premier. The President acknowledged the cheers by smiling and bowing and lifting his hat.

It was 1:40 o'clock when the President drove up to 10 Downing Street, the tenth of the guests to arrive. He received an enthusiastic greeting from the crowd. Downing Street was thronged with as many people as could find standing room on the sidewalk in front of the Foreign Office, across from the Premier's house. Out into Whitehall the crowd extended, hundreds of people having waited patiently two hours for an opportunity to see and cheer the American President.

The company invited to meet President Wilson at the luncheon at Premier Lloyd George's residence comprised a small gathering of elder statesmen, the personnel including the leaders in the last and the present Government and the heads of three of the political parties, Conservative, Liberal, and Labor.

The luncheon gave occasion for the first visit by ex-Premier Asquith to the Premier's official residence since the Liberal leader resigned his office. Viscount Morley, who retired from the Asquith Cabinet at the beginning of the war on account of his opposition to Great Britain's participation in the struggle, had been invited to the luncheon, but was unable to attend. Another absentee for the same reason was Viscount Grey, who has been living almost in retirement since he left the Cabinet. He is a strong advocate of a League of Nations. William Adamson, Labor member of Parliament, was still another of the invited guests who was unable to attend.

Of the luncheon guests the Earl of Reading was the first to arrive. He was followed by Mr. Asquith, the Marquis of Crewe, John W. Davis, the American Ambassador; Earl Curzon, and Viscount Bryce. The Premier himself arrived next, and after him Arthur Henderson, Labor leader and advocate of a League of Nations, and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Wilson Frantically Cheered.

Premier Lloyd George and Secretary Balfour were cheered by the crowd. As soon as President Wilson's car reached the outskirts of the crowd in Whitehall for the turn into Downing Street a great cheer was raised. Through the lane of people the car proceeded, and drew up at No. 10, about a hundred yards up Downing Street. Rear Admiral Grayson, who escorted the President, stepped out, and was followed by the President himself.

Frantically cheering, the crowd surged past the police right up to the entrance of the house, swarming about the President's car. Mr. Wilson, smiling genially, raised his hat and bowed. The crowd called for a speech, but the President, smiling and waving his hand, disappeared into the house.

The entrance room was decorated for the occasion with palms and red and white flowers. Strips of red carpet were laid from the door to the edge of the sidewalk. Although it had rained during the morning, the gray skies withheld their moisture during the President's drive from the palace. From the public buildings in Whitehall, from the Foreign Office, and from No. 10 the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack waved together.

The luncheon given by Premier Lloyd George gave President Wilson an opportunity of meeting various Government officials and party leaders. It was a purely informal party, which later broke up into groups, who strolled into the adjoining library, where they chatted and joked. When the dining room was cleared Premier Lloyd George returned to it with his guests to receive from the Earl and Countess of Albermarle a copy of the portrait of George Washington painted by Peale in 1783. The original is in the United States Senate.

The object of the presentation was to commemorate the entry of the United States into the present war. The portrait was unveiled by President Wilson. There were no formalities and no speeches. To a representative of The Associated Press, who witnessed the unveiling, Premier Lloyd George pointed out the pictures of Burke and Fox on another wall of the room, saying that the room needed only a picture of Pitt to make complete the group of men who opposed England's policy in the Revolutionary War.

President as a Story Teller.

The President and other members of the party made a critical examination of the picture, which led to a discussion of art. The conversation then drifted to other topics, with the President as the centre of a laughing group. The President began to tell stories, and one in particular elicited much laughter.

"The informality of the American soldier," he said, "is illustrated by an incident related by one of our divisional commanders, General Hale. He and other officers drove into camp in their car past a sentry who did not challenge them as they went by. General Hale returned and asked why the sentry had failed to halt the party.

"'Oh! I know you fellows,' the soldier replied."

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle and the other guests departed after the party returned to the drawing room, leaving President Wilson alone with Premier Lloyd George and Secretary Balfour. The three then went into conference.

As the afternoon wore on the crowd waiting in Downing Street for the President to emerge increased. The people stood patiently in the wet and murky street.

"I wonder if we can get a speech out of him," and "He is sure to say something," were comments of members of the throng.

It was nearly 5:30 o'clock and darkness had fallen when the President came out. He entered his motor car and returned to Buckingham Palace.

As the President appeared at the doorway for his ride back to the palace, a nearby street lamp which shone on his face brought out his features clearly. The crowd raised another great cheer. There were shouts of "Wilson!" and "Good old Wilson!"

The President, his hat off, bowed and smiled. He walked immediately to his car, from which he continued to bow and smile and wave his hand as he drove off. The masses of people in Whitehall were so great that the motor car got through with difficulty, and the cheers of the crowd followed the President until his automobile disappeared.

PEACE CONFERENCE TO OPEN ON JAN. 13

Congress Itself May Be Delayed Until March Because of Germany's Unsettled State.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Daily Chronicle says it is expected that the allied conference in Paris, which will be preparatory to the Peace Congress, will open on Jan. 13 and probably will last until the end of February, so that there is not much prospect of the Peace Congress assembling before the beginning of March.

The news to hand from Berlin during the last few days is very disquieting, and The Chronicle learns that the formation of a Government representative of the whole of the late German Empire, having sufficient authority and strength to conclude a permanent treaty of peace with the allied powers, seems to become more remote every day.

A decision as to the names of the British representatives at the allied conference and the Peace Congress has not yet been arrived at. That, too, awaits the decision of today's counting of votes, at any rate as to the representative to be chosen to speak for British Labor. It has been agreed that not more than five representatives shall be present from each country.

CECIL SEES WIDE FIELD FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Wants Labor Conditions Throughout the World Dealt with by New Instrument.

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LONDON, Dec. 27.—Lord Robert Cecil, who will represent Great Britain on the subject of the League of Nations at the Peace Conference in Paris, said in a statement today:

"It is not only for the prevention of war when it is actually threatened that the League of Nations is required. If it is to be a really effective instrument of peace, it will have many other functions. It will have to consider the difficult question of international disarmament. It must protect the smaller States, particularly those which are called into being by the peace. It must safeguard from oppression and exploitation races which are unable to defend themselves.

"The products essential to the welfare and prosperity of mankind must by its agency be made available for all. Certain localities of international importance must be placed expressly under the tutelage of the league. International rivers and railroad traffic, sea and air, postal, telegraphic and radiographic communications, sanitation, and, above all, labor conditions all over the world can be dealt with safely only by such a body.

"Finally, it will be an organ for the periodical review of those obsolescent treaties which have been the cause for so much friction in times past."

HEAR WILSON PARLEYS ARE PROCEEDING WELL

Peace Envoys Learn of Progress in London—Journey to Italy Jan. 2.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The American Peace Commission announced today that it was in telephonic communication with President Wilson's entourage in London, and that the commission had been advised this morning that the political aspects of the President's visit were proceeding as satisfactorily as the popular reception. At the hour of the announcement the commission was informed that the conferences between the President and Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour were in progress.

President Wilson's program after his return to Paris on New Year's Day has been revised. It now provides that he will leave for Italy twenty-four hours after returning to Paris, as there will be an interval between his return from England and the preliminaries to the Interallied Conference.

An exchange of views is taking place among representatives of neutral countries for the purpose of reaching joint action concerning the method of representation of neutrals before the Peace Congress.

POINCARE ON REPARATION.

Says Germany Must Pay Not Only Money, but "in Kind."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27. — The London Chronicle's Paris correspondent has had an interview with President Poincaré in which the President said:

"We are beginning, as you know, important peace deliberations. I am anticipating a successful conclusion of these labors. Our two nations are agreed on the main lines of the fourteen points. We have desired merely not to bind our hands in respect of freedom of the seas.

"I am confident that Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, who know and like each other and have worked so closely together, will reach a perfect understanding on all essentials."

Referring to devastation the Germans wrought in France the President said:

"The Germans have not only destroyed on a grand scale but have wrecked our machinery systematically. For instance, they have taken away essential parts of machines so that they cannot be used. It is all part of a plan to cripple French industry. They must pay," he declared, solemnly, "not only in money but in kind. That principle of reparation has been recognized by Lloyd George. Otherwise, if they can escape by mere money payments they will inflict new damage upon us by our own machines, while we are procuring new ones."

The correspondent ventured to ask M. Poincaré whether he feared Bolshevism.

"Not for France," he answered, smiling. "Bolshevism is a microbe which attacks defeated countries, not victorious ones."

40 AMERICAN WRITERS DINE.

Northcliffe and Publishers' Association Entertain Correspondents.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Forty American newspaper correspondents who are visiting London with President Wilson's party were entertained today by Lord Northcliffe at The Times office and at dinner tonight by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

The principal speeches delivered at the luncheon were by Baron Burnham, Richard V. Oulahan of THE NEW YORK TIMES, David Lawrence of the New York Evening Post, Herbert Swope of The New York World, Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York.

Lord Northcliffe in welcoming his guests said they would find absolutely no hostility to the United States in England. Momentary instances of irritation had faded away, and in the same way he was certain some of the supposed differences about the coming Peace Conference would disappear in the capable hands the United States and Great Britain had placed them. He added that the American journalists had seen the kind of welcome President Wilson had received in London, and that it was more than remarkable—that it was unprecedented.

Baron Burnham in extending cordial welcome to the guests made a strong plea for the abolition of all censorship. He said that if there had been more real freedom of the press, and if secrets had been more fully revealed, there would have been no war.

Letters of regret were received from John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, and the Earl of Reading, British Ambassador to the United States.

At the dinner tonight Baron Burnham also received the guests. When he had finished this task, however, he excused himself, saying that he had to go to Buckingham Palace to the State dinner for President Wilson. Sir George Riddell then took the chair. The guests included, in addition to a number of London and provincial journalists, Sir William George Tyrrell, Mr. Skinner, the American Consul General, and Sir Roderick Jones, head of Reuters, Limited.

The American journalists will be received at the Foreign Office Saturday morning. Afterward they will be guests at a reception to be given in Downing Street by David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister.

Sir George Riddell, the publisher, in a speech at the dinner tonight said he believed the statements that a censorship had been decided on for the Peace Conference were inaccurate.

"We shall start the conference without censorship," Sir George continued, "but it will be open to the conference to pass resolutions as to certain matters being kept secret. I sincerely hope that they will not take that course. I am assured that the British Government is strongly in favor of complete freedom of the press."

MAY GO TO SWITZERLAND.

President Not Yet Able to Decide Upon a Visit.

BERNE, Dec. 26.—The Swiss Government has received a telegram from the American State Department saying that it had been instructed by President Wilson to thank the Government for its invitation for the President to visit Switzerland.

The President, it was added, was unable to decide at present whether he would be able to accept, but appreciated the invitation as fresh proof of the friendship between the two countries.

VALUE WILSON'S IDEALS.

Much Real Work Done by British in Developing Them, It Is Said.

LONDON, Dec. 27. (British Wireless Service.)—In its comment on President Wilson's visit The Times says:

"The President has learned through the diplomacy of the streets how warm are the hearts of our people toward America. He will learn in other ways how truly English statesmen value the ideals he has done so much to popularize and how much real work they have done in their practical development."

FRANCE TO LIMIT CENSORSHIP.

Clemenceau Plans to Remove Bar from Peace News.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—According to the Temps, Premier Clemenceau intends shortly to recommend to the Cabinet the suppression of the political censorship in France and the retention of control only over military news.

This step, the newspaper adds, probably will be taken before the peace preliminaries begin.

MOVE IN CONGRESS FOR WORLD LEAGUE

Britten, Illinois Republican, Quotes Wilson in Resolution Approving Project.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, a Republican member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, today offered a resolution requesting the Peace Conference at Versailles to create at the earliest practicable moment a "League of Nations that will establish an enduring world peace." Discussing his resolution, Mr. Britten said:

"Unless a League of Nations is established by the Peace Conference the entire world will immediately throw into the discard the contention that America entered the war in order to make the world safe for democracy. America's entrance upon the European war was based upon the high moral plane of 'making the world a fit place to live in,' and this can only be accomplished through a League of Nations powerful enough on land and sea to enforce a just settlement of disputes between nations.

"President Wilson's star of world statesmanship will rise or fall with his ability to bring about an early acceptance of a world league for the prevention of future wars as a lasting proof that our thousands of dead in France and our returning one-legged, one-armed, crippled heroes have not fought under a misconception or in vain. All America stands practically solidly behind the President for an international league which will insure the free use of the seas to great and small nations alike, and which alone can prevent the threatened spread of Bolshevism and anarchy. Less than this would be a mockery to taunt the living relatives of those heroes who made the great sacrifice and a constant shame for an unsettled and insecure world.

"Every German battleship, cruiser, destroyer, and submarine (surrendered and interned) should during its lifetime fly a flag to be adopted by the league and form the nucleus of a world's navy for patrol duty on the high seas and be a standing notice to every nation on earth that the world is sick and tired of wasteful destruction of human life and property and will stand no more of it. The world's navy should be added to from time to time and be continuously maintained on a war basis by the signatories to the league."

The resolution reads:

"To declare the purpose and the desire of the people of the United States for the immediate creation by the Peace Conference at Versailles, France, of a League of Nations to perpetuate the principles of peace and justice in the world.

"Whereas, the President of the United States did on April 2, 1917, personally advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and further that in the defense of right now is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles, and he said further that 'a steadfast concert of peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations'; and,

"Whereas, the President also said 'We are glad to fight for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty'; and,

"Whereas, the Congress on April 6, 1917, declared that a state of war then did exist between the Imperial German Government and the United States of America, which war has since been successfully fought; and,

"Whereas, the allied victors are about to conclude a peace on their own terms; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States do, and it hereby solemnly does request the world Peace Conference at Versailles, France, to create at the earliest practicable moment a League of Nations that will establish an enduring world peace."

CZECH BOUNDARIES FIXED.

Provisional Line as Announced by Allied Commander in East.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 27.—Colonel Vix, Chief of the allied military mission, has transmitted to Count Michael Karolyi, President of the Hungarian National Council, the boundaries of the Czechoslovak State as fixed provisionally by the Commander in Chief of the Eastern Armies until the decision of the Peace Conference.

The boundary lines of the new State follow: Beginning along the northern boundary of Hungary to the western Hungarian boundary to the Danube, along the Danube to Ekzel, to the City of Rimaszombat, thence in a straight line to the River Ung, to Mount Usnok.

LEAGUE ESPOUSED BY CLEMENCEAU

Political Events at Home as Well as Wilson's Visit Forces Public Statement.

THUS FORESTALLS BRIAND

Astute "Tiger" Senses Public Opinion and Expresses Adherence to Wilson Principles.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Although President Wilson's visit and the daily conferences of leading European statesmen have attracted the lion's share of public interest during the last fortnight, there has been great activity in French political circles, marked by one event the importance of which is likely to be far-reaching. It is no less than the virtual conversion of Premier Clemenceau to the support of the League of Nations proposal, with which, it is no secret, he was formerly in scant sympathy.

On more than one occasion the Premier has referred in speeches before the Chamber to "Utopian or overidealistic schemes for the regeneration of humanity," but it is now understood that he has accepted the principle of world reform on lines approximating President Wilson's views of the subject.

Great as has been the President's part in bringing about Clemenceau's change of attitude, the internal political situation has been a hardly less potent influence.

Although the Premier's position as "Pere la Victoire" has made him unassailable in the esteem of the country as a whole, and the army to boot, he has been faced, ever since he acceded to power, by considerable opposition in the Chamber. In addition to the open hostility of the larger Socialist group, which has voted against him on every occasion, Clemenceau has had to reckon with the radical Socialists, many of whom still feel a sympathy which they dare not admit for their old leader Caillaux.

Many, also, would be ready to join in an attack on the Government should a really favorable occasion present itself. Behind this opposition, latent or open, there are intrigues of rival politicians desirous of obtaining or regaining power.

For several weeks there have been rumors that Briand was about to be offered a post in the Cabinet, and the ex-Premier's friends have gone so far as to suggest that an even higher position might be in store for him in the not far distant future.

Meanwhile the Socialists, having failed in an attempt to create difficulties between Clemenceau and Wilson, raised a new outcry on the subject of demobilization, which they declared was being carried out with culpable slowness and difficulty. It was natural for the masses, both of the soldiers and the population, to take the view that the armistice was virtually the same as peace.

There has certainly been a widespread feeling that the demobilization might proceed more rapidly. Well informed political opinion regarded Clemenceau's position as somewhat weakened by the slowness of demobilization, though it is doubtful whether any one who has studied the matter carefully imagines for a moment that the Government could act otherwise in the present juncture. The emboldened opposition prepared for a more determined attack, the basis of which was to be the Premier's refusal to accept the League of Nations.

It was understood that Briand would come out strongly for the project, whose popularity with the country President Wilson's visit has thrown into somewhat unexpected relief—a popularity based on a universal feeling that it really offered a definite hope of avoiding future wars.

But the promoters of the scheme reckoned without the astuteness of the old Tiger, who was fully as quick to realize the trend of popular opinion as themselves. He has cut the ground from under their feet by declaring his adherence to Wilson's proposals and the satisfaction which both he and the President have expressed as the result of their conferences and the accord of views reached thereby has strengthened his position still further.

PERSHING IMPOSES RULES ON GERMANS

Promulgates Regulations for Occupied Territory After Three Weeks of Leniency.

COBLENZ, Dec. 27, (Associated Press.)—General Pershing, commander of the American armies here, gave Germans within the area occupied by Americans further cause today for realizing that they were a conquered people.

After a three weeks' display of leniency, as great or greater than that shown by their own military officials, the American commander promulgated rules of conduct "for the guidance of inhabitants." Strict obedience to the rules was enjoined.

The regulations are modeled after those made by the French, although less drastic. They provide for the registration of every one above the age of twelve years, regulate travel in and out of the occupied zone, limit drinking to light wines and beer, and impose a censorship on the press, theatres, and mails.

COPYING AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Plan That German President Shall Be Free of Congress Control.

GENEVA, Dec. 27. — Reports received from Germany indicate that the present Government there is to constitute a federal republic on virtually the same plan as the United States.

There would be a Congress, composed of two chambers; a Volkshaus, which would be the chamber of representatives, and a Stadtenhaus, or chamber of States, which would take the part of a Senate. The President would be elected by the people and would not be responsible before Congress.

The border States would be completely modified, the privileges of the nobility abolished, and Germany would annex German Austria.

ALL TROOPS IN CAMP TO BE HOME FEB. 1

Baker Explains That Special Requests for Discharge Cannot Be Granted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The War Department has no intention of retaining in service indefinitely any of the troops in camp in this country. The troops are being demobilized as quickly as the machinery of the department will permit. It is the expectation that all the soldiers now in camp will be home by Feb. 1. Secretary Baker gave this information today to Representative Igoe of St. Louis, who asked the intention of the department with regard to the 10th Division.

The War Department and Congressmen and Senators are being swamped with requests for the release of men. Some of them present situations that would be relieved by the release of men from service, but, owing to the number of the requests and the fact that troops are being demobilized at the rate of 200,000 a week, Secretary Baker holds that the requests cannot have special consideration.

Mr. Baker's belief that all the men will be home by Feb. 1 is based on the fact that more than 600,000 men have been released and that only 1,000,000 men now remain in camp. Five weeks remain before Feb. 1 and about 200,000 men are being released each week.

Sixty-eight thousand American soldiers had been returned from overseas Dec. 21, members of the House Military Committee were told today at their weekly conference at the War Department.

Officers were being discharged at a rapid rate, Chairman Dent said, explaining that 32,000 had been released since the armistice was signed. The largest number of discharged officers was in the chemical warfare service and the fewest number in the medical section.

Troop movements from abroad on ships now controlled by the United States are limited to 160,000 men a month, but the department hopes to increase this to 200,000 or 300,000. This increase, Mr. Dent said, depended on how many additional ships could be obtained from the Allies and how many American cargo ships could be converted into transports.

War Department officials also told members of the committee that an investigation by the British of 42,000 German prisoners captured in October in Northern France and Belgium revealed that their ages ranged from 18 to 49 years. Thirty per cent. of the prisoners were youths of 19 to 20 years.

TO LAND TROOPS IN SOUTH.

Four Transports Now on Way Home Ordered to Virginia.

Four transports now on their way across from France with 10,000 troops, some well and others ill or wounded, will land at Newport News to avoid congestion in the hospitals around New York, it was announced yesterday. They are the Aeolus, Ryndam, Princess Matoika, and the Antigine.

Officials of the transportation department of the army at Hoboken said yesterday that a report upon the problem of handling the large number of troops returning from abroad would be issued today.

The United States transport General Gorgas arrived yesterday from Brest and anchored in Gravesend Bay, where her passengers—fourteen officers, seven soldiers, and one civilian—were debarked and taken to Hoboken in a navy tug.

BAKER'S VIEW OF CHEVRONS

Mark of Distinction in Future, Whether Silver or Gold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary Baker has not altered his position in favor of the wearing of war chevrons by all who served in the American Army, at home as well as abroad. He said today:

"Ten years from now the army of the United States will consist of two classes of people, those who served in this war, and those who did not. Men who have nothing on their sleeves will be those who have joined the service after the armistice, and men who were in service during the war, either abroad or at home, will wear the appropriate chevron. It will designate those who were in the forces during the war from those who were not."

TNT DUMPED IN SEA.

Hundreds of Thousands of Tons of High Explosives Made Harmless.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—By order of the Railroad Administration, some hundreds of thousands of pounds of high explosive material, including TNT and picric acid, the property of the French and Italian Governments, is being towed out to sea from South Amboy, N. J., and dumped overboard, thirty-five miles from the Scotland Neck Lightship.

Two hundred and twenty-eight carloads of the explosives had been parked outside of Wilmington for some time awaiting transportation. The authorities at Wilmington were greatly afraid that there might be an explosion that would wipe the city off the map, and appealed to Director General McAdoo, who took the matter up

HINDENBURG CALLS TERMS VERY HARD

Says It May Be Impossible to Carry Out the Conditions of the Armistice.

COMPLAINS OF BLOCKADE

Fallen Idol at Headquarters Is Under an Agent of Workmen and Soldiers.

GROENER EXPLAINS DEFEAT

Thinks Germany Will Retain the Framework of Army and May Adopt Swiss Militia System.

By FREDERICK A. SMITH.
Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune Company.

Mr. Smith was one of five American correspondents who crossed the line into Germany ahead of the American Army, penetrated to Berlin, and returned to Paris after a two weeks' trip. This is Mr. Smith's second dispatch.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—With the Kaiser gone and General Ludendorff in seclusion, Field Marshal von Hindenburg remains probably the sole military idol of the German people, clinging to the command of the German armies at the Great General Headquarters from what he conceives to be a patriotic duty, pending the adjustment of the shattered affairs of the empire and the working out of the terms of armistice.

In a picturesque old castle town Hindenburg is quartered in the Schloss Wilhelmshohe Hotel, whither he moved his headquarters a few days ago from the Spa in Belgium. The veteran warrior is here beside the park across which towers the Wilhelmshohe Castle, the favorite Summer home of the Kaiser, where Napoleon III. was interned after the disastrous Sedan campaign of 1870.

Hindenburg is sadly putting away the checkerboard of which he seemed at one time to have the mastery, while at his side now stands always a delegate from the Cabinet of Six, which supervises his every act but refrains from insisting on countersigning orders. Thus Hindenburg is under the direct control of the "Arbeiter und Soldatenrat," (Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee,) which supervises the acts of the Cabinet of Six.

Gloom at Headquarters.

The great headquarters today presents a gloomy contrast to the former centre where Germany directed the military efforts to inflict Prussianism upon the whole world. A lone sentry outside the reception rooms wears one of those souvenir metal helmets, while inside the officers move about quietly, subdued of voice, strangers to laughter and shorn completely of that air of assurance which so long was characteristic of the Kaiser's workshops of terrorism.

The correspondents were escorted into the presence of Hindenburg by a representative of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council, who while they were received was careful of the conventions and met no cordial greetings. Hindenburg, a giant in stature, looking older than in the most recent pictures, received the visitors with a grave bow and offered them seats.

Depression marked the massively cast features of this veteran warrior in the familiar gray-green army costume. From the collar of his tunic were depending the Order Pour le Mérite and the Iron Cross, but he was wearing no other decorations. He spoke in German, going into the subject with immediate directness, saying:

"You have come to us in time of great sorrow and stress, but I am glad to see you and tell you of the situation confronting us. Our task of withdrawing to the east bank of the Rhine in good order and as fast as possible.

"We are doing our best to carry out the terms of the armistice laid down by Marshal Foch, but the severity of the terms makes it very hard for us to succeed. In fact it may be physically impossible to do all that is asked."

When asked what terms were considered most difficult to fulfill, he responded quickly:

"The delivery to the Allies of so large a number of locomotives and railroad cars in so short a time and to turn this rolling stock over in the time stipulated is impossible, except at the expense of great suffering by the German people."

Hindenburg Hopes to Retire.

Hindenburg was asked what his present plans were and said:

"I've remained at the head of the army because I considered it my duty to remain in order to save my country from chaos. After the army gets home and is demobilized my duty will be done. I am getting to be an old man, and I am ready to retire."

"Is there any probability of other influences gaining control?"

"I cannot discuss political matters, as they are beyond my domain."

When asked what form the army would take, he said he could not forecast, as events must decide, but he suddenly interjected:

"I should like to add in connection with your question about armistice terms that a continuation of the allied blockade on Germany also imposes a great hardship upon us."

As the interview drew to a close Hindenburg said he hoped, now that the war was over, that the German relations with the United States would soon be resumed, and then, as we were starting to leave, added:

"Permit me to say I have been a great admirer of one of your illustrious warriors, General Lee, both as a soldier and as a man."

Hindenburg turned back to his desk with a faint, flitting smile on his stern countenance.

Before the interview, General von Groener, successor of Ludendorff in the post of First Quartermaster General, who was among the leaders in directing the occupation of Russian territory, talked at some length on the conditions in prospect. He is said to have the confidence of the present German Government to a greater degree than Hindenburg. As he began to outline the situation he gazed at the full length portrait of the Kaiser on the wall.

"First we have lost the war, which cannot be denied," he said. "Then we have had unduly severe armistice terms put upon us. I don't believe this armistice was drawn altogether according to the views or wishes of President Wilson or of some others in the Entente. It was drawn by persons altogether unfamiliar with the situation as regards the German Army and country.

"The German Army in the last few weeks of the war was crowded into a narrow bottle extending from Alsace-Lorraine to the extreme north of France and part of Belgium. In this territory the lines of communication, particularly in the Ardennes region, were wholly insufficient for our needs.

Transportation Broken Down.

"To carry out the armistice terms with regard to the rapid withdrawal of our troops we would have to have a complete system of railroads and motor truck and horse transport and great food supplies.

"Marshal Foch far overrated our strength in these respects. In those latter days many people overrated the strength of the German Army. The German soldiers fought magnificently to the very last, but under pressure of the allied forces there was no more breath in them.

"Because we had been able to shuttle men to and from the east to the west Foch thought our railroads were in perfect order, whereas, having been Chief of the Railway Trackage Department, I have reason to know our trackage and rolling stock was sadly depleted. It is impossible to move troops back beyond the allied zone as fast as is expected.

"It was a tendency of German strategy, and in this I think we were wrong, to radiate from the centre to Russia, the Balkans, and even Mesopotamia, thus leaving us with locomotives and cars scattered all over the place."

Figures submitted later indicated that the day the armistice was signed Germany had 2,300 locomotives in France and Belgium, 1,700 in Poland and Lithuania, 600 in Austria-Hungary, and 730 in Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey. On this point Von Groener said:

"I don't think this disposal of our rolling stock was taken into account by the framers of the armistice."

The General added that 50 per cent. of Germany's railway material was out of commission pending repairs, the percentage being double that in peace times. He said further that the railroads were badly needed to carry coal into Germany, especially South Germany, where the great scarcity had been aggravated by the Revolution.

"I myself had foreseen this Revolution for many years," he continued, "and had warned the Government of its approach, but was not listened to, and now, in the last fortnight, I have been appointed here as receiver in bankruptcy. I accepted this work and agreed to work as Hindenburg has done under the new Government, as I felt it was the only way to save the country from Bolshevism and destruction. Bolshevism is today the greatest menace to the German people.

Hopes to Avert Bolshevism.

"When I was in command in the Ukraine I saw its catastrophic effects in Russia. It is the one thing we must all fight against, and that is why all classes except a few extremists on the Left are supporting the present administration. I believe the men now in control at Berlin can avert Bolshevism and maintain order.

"Marshal Hindenburg and I are in completest accord with Ebert, whom we consider a man of the highest ability and sincerity. He and his colleagues are hampered by the attempts of the Berlin Workers' and Soldiers' Council to control the Government. The young Government which Ebert heads is not as yet very strong and has need of our support in the struggle with the anarchistic elements.

"Under no circumstances would we lend our support to Liebknecht and his policies, as they would be the ruination of Germany. With Liebknecht in power, the South German States would split from the north because of long-standing differences between the two sections. Unless Germany is united she cannot pay her debts, and the debts will be large, as I suppose Germany will be called upon to restore Belgium and Northern France."

Von Groener said he believed Germany would eventually have a parliamentary form of government, but as to whether republican or monarchical he would not predict. He said he believed it would be necessary to retain the framework of the German armies in the peace-time establishment, but thought she would not be able to continue to afford many of its less important features and individual units would be reduced materially.

"What the new conditions will bring forth beyond that cannot be foretold. I imagine there will be a militia similar to Switzerland's, though some of us have not always liked the militia idea. There would be the opportunity for universal service, but the training would be short and only for war purposes. All parade drills and other drills would be done away with, but we would have enough men for war."

Groener Praises Hindenburg.

Von Groener paid a high compliment to Hindenburg, saying the Marshal had won the greatest victory when he forced himself to rise above personal considerations and consent to serve the present Government. He said the food problem was made difficult by the returning soldiers, a fellow-officer commenting, "If the soldiers starve, Bolshevism is inevitable."

In militaristic circles it seems to be the belief that the German rulers themselves were planning the establishment of parliamentary rule when the sailors mutinied at Kiel and then rushed southward, setting the match to revolutionary tinder. It is the apparent desire of officers generally, and civilians throughout the country as well, to make it appear that the Kaiser can never come back and that autocracy is finished forever.

However sincere that position may be, it is quite evident that the German Army is now nearly reduced to impotence so far as international war is concerned, there being difficulty now in drawing sufficient strength from its ranks to police the country under the strange mixture of sailors, soldiers, Burgomasters, and holdover Government officers who now direct Germany.

The authority of the soldiers and workers in the field armies differs from that among the troops at home. The field officers retain the right to command, the Soldiers' Council of each regiment merely exercising authority in providing for the well-being of the men themselves, while in the home garrisons, the Soldiers' Councils hold supreme authority, their representatives passing on nearly all orders issued.

HINDENBURG DUGOUT FOUND

Marshal and Kaiser Quickly Ran to Cover at Alarm Signals.

SPA, Belgium, Dec. 10, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—The former headquarters of the Kaiser and his general staff is disclosing some extraordinarily queer facts these days about the men who engineered the world war.

Take, for one, Hindenburg, Germany's superman, around whom reams of poetry have been written disclosing him as a fearless Napoleon leading his troops to victory. As a matter of fact, he spent a great deal of time in a wonderfully constructed "funkhole," or dugout, underneath the grounds of his villa here.

Spa, it may be noted, is almost on the German border and so far from where the battle lines used to be that it was almost a day's journey in a fast motor car to get within sound of the big guns. The Kaiser, too, had a similar hiding place at Neubois, near a comic opera trench system about which he is said to have paraded for the benefit of motion pictures.

At each of their villas there were delicate electrical instruments which would set up a furious buzzing whenever an airplane approached anywhere near. At the first sound from this contrivance Hindenburg and the Kaiser used to run to shelter, it is reported. People who worked about Hindenburg's establishment said that he was continually running for cover.

America's representatives on the International Armistice Commission are now occupying Hindenburg's headquarters, and they were amazed when they discovered this underground refuge. The entrance was through the dining room. From that room a flight of steps led down to a tiled anteroom which, by the way, now serves as a very good pantry for the Americans.

From the tiled room there was another flight of steps that led down to the real dugout. This was blocked by a huge iron door about one inch thick which could be locked from the inside only. Within, it was fastened by a double bolt which would do credit to an American banking establishment.

The dugout was luxuriously equipped. On the floor was a heavy flowered carpet, and a Louis XV. table and chairs added to the artistic arrangement. The walls, which were of corrugated iron, were painted solid white and the whole place was brilliantly illuminated by electricity.

On a little table was an electric fan to keep the Marshal cool in Summer, while an electric stove provided for heat in Winter. The room was about 14 by 12 feet and was protected by from four to six feet of earth above it.

The Emperor's dugout was similar except that it was much deeper under ground and there were two entrances, one through the villa and the other from the grounds. The main entrance was from the house and led down a long flight of steps.

Another touch to the picture was added today when a German resident of Aix-la-Chapelle told the correspondent of The Associated Press that the Crown Prince spent virtually all of his time in amusement.

DUTCH UNDECIDED ON EX-KAISER'S FATE

Decision on His Possible Extradition Has Not Been Reached by the Commission.

HIS CASH CLOSELY WATCHED

Personal Fortune Guarded in Dutch Bank, Whence It Was Sent When He Left Germany.

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMERONGEN, Holland, Dec. 26.—With regard to the possible extradition of the former Kaiser, I understand that the commission appointed by the Dutch Government to investigate the legal aspects of the question is still sitting, and that no decision has yet been reached.

The members of Wilhelm's entourage have expressed the opinion that the Dutch Government will not take any step on its own initiative, though what may be the ground for this idea I am unable to state. But in conversation they have taken a serious view of the possible consequences of the legal steps which have been taken by women whose husbands lost their lives in submarine outrages, because of the fact that these women have acted on the strength of verdicts of murder which Coroners' juries have passed against the ex-Kaiser.

I understand, however, that there is no truth in the report that the Dutch Government has tried to persuade the royal fugitive to leave Holland.

AMERONGEN, Dec. 25, (Associated Press.)—William Hohenzollern, who is much improved in health, attended the usual daily morning religious service in the Bentinck Castle today. The service was conducted by a clergyman from the Moravian Brethren at Zeist. Only the personal suites of the former Emperor and the former Empress were present.

The Bentinck family, which owns all the land in the district, went to the village church, where the Christmas service attracted many of the peasantry.

After prayers in the castle, the former Emperor took the only exercise his health permits—a walk in the corridors inside the castle. In the meantime the former Empress took a brisk promenade in the castle grounds. She looked fairly well, but appeared to be much thinner than when she arrived in Holland.

It is understood on good authority that the former Emperor's personal cash fortune is guarded safely in an important Dutch bank, where it was sent at the time that he quit Germany. The fortune, according to the same authority, amounts to more than £1,000,000.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Rumors that the ex-Kaiser had been assassinated became current in Paris, notably in the Chamber of Deputies, last evening. There is not the slightest confirmation of the report up to the present.

Germans to Stop Munition Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A German press report which reached the State Department today said that the manufacture of ammunition in Germany would stop Dec. 31. Only those manufacturers who could not suspend work without greatly augmenting the number of unemployed are making ammunition.

COUNCIL CALLED FOR BERLIN REGIME

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

formation of a society for the purpose of combating Bolshevism.

The correspondent is informed that at a recent meeting of Berlin bankers one of the questions considered seriously was the problem of fixing the status of the ruble, which is circulating in Germany in greater profusion than the present economic relations with Russia warrant. The bankers are said to have solved the mystery since the exchange of wireless compliments between Hugo Haase of the Berlin Government and Adolph Joffe, recently the Russian representative here.

Berlin was quiet today except for noisy Spartacus demonstrations in the Tiergarten. Dr. Liebknecht and Deputy Ledebour addressed a crowd of about 10,000 persons in the Tiergarten, after which the crowd marched to the former royal palace to demand the overthrow of the Government.

In addition to the damage already reported in Tuesday's fighting, the cathedral is badly scarred by machine gun fire. One of the marble columns forming the background of the monument of Emperor William I. was completely shot away by a battery from a range of 200 feet.

Bodies in Kaiser's Dining Room.

The correspondent inspected the interior of the palace and found that it had been damaged heavily by shell fire. The former royal apartments had been transformed into a revolutionary habitation and signs of confusion and neglect were everywhere. In the private dining room of the former Emperor the correspondent saw the bodies of five sailors killed in the fighting.

The palace is ostensibly under the protection of the revolutionary Government as "national property," but it is doubtful whether the authorities have any control over the hundreds of sailors and soldiers quartered there.

No authoritative list of casualties in the rioting is yet available. Estimates of the number of dead now vary from twelve to sixty. That a great number were not killed is considered extraordinary in view of the extent of the promiscuous shooting by both sides.

Unless the Government prohibits a public ceremony, the burial of the sailors killed in the fighting will be made the occasion of a mommoth demonstration by the Liebknecht party.

MUNICH APPEAL TO WILSON.

German-Americans Ask Food Help —Few Gifts at Christmas.

MUNICH, Dec. 24, (Associated Press.)—A group of Americans of German birth who have been in Munich throughout the war, unable to obtain American passports, met last evening and drew up a petition to President Wilson, asking for quick food relief for Germany and also assistance in communicating with their friends and relatives in the United States.

The meeting was marked by addresses by those who favored asking bluntly for passports, since all are desirous of going to America, but it was decided to postpone this request until later. Steps were considered toward getting in touch with other Americans similarly situated in Germany, especially a colony of native-born Americans in Munich, who have refused to associate actively with the German-Americans.

All such efforts have thus far been frustrated by the police, who have refused to give the addresses of Americans residing here. Appeals by advertisements in the newspapers have also proved futile.

Dec. 26.—Christmas passed more quietly than ever before in Munich. For the first time since the war began the custom of exchanging gifts was almost abandoned or confined to trifles, since every one, rich or poor, is anxious about the future and is inclined to spend as little as possible.

Jewelers and dealers in luxuries have issued a statement asserting that trade has fallen to almost nothing. Joy is felt only by those whose relatives have been demobilized or have returned from the front, but the shadow of the future, with its uncertainty, and the present instability in public life are overwhelming everything.

In anticipation of trouble at some of the political meetings, the Government has organized strong guards to maintain order at any time the Spartacus element may be inclined to become disorderly.

WANT OUR TROOPS IN BERLIN.

Sailors Say Americans and English Alone Can Keep Order.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—"We shan't have peace here until English and American troops come to keep order," is a statement attributed to one of the riotous German sailors in Berlin by the correspondent of The Daily Express at the German capital.

The correspondent says that he talked with a dozen others of the men, who expressed themselves similarly, some of them adding:

"Don't let them send the French, or there will be more fighting."

The correspondent adds that all the lower classes of Berlin are willing to see foreign troops in the capital, feeling that they have nothing to lose and perhaps something to gain by the presence of outsiders.

Richard Barth is quoted by the correspondent as saying that he and his fellow-Cabinet members, Hugo Haase and Wilhelm Dittmann, would not accept the responsibility of ordering an attack on the sailors. The instructions for the attack, he added, were given by Premier Ebert, Philipp Scheidemann, and Herr Landsberg. Barth said that he intended to consult his colleagues and might leave the Government immediately.

The correspondent considers one of the most disquieting factors of the situation the part played by the sailors' wives and sweethearts, some of whom participated in the fighting.

LONDON DENIES GERMAN TALE.

Alleged Order to Shoot Bolsheviki "a Tissue of Falsehoods."

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Reuter's learns that an alleged British Admiralty order regarding Bolshevism in the German fleet, received from Berlin by way of Amsterdam today, is "a tissue of falsehoods."

"The British Admiralty is prepared to take drastic measures against the propagation of Bolshevism in that part of the German fleet remaining in German hands," was what the dispatch said. It quoted this alleged text of the British order:

"Vessels under the red flag will be sunk without warning. Vessels without officers will be dealt with in accordance with the laws of war. If a single man is caught propagating Bolshevist ideas the entire crew of the vessel in question will be shot."

Religious Notices will be found on Page 15.

OVER 1,000 PAID AIDS IN GERMAN LEGATION

Many of Those in the Berne Embassy Draw Considerable Salaries.

THEODOR WOLFF PROTESTS

German Minister Has Scores of Proteges Who Are Employed in Propaganda Campaign.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (via Copenhagen.)—Theodor Wolff, in a weekly review in the Tageblatt, discloses the astounding fact that the German Legation in Switzerland has more than 1,000 persons in its service, most of whom draw considerable salaries. He writes:

"Many of them are employed in the Propaganda Department for enlightening the neutral public. Others happily do not do anything. Von Romberg, the German Minister, does not seem to be responsible for this state of affairs. They simply sent him a lot of protégés who were thought to be too good for the trenches.

"In the Berne Ministry they look at the world with monocled eyes. In free, democratic Switzerland, these darling sons of reactionary Prussia to this day are inflicting their statesmanship on a suffering world, with the result that Germany, despite her thousand diplomats, agents, propaganda makers, economic advisers, and military representatives, has lost every friend in that country.

"A few months ago the Berne police discovered bombs, and, as alleged, quite a lively breed of bacilli for the purpose of spreading renderpest, (an epidemic among cattle.) It is said that these were intended as a present for Italy. The case will be tried in January.

"No matter what the verdict, we advise the Government to write 1,000 letters telling these 1,000 employes in Switzerland that they have been employed long enough. If necessary, ten or twelve might be retained if they are really capable and can act as plausible representatives of republican Germany in Switzerland."

READY TO GIVE UP ALSACE.

Criminal to Go Against Will of the People There, Landsberg Says.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Herr Landsberg, one of the former Socialist members of the German Reichstag, today made a declaration to the correspondent of the Temps at Berne that no thought of revenge would ever come to the majority Socialists, whose only aim was to establish order in the country and rebuild Germany.

The members of the German Government, Herr Landsberg added, believed it would be criminal to go against the will of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, who had been entirely estranged by the execrable politics of the former régime in Germany. He said that these provinces were lost forever to Germany, and, although it pained him very much to say it, he must admit the fact.

Concerning the present situation in Germany, Herr Landsberg said that the danger of anarchy depended in great measure on the great question of revictualing. He added that Bolshevism would never take root in Germany, and that military reaction would not spread to any great extent.

DEFENDS DAIRYMEN'S ACTS.

Counsel Says Legislation Was Sought to Aid Consumers.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo's milk price inquiry brought out yesterday that the Dairymen's League had been active in promoting amendments to the Donnelly anti-trust law and to the penal code. John D. Miller, Chief Counsel to the League, testified that he had drafted three amendments, but declared that they were intended to benefit mutually the consumer and producer.

"The amendments were designed to help the farmers and give an incentive for greater production," said he. "They aided the farmers to make collective sales, without which there was no encouragement to keep up maximum production."

"How does that aid the consumer?" asked Assistant District Attorney Dooling. Mr. Miller replied that if the farmers were prevented from selling collectively their products would have to be sold to an endless chain of speculators and gamblers, whose profits ultimately would come from the consumer. "The amendments permitted the farmers to bargain as one and leave the speculators and gamblers out. The greatest effort of the Dairymen's League has been to get the producer and consumer as close together as possible."

J. C. Day, Public Market Commissioner, wants Governor-elect Smith to promote legislation for food price control on a system similar to the regulation of public utilities. Dr. Day would include in this regulation such fundamental foods as bread, eggs, milk, butter, vegetables and meat. Deputy Commissioner Laura A. Cauble, making this announcement for Dr. Day, said:

"Governor-elect Smith is for it. Making fundamental foods public utilities by act of the Legislature will give the people opportunity to find out what the actual costs of production are, permit them to say whether or not prices are justified, and to regulate prices downward when too high."

SEEK SAFETY IN LEGATIONS.

Members of Former Austrian Royal House Fear People of Vienna.

BERNE, Dec. 26.—Most of the members of the former Austrian royal house, who have remained in Austria, are reported to have sought safety in neutral legations in Vienna because of fear of rough treatment at the hands of the populace.

The Argentinian and Chilean Legations have offered hospitality to a dozen former Archdukes and Archduchesses.

FRENCH OCCUPY MANNHEIM.

Forces Are Sent There to Watch Prison Camp Nearby.

ZURICH, Dec. 27.—A battalion of infantry has occupied Mannheim, by order of Marshal Foch, in order to watch the prison camp near that place, where 10,000 allied prisoners await liberation, according to the Badische Landeszeitung.

The paper adds that this step was taken because of the bad treatment of prisoners, several of whom were murdered.

Mannheim is on the east bank of the Rhine, south of Mayence. It is within the neutral zone east of the Rhine outlined by the terms of the armistice.

TO AVERT HARBOR STRIKE.

Federal Board Hearing Shows Dispute May Wait for Peace.

The New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board held a brief session in the City Hall yesterday to consider the dispute between the New York boat owners and their workmen, which has threatened to tie up the commerce of the port. The owners insisted that the agreement signed before the Arbitration Board last July is in effect until next May, while the union men asserted that they are entitled to an eight-hour day under the ruling of former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

Counsel for the boat owners said that his clients were not present because the Wage Adjustment Board was incomplete through three of its members out of the seven appointed having resigned.

Members of the Marine Workers' Unions, including Paul Vacarelli, spoke at the meeting and told the board that it was not a question of money, but a demand for the eight-hour day, that was the base of the dispute between owners and employes.

Chairman B. M. Squires of the Federal Board, adjourned the meeting and announced that both parties would be notified when their presence was desired again.

In shipping circles late yesterday it was thought unlikely that there would be a strike until the peace treaty had been signed and the war declared to be officially ended.

Pfizer Admits $136,331 Debts.

Charles Pfizer, at one time a wealthy horseman, and son of the founder of the chemical business of Charles Pfizer & Co., filed a confession of judgment in the Supreme Court yesterday for $136,331 in favor of Emile Pfizer on the ground that between 1913 and 1914 the latter paid debts for him aggregating $106,412, on which the interest is $29,919. Pfizer testified in supplementary proceedings in 1915 that he was worth $1,500,000 in 1911, of which $500,000 was his interest in the drug business, but that in four years he had lost $850,000.

REVEALS KAISER'S WAR AMBITIONS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

is nothing to do with Germany, but to accept her as she is."

After thus quoting the Emperor's language, Prince Albert adds:

"You afterward talked at length to convince me that you had no bad sentiment toward France or any one, and you remarked to me that you might have fallen upon Russia when she was ruined by her war with Japan, and upon France when 300,000 French soldiers were in hospitals. When I answered you that France's pacific intentions were shown by the tendency to reduce her military forces, you had nothing more to say."

Forecast War With Britain.

The Prince then relates a sensational conversation in which the Emperor, pointing to a British squadron visiting Kiel, foresaw the coming of war.

"The transformation of your mentality," the Prince says, "became evident to me in June, 1914, when upon the deck of the Hohenzollern at Kiel you said to me with irritation as you saw the English squadron come to salute you:

"'If they oblige me to make war the world will see what it has never known before.'

"Your mind seemed touched with a last gleam of foresight as these ferocious views took form. Perhaps you still wished to resist the monstrous obsession of those demanding war, for you added:

"'Upon those ships where English officers are about to laugh and dance with our young women they seem very far from dreaming of making war.'"

Sent Generals to Peace Talks.

Prince Albert then relates numerous conversations when the Russian Emperor proposed an international court at The Hague.

"You disclosed to me one day," he says, "your real thoughts on this noble movement in remarking to me with a smile that you were happy to participate in the Czar's conferences, but did so by appointing as your delegates the most vigorous German Generals."

Prince Albert's letter continues:

"I recall also that when I asked your support for the first international marine congress you referred me to Admiral von Tirpitz, for whom the soul of the sailor will never have any respect."

The Prince gives a conversation with the German Crown Prince as showing his attitude toward The Hague tribunal. He writes:

"Talking with the Crown Prince at his Kreuth residence in Bavaria, I complimented you on offering to settle the Casablanca affair before The Hague tribunal. The heir to the imperial throne answered me that the Chancellor had made a mistake in accepting that arrangement, 'because,' said the Crown Prince, 'the French are right in that affair, but a powerful State should never avoid war, even when it is in the wrong, under penalty of losing its prestige.'"

Held Czar "In His Hands."

In another talk with Emperor William, the Prince says, the Emperor remarked that he held the Russian Czar in his hands. In this connection Prince Albert writes:

"In the series of crimes for which Germany must bear responsibility, there is one which will revolt humanity for all time. Nicholas II. was incapable of lying or betraying his allies. He wished to perform his duties, not agreeing with your wishes, although you told me you held him in your hands.

"Nicholas eluded your suggestions, but was assassinated by your Bolshevist accomplices without your intervening to save him."

The Prince gives extracts of letters from Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador to France shortly before the war, saying:

"Where are they leading us? I fear to a great catastrophe."

One of the Emperor's letters expressed solicitude for the Parisians during the Paris floods. "These are the same Parisians," says the Prince, "whom you bombarded, killing women and children and the sick."

The Prince relates the following:

"Your son, Eitel Fritz Hohenzollern, showed his ideas of the right of the strongest. He occupied the château at Avricourt, belonging to my Minister to France. A judicial inquiry has established that precious objects belonging to the château were packed and marked for shipment to the Prince's residence."

GIVES ITALY'S SIDE IN JUGOSLAV DISPUTE

Colonel Pizzarello Explains the Controversy Over the Dalmatian Coast Territory.

FIRM IN DEMANDING FIUME

Depredations by Croats, Italian Officer Says, Caused Occupation by Troops.

Colonel Ugo Pizzarello, Chevalier of the Military Order of Savoy and commander of the 10th Infantry Regiment of the Queen's Brigade, who recently arrived from Italy on an official mission for his Government, explained yesterday at the Holland House the chief points of contention between the Italians and the Jugoslavs. He asserted that, as far as reciprocal renunciation was concerned, Italy gave the first example to the Jugoslavs by renouncing two-thirds of the Dalmatian coast, to which it could well lay claim. Colonel Pizzarello's remarks were interpreted by Captain Angelo Fanelli, who was in business in London prior to the war and who accompanied the Colonel to this country.

Colonel Pizzarello through heroic conduct in the war rose from Captain, to his present rank. In the first few days of the war he was responsible for the capture of several mountains of Carnia, whose average height is 8,000 feet. For this he was promoted by the King to Major. Later, with fifty men, in a blinding snowstorm, he captured a Hungarian battalion of 1,000 men. In 1917, at the battle of Ortigari, in the Trentino, he suffered two wounds in the head, but remained at his post twenty-eight hours, leading his men, who conquered the position. Then he collapsed and was sent to the hospital, where, in a remarkable operation, fourteen pieces of steel were removed from his brain. For six months he hovered between life and death. On his recovery the King personally awarded to him the Gold Medal of Italy, the highest military decoration in the land, which is possessed by only twenty-six persons.

"Fiume and the Dalmatian coast are the main questions of contention," said Colonel Pizzarello. "Fiume has a population of 50,000, of which 38,000 are Italians. The rest are Hungarians and Croats. Fiume has always been a free city of Austria-Hungary. We think that Fiume is entitled to decide her own destiny. The Austrian statistics show that the Italians preponderate in Fiume. It has even sent, as Deputy Zanella, to the Austro-Hungarian Parliament and even the Town Council is composed of Italians; there is not a single Croat in it.

"For the sake of amity between Fiume and the Jugoslavs, Italy has decided to make Fiume a free port. A month ago a plebiscite was taken in Fiume and the vote in favor of going to Italy was practically unanimous."

Explaining why Fiume was occupied by Italian troops recently, Colonel Pizzarello said that because it was not included in the Treaty of London the Croats thought they could do as they liked in the city and began depredations, sacking houses and committing disorders. It was at the request of the French Admiral in the harbor, he added, that Italian troops entered to preserve order.

"The Dalmatian coast, however, is the most important factor in the dispute between the Italians and the Jugoslavs," he continued. "The Jugoslavs claim the coast from Fiume to Cattaro. This section has been Italian for 2,000 years since the days of the Roman Empire. Under the rule of the Republic of Venice the whole of the coast belonged to it and continued so until 1797, when Napoleon destroyed the Venetian Republic by the Treaty of Campo Formio. Then the Republic of Venice and the whole Adriatic coast were given to Austria.

"Austria retained Venice until 1866, when it was restored to Italy. Then, when Italy regained Venice, there should also have been returned to her what had formerly belonged to her, namely, the Dalmatian coast, but this was not done. Up to then the whole of the population was Italian.

"In 1866 a great pestilence spread over the Dalmatian coast and many thousands of Italians lost their lives. The Austrian Government then acted to put an end to the claims of Italy on the east coast of the Adriatic. Austria took advantage of conditions and began to encourage the Slavic population of the Inland to emigrate to the coast, especially the peasantry, paying to each a certain bounty and obtaining for them free lodgings—all for the sake of destroying the Italian character of the country. This fictitious immigration was greatly encouraged after 1914. Even the Russian Government protected the Slavs and their immigrants by establishing several banking houses in Dalmatia in order to aid the Jugoslavs by all the means in their power.

"The Austrian Government did not confine its action to the artificial immigration of the Slav population to the coast, but it closed all Italian schools, no reason being given for this action. Italian organizations of whatever character were compelled to dissolve, and all prominent Italians, especially the leading men in science, technical industries, and the arts, were exiled for any reason, no matter how trifling, but mainly for the reason that they loved their country too much. All the Government officials instituted were Slavs or of Slav origin. That is how the majority of the Slav population was built up on the east Adriatic coast.

"It must be clear to any one that in judging to which nation a territory may belong we cannot only take into consideration the ethnical factor, because that may have been artificially altered. We must take into account the historical and geographical condition as well. In this connection I may even point out that the Slav population of the coast speaks Italian because it cannot do otherwise, as Italian is the language of trade and the language of the cultivated part of the population. We know well that the major portion of the population of Dalmatia is of Slav origin, but they have no civilization of their own. They live in the country, outside of big towns, leaving the main centres of population entirely Italian; for this reason all trade and commerce is in Italian hands.

"For these reasons we could have claimed for Italy the entire coast from Fiume to Cattaro, but we thoroughly understood that this could not be done because of the fact that a new State was growing up inland and this State had to have outlets to the sea. We desired to help the new State as much as possible, and so we renounced more than 250 miles of the Dalmatian coast, including magnificent harbors and the military port of Cattaro, which is supposed to be one of the safest in the world, claiming for ourselves only 100 miles of the coast with a little of the hinterland to include the cities of Zara, Sebenico, and Spalato, because they are absolutely and by a great majority Italian, and they are the greatest Italian towns in Dalmatia And so we feel that we cannot make our sacrifice any greater than that.

"Public opinion ought to understand that in speaking of reciprocal renunciation we gave the first example by renouncing two-thirds of the coast which we could justly claim."

Colonel Pizzarello explained that Fiume was not included in the Treaty of London because it was thought when the treaty was made that the new State to be formed on the coast would be a separate and independent State of Croatia. Italy desired Croatia to have an outlet to the sea, and, therefore, in the Treaty of London laid no claim to Fiume, which, however, the Italians assert, belongs to them.

"But now that Croatia is not an independent State, but part of the new Jugoslav State, we do not feel justified in sacrificing Fiume," the speaker added. "We would have been prepared to give it up to a new Croatian State, but the new Jugoslav State has plenty of fine harbors elsewhere, and does not need Fiume."

In conclusion Colonel Pizzarello raised the question as to what right Americans would concede to a foreign power which sent its people to this country to colonize California and eventually succeeded through the policy of artificial immigration in attaining a majority for its inhabitants in California.

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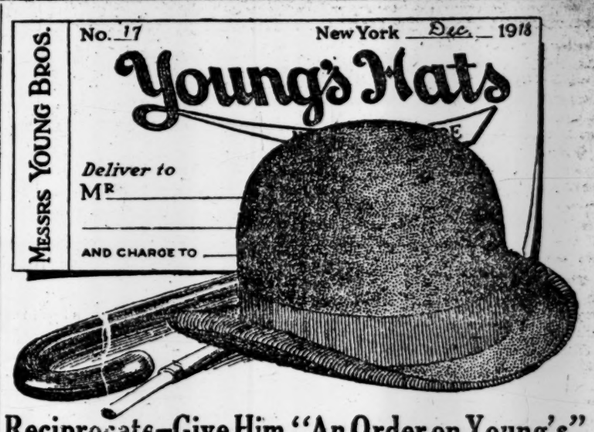

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Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

NO $110 LAMP FOR CROPSEY

Mayor Demands That Justice's Lamp Cost No More Than Others.

Mayor Hylan believes that a $15 lamp is good enough for Supreme Court Justice Cropsey to use in his Brooklyn chambers. The Mayor said so yesterday when, at a meeting of the Board of Estimate, two items for desk lamps, one for a $110 lamp for Justice Cropsey and another for a $15 lamp for Supreme Court Justice Benedict, came up for approval.

"I have been advised," said the Mayor, "that the Justices selected their own lamps. I can't see why Justice Cropsey should have a lamp costing $110 while another Justice gets one for $15. I want the cost of the Cropsey lamp reduced to $15 before I vote."

The board unanimously voted that the price of the lamps be made the same—$15.

To Succeed E. A. S. Clarke.

C. H. McCullough, Jr., Vice President of the Lackawanna Steel Company, has been elected to succeed E. A. S. Clarke as President of the company on Jan. 1. Mr. Clarke resigned as head of the concern a few days ago when he accepted the Presidency of the North American Steel Products Company, an export concern formed recently to handle the foreign trade of the independent steel producers. Moses Taylor was elected Chairman of the board of the Lackawanna Company. Charles R. Robinson has been elected a Vice President in charge of sales, George F. Downs a Vice President in charge of operations, and Walter H. Dupka, Controller, to succeed I. W. Heasleman, who resigned to take a place with Mr. Clarke.

Admirals to Confer in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Rear Admiral Victor Blue, recently appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who has just returned from Europe in command of the battleship Texas, will take up his duties at the Navy Department Monday, Secretary Daniels announced today. Admiral Mayo, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, and the nine Rear Admirals composing the Naval Board of Selection, are coming to Washington this week. The board will meet Dec. 30 to consider recommendations for the promotion of officers of the higher grades. Secretary Daniels expects to discuss with Admirals Mayo and Blue plans which will keep officers more permanently on the ships of the fleet than has been possible during the war.

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Give him a club package of Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes. He will remember you kindly throughout the year.

Just the New Year's gift for your friend
Club packages of one hundred, $1.45
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That the Sugar bowl lid is off is particularly good news to lovers of the fine grape fruit now in season. Specially selected, luscious, juicy grape fruit, 15c. a portion.

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That Money Gift Received for Christmas will buy a Musical Instrument

Please study the list below and then call or send for full particulars of the line in which you are especially interested:—

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Banjos	$8 to	$60
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Dinner Chimes	$5 to	$90
Drums	$1 to	$25
Fifes	$1 to	$5
Flutes	$25 to	$160
Guitars	$10 to	$175
Harps	$75 to	$10,000
Mandolins	$5 to	$150
Music Rolls	$1 to	$5
Music Satchels	$2 to	$18
Piccolos	$5 to	$55
Saxophones	$75 to	$105
Trombones	$25 to	$65
Taropatches	$15 to	$35
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Henry Watterson says: "The book is at once a Reveille and a Recitation, a History and a Slogan, and ought to be in the hands of every patriotic American." Autographed Copies sent, postage paid. Price $1.85 W. A. Rogers 148 W. 57th St. New York City

SEE $1,000,000,000 LOSS ON WHEAT

Government Guarantee of $2.26 a Bushel Till June, 1920, Brings Big Problem.

MAY HAVE TO SELL AT $1.25

All Foodstuffs Likely to be Cheapened, but Taxes Must Supply the Deficit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Members of the House Agricultural Committee, studying the recommendations sent them by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Food Administration on the wheat situation in 1919, say they are convinced that the Government must provide a fund of not less than $1,000,000,000 to buy the wheat produced in 1919.

The Government guaranteed to pay $2.26 a bushel at Chicago for wheat raised in 1919 and offered for sale not later than June, 1920. The end of hostilities, however, has brought about a condition that may compel the Government to dispose of the surplus wheat of 1918 at less than the price paid, and the surplus of 1919, it is estimated, will be sold at a loss of perhaps $1 or more a bushel.

The Government under its guarantee must pay $2.26 a bushel for wheat grown in 1919. The production, it is estimated, will exceed 1,000,000,000 bushels. Because of the surplus wheat in Australia and Argentina wheat is now being delivered to the European market for $1.35 a bushel. American wheat is not sought by England and the result is said to be that there is a surplus supply of the 1916 and 1917 crops of nearly 400,000,000 bushels.

By next year the surplus supply of the United States may be double the present amount, but despite this the Government must keep faith with the farmer, it is stated, and pay him $2.26 a bushel, Chicago price, for all wheat offered up to June, 1920. In the opinion of experts the United States, in order to dispose of its surplus, must sell the wheat it buys in 1919 at a loss of $1 or more a bushel, which means that the Government stands to lose a billion or more. The public will be taxed $15 per capita that the Government may keep its word to the American farmer and at the same time dispose of its wheat surplus.

Government experts see no way to solve the situation in which the Government finds itself by reason of the fixing of the wheat price. The belief exists here that the Government will sell its wheat at the figure fixed by the Liverpool market, which, experts say, may be $1.25 a bushel in 1919. If this is done food prices would fall, as the prices of many articles of food, including meat, are largely determined by the price of wheat and bread.

Congress has been asked by Secretary Houston, the Acting Food Administrator; Edgar Rickard, and William A. Glasgow, counsel for the Food Administration, to consider the wheat problem carefully from all angles. That an appropriation of at least a billion will be needed as a revolving fund which may be used to buy wheat, build warehouses and meet the losses is the view of those who have studied the subject. The problem is one of the most important that has arisen from the war, affecting, as it does, the entire population.

By June, it is estimated, wheat prices will have fallen to $1.30 a bushel in the United States, with a consequent reduction in the price of flour from $12 to $5.50 a barrel, and bread at 5 cents for a loaf of the average size instead of 10 cents. But when this comes about the Government will be losing the difference between the price paid the farmer, $2.26 a bushel, for wheat, and the market price of wheat, determined by the crops of Australia, Argentina, and India.

AMERICANS WORKING ON RUSSIAN RAILROADS

They Operate Under John F. Stevens, but Are Not Members of Stevens Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Information was tonight obtained about the status of American railway men who have been in Russia some time in connection with the efforts to rehabilitate the Russian railway system.

These men are operating under the control of John F. Stevens, Chairman of the Railway Commission which President Wilson sent to Russia in 1917 when that diplomatic mission, headed by Elihu Root, was dispatched to that country. But they are not part of the Stevens commission. They are members of the Russian Railway Service Corps, which is distinct from the Stevens commission. Much of the confusion growing out of newspaper statements the last two years have resulted from the fact that it has not been understood that the Stevens commission and the Russian Railway Service Corps were different bodies.

The Stevens Commission comprised, besides Stevens, W. L. Darling of St. Paul, Henry Miller of St. Louis, George Gibbs of Philadelphia, and J. O. Griner of Baltimore. Mr. Stevens was appointed to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and accredited to the Russian Government as such. The purpose of the mission was to give assurances to the Russian Government that this Government stood ready to furnish the rolling stock and other material needed to increase the capacity and efficiency of the Russian and Siberian railroads.

The report has been current that the members of the Stevens Commission are returning from Siberia. All the members of the Commission returned some months ago except Mr. Stevens. Its expenses were paid for by the United States, and it was explained tonight that no bills had been rendered to the Russian Government for the work of the Commission.

The Russian Railway Service Corps, which originally consisted of 320 railroad men from this country, sent to Siberia about the time the Stevens Commission was leaving Russia, more than a year ago, was formed of men selected by Colonel Felton of the War Department and sent at the request of the Russian Provisional Government, which agreed to pay for their services. They started before the breakup in Russia came, and went to Vladivostok and had started across Siberia when the crash came in Russia and they were unable to proceed further. They returned to Vladivostok and Nagasaki. Later they returned to Siberia and Manchuria.

One hundred and twenty members of the corps, mostly mechanics and shop men, being unable to reach Europ an Russia, where there were shops, have returned. About 200 members of the corps are still in Manchuria and Siberia.

It was stated tonight that the funds for the payment of the cost of this Russian Railway Service Corps are remitted by the Russian Embassy in this country.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 15.

ALLIES WILL SEND TROOPS TO RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

one-tenth of the rifles taken from the Esthonians and not one cannon.

"As a result the Little Russian army formed at Pskov to fight the Bolsheviki has dissolved, and the Bolsheviki, in agreement with the Germans, have occupied and pillaged Narva and Dorpat. According to the latest Bolshevist statement, they are within sixty-five miles of Reval, which the Esthonians plan to defend. Why has not the British fleet off Reval made effective an inter-allied program in the Baltic?"

The Temps also reviews the establishment of a Bolshevist Government at Riga and points out the progress that the Bolsheviki are making in Poland and the Ukraine. It says that the Allies are permitting this as if the Germans, rather than the Entente, "were the conquerors in this war and were entitled to direct political developments in Eastern Europe."

New problems having arisen in the East, following allied occupation of parts of Hungary, Turkey, Russia, and Bulgaria, the French Government has summoned General Louis Franchet d'Esperey, commander of the allied forces in Macedonia, to Paris for a conference, says Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris. The General is expected to arrive in a few days.

Socialist Questions Clemenceau.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Socialist Deputy Marcel Cachin interpellated the Government in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, asking Premier Clemenceau to state whether secret diplomacy would be abandoned in the Peace Conference and all publicity given to the discussions. The Premier is expected to reply tomorrow.

More than 300 Deputies were present in the chamber and the public galleries were crowded, but the storm which had been expected did not break, the Government apparently having the situation well in hand.

Deputy Cachin's reference to the secret treaties of 1916 and 1917 brought him a rebuke from Aristide Briand, who was Premier when the arrangements with Great Britain and Italy were made. M. Briand expressed himself as being fully in accord with the idea that the Peace Conference should be public.

There were lively scenes in the chamber when demands were made on Premier Clemenceau for statements on the budget for January, February, and March, and the Government's policy on the Russian question. The session lasted until evening, when the Premier said: "I will reply to these questions."

The next session of the chamber will be held tomorrow and there will also be a sitting on Sunday.

OFFICERS FORCED TO TRAIN RED ARMY

Ordered From Prison for This, They Are Watched by Spies of the Soviets.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The London Daily Chronicle's special correspondent, who succeeded in sending messages to the Chronicle in September and October when he was a prisoner of the Bolsheviki in Sts. Peter and Paul Fortress in Petrograd, has now reached Finland, whence he sends the following cablegram, descriptive of events in Russia:

"TERIJOKI, Finland, Dec. 21.—The political situation in Russia remains unchanged, the Bolsheviki endeavoring in every way to strengthen their position, even to making concessions to various political parties and releasing arrested party workers. Meanwhile only the Social-Democrat Mensheviki have pronounced themselves against intervention, but this party is much less influential than before the Bolshevist revolution, as a majority of the important party men have realized the impossibility of working owing to repressions.

"The Central Committee of Social Democrats have passed a resolution condemning conspiracies against the Bolsheviki, and open work is now impossible. It is most improbable that the declaration against allied intervention will increase the strength of the Bolsheviki. It was more an assertion of a principle than a desire to reinforce or co-operate with the latter.

"It is important clearly to understand that the Social Democrat Mensheviki is the most dangerous party, in the sense of creating disunion, among the Russians. They are a small party, wholly incapable of ruling and only competent to interfere, creating discontent without sharing the responsibility of government. Any future Russian Government would have to deal with this party ruthlessly, as they are responsible for the distrust of the allied policy in the past, and would continue the same tactics in the future. The most responsible Russians consider them a menace to firm government and they are only harmless now owing to the Bolshevist methods of terror.

Reject Bolshevist Overtures.

"So far the Social Revolutionary Party have rejected the overtures of the Bolsheviki, but individual members have left the party, the most important being Piterim Sorokin, former editor of the Volia Narodna and member of the Constituent Assembly, who played a prominent part in the Olonetz Government. These defections do not signify any addition to the ranks of the Bolsheviki, but a withdrawal from active politics, generally speaking.

"The Social Revolutionary Party cannot decide what policy to pursue, as they feel that the success of General Denikine in South Russia would mean the loss of many theoretical rights acquired by the revolution. The continuation of the Bolshevist régime means the temporary loss of these rights, but the Social Revolutionaries hope this régime is transient.

"No Russian parties permit themselves to realize how strong the Bolsheviki really are, and this strength is growing daily. Thus officers are now released from prison and ordered to join their regiments within two days, otherwise they are shot. In the regiments they are surrounded by the Commissaries' spies who watch their every action and compel them to train their troops properly.

"The result is an army now well trained and fed. Officers of the Pskov White Army informed me that the Bolshevist Army was very skilfully handled, clearly by experienced officers. Experienced engineers are employed on fortifications which these officers state are exceedingly well constructed. General mobilization, however, has considerable danger for the Bolsheviki, as men join the army who will desert at the first opportunity.

"The food problem remains in a critical condition. All Russian Executive Committees are obliged to issue a decree sanctioning the free sale of foodstuffs at prices not fixed, although this is opposed by the Petrograd Soviet. Further, the Executive Committees have been obliged to make full concessions to the Northern Communes to prevent friction so that the Communes which recently were threatened with extinction now are completely independent.

New Elections Announced.

"The Petrograd Soviet announces new elections in pursuance of the policy of conciliation. There is to be one representative for each 500 workmen, or workwomen, or working undertakings. Where there are fewer than 500 and no fewer than 200 there has also to be one representative. The smaller works will be a unit for the election. In the Red Army and Fleet there is to be one representative for every 200 of all the forces. Out-of-works have the same rights as those working.

"All the elections are being carried out under the control of the Petrograd Council of Trade Unions. Only those political parties who have not less than fifty representatives of workingmen and the Red Army can be represented on the Council. These parties have the right to elect one representative from each fifty members. It is quite certain that other political parties, excepting perhaps, the Social-Democrats, will not participate. A large Bolshevist majority is guaranteed. It is improbable that even 2 per cent will be non-Bolshevist, as the workmen are afraid to vote against the Bolshevist candidates.

Today the Bolsheviki discharged a few shots from heavy guns from Sestroretsk. Disorders also have broken out among Bolshevist troops at Belcostrov.

BRITISH CAPTURE RED DESTROYERS

Warship Calypso Rounds Up Two in Baltic That Were Shelling Reval Lighthouses.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British warship Calypso has captured two Bolshevist destroyers in the Eastern Baltic, according to an official report from the Admiralty today. One of the destroyers was engaged in bombarding lighthouses in the vicinity of Reval.

The officers and men on board the destroyers were made prisoner. No casualties occurred on the Calypso, according to the reports reaching the Admiralty. The Calypso was commanded by Captain Bertram S. Thesiger.

WARSAW, Dec. 24, (Associated Press.)—Russian officers, who have escaped from Bolshevist Russia to Warsaw, in discussing the possibility of an allied military movement against the Bolsheviki, told the correspondent today that the Bolsheviki would be unable to resist a trained army. The Bolshevist forces, they declared, would flee before armored motor cars, tanks, and other methods of modern warfare to which they were not accustomed.

Tanks would be of practical use on the hard snows in case of a Winter campaign. An army of intervention could be reasonably sure of obtaining food supplies from the Ukraine.

Polish and Russian officers say that if arms, airplanes, and ammunition were given to the Polish forces they would soon constitute a more or less strong barrier against the Bolsheviki who are advancing across the old German front of Narva-Pskov-Vitebsk-Mohilev-Pinsk-Kovel, which has been evacuated by the German army of General Hoffman.

Forces commanded by Petlura, the Ukrainian leader, drove General Skoropadski from Kiev on Sunday, Dec. 15. Petlura himself entered the city last Thursday.

It is stated that the defeat of General Skoropadski may be attributed to the fact that two months ago, under allied advice, he proclaimed Ukraine a part of Russia, whereas the peasants want that country to be independent. It is declared that he thus played into the hands of Petlura, who promised land to the peasants and has issued land grants to every man who has served as a soldier under him.

SIBERIANS TAKE PERM.

Capture 8,000 Bolsheviki and Much Booty—Large Force Cut Off.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Russian Embassy received a report today from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Government at Omsk that Siberian troops commanded by General Repelieff captured the City of Perm Dec. 24.

This was said to give the loyal Russians command of the railroad between Petrograd and Siberia from the Ural Mountains to Perm and to extend their control over European Russia to a point near the farthest advanced line of the Government of the North at Archangel.

More than 8,000 Bolsheviki were taken prisoner during the day's fighting, the message said, and a great quantity of booty, particularly guns and munitions, captured. It also was reported that a large number of Red Guards were cut off between Perm and Kungar.

REDS AGAIN SEEK PEACE.

Entente Governments Ignore New Overtures by the Soviet.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The allied Governments since Christmas have again been approached by the Bolshevist Government regarding terms of peace. These differ in no respect from those put forward by M. Litvinoff, the former Bolshevist Ambassador at London, through the Norwegian Government in November.

The proposals have met with no response, as they emanate from a Government which is not recognized by the Allies.

FRENCH SHIP SHELLS REDS.

Fires Over 'Odessa and French Troops Fight in City's Streets.

ODESSA, Dec. 18, (Associated Press.)—There has been sharp fighting throughout the city for several hours today, in which 5,000 French troops participated. French cannon on the waterfront and the big guns of the French battleship Justice are firing over the city, bombarding the Republican camp beyond.

It is impossible as yet to estimate the casualties or to determine the exact control of any quarter of the city, with the exception of the waterfront.

REDS AIDED BY GERMANS.

Militia in Baltic Provinces Unable to Stop Enemy's Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary of War Baker reiterated today that he knew nothing of plans for sending American military reinforcements to Russia. Acting Secretary of State William Phillips said in a brief reference to the matter that it was apparent that the initiative in plans for aiding Russia militarily so far as the United States was concerned would come from abroad, where President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were in conference with allied statesmen.

It is evident from diplomatic advice received at the State Department and elsewhere in Washington that the Bolsheviki are developing a real menace in the Baltic provinces and in Southern Russia, while along the Ural front they have suffered reverses.

The State Department received word through Bucharest today of fear that the Bolshevist forces would capture Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, and Odessa, the greatest Russian port on the Black Sea, which at the present time is dominated by allied war vessels.

The State Department's advices indicate that the main guard of the Bolshevist army consisted of former Austro-Hungarian and German prisoners of war, the number of these not being given; 50,000 soldiers from the Baltic provinces, 40,000 Chinese laborers, and 500,000 Russians, compelled to join the Bolsheviki through fear of their lives being taken or through promises of food.

Regarding the Bolshevist progress in Esthonia and Livonia, Baltic provinces of Russia, information is to the effect that the Baltic militia, recently reinforced by a draft of all males between the ages of 21 and 25, but hurriedly organized and poorly equipped, is not able to cope with the Bolsheviki, who are aided and reinforced by the German troops of occupation. Mr. Phillips said that the Soviet Government has 5,000 men on the Narva front, and that this force is being helped by the Russian fleet. About 8,000 Bolsheviki are on the Plaskau front with tanks, motors, and armored cars, 2,000 are on the Stockmanshof, and 15,000 are said to be at Riga, with machine guns.

Noncombatants in the Baltic provinces have been urged to flee to Oael Island in the Gulf of Riga, where 100,000 fugitives might be taken care of, and the State Department's information from Baltic sources is that Limbec, Riga, and Revel are being crowded by fugitives, with a resulting abnormal demand for food and a diminishing supply.

SAYS CZAR AND FAMILY ARE IN NEUTRAL LAND

Nephew of Skoropadski Asserts Their Whereabouts Is Known to Allied Government.

WARSAW, Dec. 24, (Associated Press.)—"There is no doubt that the Czar and his entire family are alive. I am positive of this," was the declaration made to the correspondent today by Michael de Tchihatchef, a nephew of General Skoropadski, who has just escaped from the Ukraine after a recent trip to Petrograd, Dvinsk, Vilna, and Rovno.

"I cannot reveal where the Czar is because he does not wish it," he added. "He does not care to be bothered and he wants to be left alone.

"His whereabouts is known to an allied government. It is in a neutral country. Accounts of his murder at Ekaterinburg were manufactured by Trotzky and Lenine for propaganda purposes.

"It took much money and time and also the lives of many officers to accomplish his escape. Among the officers killed was Count Tatlichev, the Czar's former personal military attaché, who was shot instead of the Czar. Documents describing the Czar's escape were in the hands of German Consul Kcenig at Petrograd, who forwarded them to Berlin."

TELL OF CRUELTY BY REDS.

Radziwill and Other Refugees Describe Anarchy They Fled From.

WARSAW, Dec. 24, (Associated Press.)—Prince Radziwill, a wealthy Polish landowner, who escaped and has reached here with other refugees, including 400 Russian officers driven out of the district of Dubno by peasants, said to The Associated Press upon his arrival here:

"Kiev is calm again. The shops are open and it is still occupied by 10,000 German troops under General Kirbach. The horrors of anarchy in the Ukraine especially in the Volhynia district, cannot be realized. I have seen how landlords and their managers have been cruelly assaulted and beaten by peasants and turned out naked in the bitter cold.

"They have begun to ill-treat women, which is something new to Bolshevism. For instance, if they cannot find the husband or father they wish to arrest, they take the wife, mother, or daughter.

"I escaped, dressed as a railroad employe, on a train carrying a number of German soldiers, a few women and some civilian passengers. At every station it was a fight to get by. The peasants are robbing and disarming German soldiers everywhere, being infuriated because of German thefts of grain and food. It is estimated that possibly 100,000 Germans are still left in Ukraine, but only those in Kiev are armed. I believe they will eventually make their escape.

"Throughout all of Ukraine, which is inhabitated by 30,000,000 people, conditions must be regarded as being absolutely chaotic."

Bolshevist rule in Russia is described by officers who have escaped to this city, as more dreadful than that of the old Empire, and it is also more corrupt. Money, it is said, will buy judgments in the courts. Prisoners are tortured, their legs and arms broken and sometimes their tongues are cut out.

The Bolsheviki, the officers say, have been guilty of many excesses in Lithuania and the Ukraine. At one place in the Ukraine the landowners were arrested and locked up in a cellar which was flooded. Bands, consisting in part of criminals, captured a number of former imperial officers at Pskov. The officers were knouted and then hanged to trees along the roads.

Other refugees who have arrived here from Petrograd, after spending all their money to buy their escape, report that Prince Vassichlikoff is among the hundreds of wealthy Russians held in prison. The friends of the Prince have been unable to pay a ransom of 100,000 rubles.

The refugees say that the Government has started a propaganda against religion. All Inkons are being taxed and school children are forced to attend courses in atheism. Civil marriages are replacing the religious ceremonies. A divorce can be obtained by signing a declaration of incompatibility before a civil Magistrate.

The Russian fleet formerly based at Kronstadt is in the Neva River. It is still manned and floating. The sailors are selling much of the equipment.

The Bolshevist Government has declared furniture to be State property, and an authorization must be obtained for permission to move it. A family which was attempting to make its way from Moscow to Warsaw with two carts loaded with furniture got as far as Minsk, where the local Council decided it would keep the furniture. A peasant discovered a piano among the goods and he began to hop up and down with his feet on the keyboard, exclaiming:

"How nice it plays!"

RAILROADS PREPARE FOR CONGRESS FIGHT

Stand Unalterably Opposed to Return of Their Property on Pre-War Basis.

AGAINST 5-YEAR CONTROL

Owners Want Provisions to Meet Wage Increases and Pursue Policy of Expansion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The Tribune this morning prints the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent:

"The railroads are lining up for a last-ditch fight over the disposition of America's transportation systems which begins in Congress next Thursday:

"A program setting forth the proposition of the railroads is being drawn for presentation to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is to begin hearings next week on Director General McAdoo's proposal to extend the period of Government control for five years or restore the roads at once to their owners.

"The framing of this program is so near completion that The Tribune is able to set forth its general outlines as follows:

"The status of the railroads should be determined definitely within the period fixed by Congress for their return—that is, twenty-one months after the proclamation of peace.

"The present owners stand unalterably opposed to the return of their property on the pre-war basis.

"Provision must be made to enable the railroads to meet the estimated increase of $800,000,000 in wages granted by the Federal Railroad Administration since the roads were taken over. There must be comprehensive legislation to prevent the collapse of the rate structure throughout the country.

"Congress must devise a way to enable the railroads to expand and improve at an annual expenditure estimated as high as $1,000,000,000 for the next five years.

"The Association of Railway Executives will take the position that there is no necessity for rushing the railroad program to a solution within the next two months, but there is equally no reason why the question should therefore be left unsettled for five years, as urged by Mr. McAdoo.

"Congress foresaw the present situation, the association will contend, when it wrote into the railroad law the provision continuing the period of Government control until twenty-one months after the proclamation of peace. The proclamation of peace is still a long way off. It may be two and a half or three years before the twenty-one-month period could elapse after the proclamation of peace.

"This would afford ample time for calm and deliberate exchange on the railroad problem, the railroad executives believe. If there is such pressing necessity for haste, they point out the President can easily call an extra session of Congress to pass the railroad legislation.

"At the same time they are prepared to combat the Administration threat to turn the railroads back to their owners at once, if Congress refuses to grant the proposed five-year extension. They believe it would be disastrous to 'dump' the railroads back upon their owners on the same conditions which existed before the Government took them over.

"The ratemaking question presents one of the most complicated of all the knots to be untied. How to re-establish a proper correlation between interstate and intrastate rates promises to precipitate the most involved differences. The railway executives point out that if the present interstate rates stand and the State commissions are permitted to restore pre-war intrastate rates the whole machinery of ratemaking will be thrown out of gear.

"It is probable the railway executives will urge legislation to stabilize rates by requiring them to be 'adequate' as well as 'reasonable'; in other words, to regulate ratemaking with a regard for the railroad owners as well as of the shippers.

"Mr. McAdoo is scheduled to be the first witness in the railroad hearing."

Plan Joint Missions Campaign.

The Committee of Twenty recently appointed at a conference of various Protestant bodies in this city, to work out a joint plan for raising funds for missionary and educational work, began its sessions yesterday in the headquarters of the Foreign Missions Conference, 25 Madison Avenue. The committe is headed by Dr. S. Earl Taylor, Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Other members are Dr. Fred P. Haggard, representing the Baptist Church; Dr. Charles H. Patton, Congregationalist; Dr. Robert Speer, Presbyterian; Dr. H. R. Faulkes, Presbyterian, and James M. Speers. The committee expects to work out a plan by tonight.

P.R.R. Jobs for Its Soldier Employes

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—All of the 24,712 employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad furloughed for military service will have an opportunity to resume their positions, or take positions equally good, when honorably discharged by the Government.

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Books On Thinking

Start the New Year with a new point of view, and get that point of view through the mental training one or more of the following books will afford.

Think—A Book for To-day—*Col. Wm. C. Hunter,*	89c
Pep—*Col. Wm. C. Hunter,*	89c
Inspirations and Ideals—*Grenville Kleiser,*	$1.12
Prosperity Through Thought Force—*Bruce MacLelland,*	$1.12
Thinking as a Science—*Henry Hazlitt,*	$1.12
Right and Wrong Thinking and Their Results—*Aaron M. Crane,*	$1.34
The History and Power of Mind—*Richard Ingalese,*	$1.79
Personal Power—*Keith J. Thomas,*	$1.58

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

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PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

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Luxurious Apparel For Holiday Functions

New Year Celebrations and Welcome Home Parties

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Special arrangements have been made to complete alterations in time for New Years delivery

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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

IT is very easy to write in *this* place that our Garments are the finest in America. And it is very easy to prove in *our* place that the statement is true.

Suits: $28 *up*
Overcoats: $28 *up*

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Saks & Company

Will Place On Sale Today

600 Men's Dress Shirts

Regularly $2.50

Special at $1.85

Broken assortments of some of the finest dress shirts we ever carried in stock, together with a splendid collection of shirts which we secured at a very favorable price from a manufacturer who wished to reduce his stock.

Every shirt in the lot is skilfully tailored and very carefully laundered. Some have narrow knife pleat fronts, others have smart Pique bosoms.

To Close Out Today

Men's Silk Mufflers

Regularly $5 to $9

Special at $3.95

Fine Swiss and American Silk Mufflers, in accordeon weaves and knitted effects. Smart two-tone effects, Black with White, All Black, All White, and a variety of neat stripings.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

MARKET FOR USED AUTOMOBILES

To buy or sell a used motor car the Automobile Exchange published daily in The New York Times will be found the best open market. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

HUGHES ASSAILS SEIZURE OF CABLES

Declares Resolution of Congress Limited the President's Power to Act.

ARGUES CASE IN COURT

Opposes Government's Motion to Dismiss Complaint of the Commercial Companies.

WAR PERILS HAD PASSED

Court's Jurisdiction Questioned by Government's Attorneys, Who Deny That Equity Question Is Involved.

Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court heard arguments yesterday in the application of the United States Attorney General to dismiss the bill of complaint in the suit brought by the Commercial Cable Company and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, through Clarence H. Mackay, President, to enjoin, permanently, Postmaster General Albert S. Burleson and Newcomb Carlton, Director of Cable Operations, from further operation and control of the cable lines of the complainant companies. The arguments were not concluded until after 7 o'clock last evening. The Government was represented by Special United States Attorney General Edward F. McClennen of Washington and Assistant United States District Attorney Harold Harper of New York. Ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes and William W. Cook appeared for the companies. Mr. McClennen and Mr. Hughes made the chief arguments.

It was the first case involving a Constitutional question that Mr. Hughes has argued in New York since he retired from the United States Supreme Court. He began his argument shortly before 3 o'clock and concluded shortly before 6. Mr. McClennen then made a rebutting argument of nearly an hour, to which Mr. Hughes replied briefly.

The contention of the Government was that the court had no jurisdiction to hear the merits of the case, and that no question of equity was involved, as was alleged by the complainant companies. To admit that the court had jurisdiction over the questions raised, Mr. McClennen argued, would be to admit that the Government could be sued without its consent and written stipulation, which had not been done in the case of taking over the cables. The cables were taken over, he said, by virtue of the authority granted to the President in a resolution of Congress passed July 16, 1918, by which President Wilson was empowered to take over the telegraph, telephone, and cable lines.

"It is a grave thing," continued the Government's attorney, "to assert that a court of the first instance can say that Congress had not the right and the power to pass such a resolution. It is a grave thing to assert that the President of the United States, acting under the authority conferred by that resolution, did not have the authority to take the action he did. It is to be asserted here that, in time of war, the Government of the United States may not lay hands on an instrumentality that may be of great use in prosecuting the war? On the contrary, there are abundant decisions to prove that the Government may do that very thing.

"Our contention is that the executive order was authorized by the resolution of Congress and that that resolution was valid. Nobody has questioned the right or the power of the Government to take over and operate the telephone and telegraph lines. Why should there be any question of its right and power to take over the cable systems? One act was as much a war measure compelled by a war necessity as the other. And who shall say what that necessity was? There is only one person who can make answer, and that is the President of the United States.

Denies Court's Jurisdiction.

"This complainant knew that he could not nale the Chief Executive of this nation into court to be examined and cross-examined, because, for the purposes of this action, the President is the Government of the United States, which cannot be sued without its consent in cases of this kind. The complainant knew this, and so, in the hope of having this court go into the merits of this case, it named as defendants the Postmaster General and his Director of Cable Operations, Newcomb Carlton. But the Government of the United States, in this instance, is the President, and the President is Burleson, and Burleson is Carlton. The sum of all the parts is equal to the whole. Therefore, if the Government cannot be sued without its consent, then Burleson and Carlton may not be sued, and, therefore, this court is without any jurisdiction whatever to hear the merits of this case."

Mr. McClennen proceeded to a discussion of the question of equity involved by the contention of the cable companies that their properties had been seized without any provision for just compensation.

"Why," he said, "just compensation is provided in the Congress resolution itself, for it pledges the faith of the United States to pay justly for the property seized. If the parties cannot agree among themselves as to what is a just compensation, then the law provides these complainants with a remedy—they may take their case to the United States Court of Claims. When the Government took over the railroads, no specific compensation was agreed upon, but the railroads seem to be able to settle with the Government on a basis that is satisfactory to the parties in interest."

Mr. McClennen then read from the bill of complaint, in which it was stated that the Government's assertion that the seizure of the cables was necessary for national security and defense was a mere pretext. "If that means anything at all," he continued, "it means that the President of the United States was guilty of deception. It intimates that the mental operations of the President were not as he stated them to be in his proclamation made when he took over the cables. In that he stated distinctly that that act was necessary to the security and defense of the nation. The only person who can give satisfactory evidence as to the real nature of the necessity is the President himself. Imagine the head of the nation being brought into this court and cross-examined by my distinguished opponent here. That may not be done. The President's proclamation must be accepted as the final word on the subject."

Argument by ex-Justice Hughes.

As Mr. McClennen sat down, Mr. Hughes, at whose right sat his associate, Mr. Cook, arose. At times it was almost impossible to her Mr. McClennon. But Mr. Hughes's voice carried to every part of the court room. His style of court speaking is little different from his style of political speaking. It is earnest, vigorous, and enforced with frequent gestures. He had no written brief to speak from, and his memeory of court decisions was quite remarkable. He would pick up a volume of United States reports, turn to a case, and then rattle of the decision with scarcely a glance at the text.

"Before taking up the propositions submitted by the Government," Mr. Hughes began, "I desire to refer briefly to the facts alleged in the bill of complaint. There are two cases here, with the same motions in both. There is the case of the Commercial Cable Company, which has a system of cables with landings in the United States, Canada, New Foundland, and Great Britain, and cables, also, running from New York to Cuba. Then there is the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which has marine cables running from San Francisco to China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, cables 10,000 miles in length.

"The companies were in possession of and operating their properties when, on Nov. 16, 1918, the defendant Burleson announced that he had seized and taken possession of all marine cables owned and operated by American companies. On that date the defendant not only seized thirteen Atlantic cables, but the 10,000 miles of Pacific cables, and cables running to South America.

"Now the only authority for that action was asserted to be a proclamation of the President, said to have been issued in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress on July 16, 1918. That resolution, as we read it, did not authorize the President to seize the marine cables at any time during the existence of a state of war. It authorized the President to seize the cables only in case of impending danger to the national security, due to the conduct of the war."

"What are the words of it?" asked Judge Hand.

"'Whenever he [the President] shall deem it necessary,'" replied Mr. Hughes. It is a grant of power to seize when he "shall deem the seizure necessary for the national security or defense."

"Quite right," remarked Judge Hand.

"But," continued Mr. Hughes, "that was a limit as well as a grant of power. It defined the emergency in which alone the power was to be exercised. It did not, on a reasonable construction, empower the President to seize the cables at any time during the existence of a mere state of war—a mere state of war, in law, as affecting relations between peoples and countries. It was a power that had direct relation to the existence of danger to the national security. The finding of that danger to the national security was a condition precedent to the President's exercise of the authority. And we submit that the finding of the danger, within the fair meaning of the resolution, was not to be an arbitrary executive fiat, but a finding upon facts—a reasonable judgment based on a situation in which the national security could be deemed to be in actual danger.

"I shall later take up the question that has been raised with respect to the date of the proclamation. I now point out that the seizure, which is the only thing to which the resolution is addressed, took place on Nov. 16, 1918, and at that time there was no menace to the national security. There was no need of seizure, as we submit and the bill alleges, for national defense. There was no basis for any reasonable judgment that there was any danger to the national security.

"The question is not whether the war had ended, in the sense of a restoration of amity between peoples. It is not a question whether the war had come to a termination, as a state of war, whether or not the war had ended in its technical, legal sense. The danger which Congress contemplated, and which alone constituted the condition upon which the President was authorized to exercise this very important power, that danger, we submit, no longer existed."

"But the security or defense of the nation," interrupted Judge Hand, "depends, does it not, upon the objects for which the war was fought, and until those objects have been ascertained authoritatively by a peace, it cannot be said that the security and defense is established. I take it a war is not for the sake of fighting, but for the sake of the purposes for which the parties have been engaged. The termination of fighting by no means is an indication that the security and defense of the nations, for which they went to war, has been achieved. Is that not so?"

"I think that what may be achieved," Mr. Hughes replied, "in the sense of the final results of the war, will probably not be determined during our lifetime. I think, if your Honor please, and we would submit, that Congress in this resolution, upon a fair interpretation of it, had no reference to the national security in the sense of the ultimate establishment of some conditions, through treaties, which might promote the general welfare and happiness, and secure the lasting peace which we all desire to see attained. What Congress, faced with the practical necessities of actual war, had in mind was a condition threatening our national security, which, as every man, woman, and child in the United States understood, during the continuance of hostilities, and until Germany was defeated, was actually threatened by the continuance of the war. It was not a danger in the sense of a nebulous regard for possible policies, which could not be vindicated and carried through by force, that Congress had in mind. It was an actual state of applied force that we were looking to in arming the President with these extraordinary powers to take over, seize, hold, and operate great systems of communication.

Discusses the Armistice.

"Of course, when the armistice was signed, the armistice was to be viewed with respect to the conditions which it imposed. We are not speaking of any possible armistice. We are speaking of the armistice which was actually signed and conditions that were actually imposed. As the President told Congress, and as it was known as soon as those conditions were revealed, the armistice actually signed reduced our enemies, Germany and Austria, to a state of absolute helplessness. As the President said, they could not have resumed the warfare.

"When he told Congress on Nov. 11, 1918, what the armistice involved—I had the great pleasure of being present on that dramatic occasion—he recited all its terms, with the surrender of the fleet, with the occupation of German cities, with the provision for surrender of war materials. After he finished reading that long chapter, reciting point by point the helplessness to which Germany was reduced by these terms imposed upon one who had been conquered, he came to his dramatic conclusion and he said:

"'The war thus comes to an end, for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German Command to renew it.'

"What did he mean? He did not mean, of course, that a treaty had been signed. He knew what the armistice was in point of law. He knew that restoration of friendly relations between the people of the United States and the people of Germany had not been established. He knew that the war hadn't ended in a technical legal sense. But he knew that the potency of that war had gone, so far as it was directed against the peace and security of our people, and, therefore, the point was that the conditions no longer existed when there was any threat at the national security, and he himself officially proclaimed that fact when he said that in that condition Germany was reduced to a point of powerlessness where no resumption of the war was possible."

"The purposes for which the war was successfully terminated," interjected Judge Hand, "surely are to be found only in the terms of peace which are eventually established, and the security of the nation must be measured, and its defense must be measured, by the success with which the United States, in the end, the President and Congress, secure these purposes. Now, then, if so, surely all means necessary to the achievement of that final end are necessary to the security and defense of the nation."

"The mere cessation of hostilities," Mr. Hughes replied, "may be one of the important ends, but rather is a means for the final end, it seems to me, which is the terms of peace. One may have any view which one cares to as to what those terms should be. That, naturally, is a matter which cannot concern me, but the final definition of agreement upon which the nations with which we are at war should live, surely those are the objects for which the war was fought, whether they were originally entertained or later entertained, and the security and defense of the nation, it would seem to me, are to be ascertained by what those terms are. Whatever is necessary, whatever is fairly essential, to secure the terms of peace are within the war powers, and are, I should suppose, within the terms of that resolution, unless one defines 'war' merely as hostilities and the cessation of hostilities as the termination of war."

Question of Jurisdiction.

"With regard to the point that the court has no jurisdiction, all the difficulties that inhere in a suit against the United States or against the President are not present here, for the United States is not sued and the President is not sued. The question is whether, when individuals are sued, they can present a conclusive defense or conclusively challenge the right to bring them into court by saying that they are acting under order of the President, and that the possession which they are seeking to maintain is sought to be maintained on behalf of the United States.

"Counsel for the Government has spoken at some length upon that point, but the authorities, as I understand them, will permit me to speak very briefly to that point. It is a point which received very thorough and final consideration in the case of United States against Lee. Counsel says that that was a case decided by a divided court. True, but many cases decided by a divided court have become unchallenged precedents. The United States against Lee is an unchallenged precedent which has become a part of the substance of our jurisprudence in a long line of authorities recognized and followed."

Mr. Hughes went over the Lee case which concerned the property which is now the Arlington Cemetery, across the Potomac from Washington. He also cited other cases. Continuing, Mr. Hughes said:

"Whatever importance there is to be attached to the action of the President in this case, is to be attached to that action, not as the President, acting within his political sphere defined by the Constitution as the Executive, not as the Commander in Chief of the army and navy, but as the delegation of certain powers, conferred upon him by Congress, gave him that authority. If Congress had the power to pass this joint resolution, it could have empowered the Postmaster General directly to perform all the acts that are here authorized to be performed. Congress could have selected the Secretary of War. Congress need not have selected any Cabinet officer or any existing administrative officer.

"Now, what did the President do, because the quality of the act may be somewhat considered in the light of its scope? There was a seizure on Nov. 6 of thirteen Atlantic cables, 10,000 miles of Pacific cables, of the South American cables, of all cables, without distinction. This is not a seizure of a single line of cables to permit official messages. The bill alleges, and it is a fact, that the Government always had the power to send its messages, always did send them, all through the actual war. It exercised censorship; it had complete control of facilities to insure its prompt service; it got prompt service; it lacked nothing.

"Down to Nov. 11 we were actually fighting and actually imperiled, and during all that time the Government was fully and completely served, and there was no national security that was in danger, and no seizure that was attempted; and then after we were out of the woods, after there was no possibility of an injury to our security, when we were just as safe, as a nation, as any private citizen is in his home in a country village, then what is done? All the cables are seized.

"Was there ever a word from the State Department as to any such necessity? Was there any such pretense of any Cabinet action on anything of this kind? Did this germinate in the brain of the Postmaster General for his own purposes, ulterior entirely to this resolution? We are not complaining of the seizure of our cables for any war purpose within this resolution.

"Let us put this in plain English. They are taking the profits of our business. Now, that is what it amounts to, and all it amounts to, and your Honor, addressing yourself to this case for the purpose of ascertaining exactly what the real truth of this matter is, will find that is all that it amounts to. From a Government standpoint they had everything else.

"Now, how is that important here? Very, for this reason. This is a going business, which does not serve merely the Government, or is not intended to serve merely the Government. The Government has its priority, has always had its priority. But this is a case where other people are served on payment of charges, and there is a continual inflow of money, an inflow of money far greater than the outgo and expense; a very profitable business, despite the fact that it has been highly competitive. They take all our receipts, millions of dollars of them, and then tell us if we don't like the situation we can ask the Court of Claims to help us to a just compensation."

When the arguments were concluded the court reserved decision and gave counsel a week in which to submit briefs.

Houston Oil Report.

The annual report of the Houston Oil Company of Texas for the year ended Sept. 30 shows a surplus after all charges of $1,283,441, which is equivalent to $3.03 a share on the outstanding common stock after the deduction of preferred dividends. The balance applicable to dividends is an increase of $188,164 over the amount recorded in 1917, when $2.11 a share was earned on the common. The total receipts for the present year were $1,850,563, of which $205,884 was charged off for taxes, $284,883 for interest, and $76,350 for miscellaneous items.

Albany Awaits City's Soldier Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Because New-York City returns of the soldiers' vote have not been received by Secretary of State Hugo, the State Canvassing Board was unable today to complete its work. An adjournment was taken until Monday afternoon. By that time it is likely that the returns will have arrived and the certificate of election can be issued to Governor-elect Smith.

Now Is the Time to "Button Up" and Keep Warm

Extraordinary Sale of

WINTER OVERCOATS

Taken from Regular Stock, Reduced from $32.50

$27.75

Others Representing a Special Purchase

The Models Are:—

Single and Double Breasted, Town Ulster, Ulsterette, Chesterfield and Slip-On Models. Self or velvet collars, regular or slash pockets.

The Materials Are:—

Plain and Fancy Weaves, fabrics from the best American Mills. Strong and durable, with satin sleeve lining.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Today—In the Misses' Dept.—Fourth Floor

The Pre-Inventory Sale of

Misses' Coats, Suits and Dresses At Greatly Reduced Prices

All of the very highest order, reduced because the size and color assortments are incomplete.

Note these important reductions:

Misses' Coats.....Were $35.....Now $25.00
Misses' Coats.....Were $45.....Now $29.50
Misses' Coats.....Were $50.....Now $35.00
Misses' Coats.....Were $65.....Now $39.50
Misses' Coats.....Were $75.....Now $45.00
Misses' Coats.....Were $79.50.....Now $49.50
Misses' Coats.....Were $85.....Now $69.00
Misses' Coats.....Were $95.....Now $75.00
Misses' Coats.....Were $100 to $150 Now $89.50 and $98.50
Misses' Coats.....Were $198.50.....Now $125.00

Misses' Suits.....Were $25 to $35.....Now $15.00
Misses' Suits.....Were $39.50 to $50.....Now $28.00
Misses' Suits.....Were $59.50 to $65.....Now $49.50
Misses' Suits.....Were $69.50 to $85.....Now $59.50

Misses' Dresses....Were $18.50 to $22.50...Now $14.75
Misses' Dresses....Were $25.00.....Now $18.50
Misses' Dresses....Were $30 to $35.....Now $25.00
Misses' Dresses....Were $39.50.....Now $29.50
Misses' Dresses....Were $45 to $50.....Now $34.00

Marked for Immediate Disposal in

The Pre-Inventory Sale of

Smart Winter Coats and Wraps for Women

—a most uncommon collection of coats and wraps in a variety of loose fitting and belted styles, fashioned of materials highly favored for immediate wear—

Evora, Silvertone, Crystal Cord, Bolivia, Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Normandy, Fancy Mixtures, Plush, Baffin Seal, Pom Pom, Arcadian Lamb.

Reduced Today to These Low Prices:

Coats.....formerly $22.50 and $25.....$16.50
Coats.....formerly $29.50 to $35.....$22.50
Coats.....formerly $35 to $39.50.....$27.50
Coats.....formerly $39.50 to $49.50.....$35.00
Coats.....formerly $49.50 to $55.00.....$39.50
Coats.....formerly $59.50 to $69.50.....$49.50
Coats.....formerly $69.50 to $79.50.....$59.50

Sizes 34 to 52½.

Also at Greatly Reduced Prices

Women's Exquisite Evening Wraps

None better produced for the present social season, developed in rich Silks, Satins and Velvets, some lavishly trimmed with furs

Formerly $75 to $225

Reduced to $45, $55, $69.50, $85, $110

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Substantial Reductions

Are Offered Today in

The Pre-Inventory Sale of Women's Suits

Plain and Dressy Fur-trimmed Suits in Box Coat, Belted and Straightline effects, carefully tailored in the best of Wool Fabrics loomed for Mid-Winter and Fast Pile Velveteens. Each suit beautifully Silk lined and interlined.

50 Suits.....Were $75 to $95.....Now $59.00
75 Suits.....Were $59 to $75.....Now $42.50
125 Suits.....Were $45 to $59.....Now $36.00
95 Suits.....Were $35 to $45.....Now $29.50
75 Suits.....Were $29 to $35.....Now $22.50

Sizes 34 to 50½. *Fourth Floor*

Priced Very Reasonably—

Boys' and Youths' Storm Boots

of Serviceable Black or Tan Grain Leather

The ideal storm boot for cold, snowy January and February days. Exceptionally well made, in the popular strap and buckle style. Widths B to E.

Sizes 10 to 2.....Special $5
Sizes 2½ to 6.....Special $6

The Money You Lend Comes Back in the End. Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly

Women's Embroidered Serge Frocks

In a model that has been selling regularly at $35

Special $25

Smart Japanese Slip-over model as *illustrated*, beautifully embroidered at bottom of tunic and around neck.

Fashioned of All-Wool Serge that will give excellent service; in Black and Navy.

We shall also offer Today

A Very Special Collection of Women's Fashionable Evening Gowns at $39.50

This price does not in any way indicate the quality of these charming gowns. They are fashioned of Tulle over Silver Cloth, in rich color combinations of Rose with Green, Sapphire with Silver, Turquoise with Maize, and in All Black with waist and skirt trimmed with Glistening Sequins. There are also many in Rich Satins, embroidered with Gold or Silver Thread. Size 34 to 42.

None More Charming Anywhere!

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

Silk Hats for the Head of the Home and the Pride of the Family

The dawn of peace dispelled the gloom which for nearly two years enshrouded the silk hat. Once more it is in demand, and, as usual, Macy's is ready to meet it.

The young officer now in civilian attire must have his "topper."

The proper shape for the head of the family is a bit on the bell order, while the hat for the heir is a little lower in the crown, a trifle flatter in the brim and just a trace of tapering from the base up.

Both hats have the "fashion" band of broadcloth, forming a subdued contrast with the sheen of the silk surface of the hat itself.

The mature model is $10.74 and the young chap's hat is $6.74.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

VELVETEEN—It's Vogue This Season

The vogue of velveteen at present may possibly be explained by one versed in the psychology of fashion, but the explanation is not as important as the fact. Velveteen is in great demand and its popularity shows no sign of abatement.

An imported velveteen which meets the favor of the most exacting is shown in our Dress Goods Department. It is of superior weave with a thick rich pile, and comes in black, seal, navy, Russian, green, taupe, Burgundy and plum.

The width of the fabric, 44 inches, makes it all the more desirable. Price $4.49 yd.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Shoes Made Right of the Best Material

There is no season of the year when the comfort of a good pair of shoes is not appreciated. But the next three months constitute the season when a man's peace of mind (to say nothing of the state of his health) calls for foot wear of the highest order. Our Supre-Macy shoes at $7.89 carry our guarantee of dependability. They are built right, of the best materials.

There are a great many men in this city who will gladly endorse all the praise we can bestow upon them.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

1,571 MORE CASUALTIES IN ARMY ANNOUNCED

632 Dead and 108 Missing in Today's Lists; Reported Casualties Now Total 207,911

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today which contained 1,571 names, bringing the total for the army up to 202,631. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 5,280. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 207,911.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 241 killed in action, 125 died of wounds, 33 died of accident, 232 died of disease, 805 severely wounded, 17 wounded to a degree undetermined, 10 slightly wounded, and 108 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Dec. 27.	Total.
Killed in action	27,850	241	28,091
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	11,161	125	11,286
Died of accident	2,197	33	2,230
Died of disease	16,625	232	16,857
Total	58,565	631	59,196
Wounded	123,632	832	124,464
Missing	18,863	108	18,971
Total	201,060	1,571	202,631

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

AGAR, JOHN G., 12 E. 63d St.—Lt....(DP)
ANNICHIARICO, W., 143 Thompson St.(WS)
BALDWIN, HARRY O., 438 W.38th St.(WS)
BARROW, J., 642 10th Av.—Sgt.....(WS)
BENDRICK, BERNARD FRANCIS, 712 Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn—Sgt....(DW)
BRADY, JOHN, W. 64th St.—Corp....(MA)
BROOKS, DURANCE, 2,142 W. 142d St..(KA)
BUCKLEY, J. H., 381 4th Av.—Corp..(WS)
BULLOCK, RAYMOND MEIKER, 2,077 Hopewell Av.—Corp.....(WS)
CHESTER, J. B., 88 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
CHURCH, H. A., 328 40th St., Bklyn..(KA)
CLINTON, EDGAR O., 200 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.....(DD)
COOPER, L. M., 313 E. 12th St.....(DD)
DAVIS, JOS., 99 Cook St., Brooklyn..(KA)
DEGNAN, THOMAS, 233 E. 95th St....(KA)
DOYLE, JOHN H., 645 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
DROPKIN, ISADORE, 427 Wilkins Av.(KA)
ENGELSON, J., 1,954 2d Av.—Corp....(KA)
FAGIANI, O., 2,353 Crotona Av.—Corp.(WS)
FARRELL, P., 764 E. 176th St.—Mch..(WL)
FORD, ROBERT, 333 W. 39th St.....(KA)
FOX, JAMES J., 95 Verona St., Bklyn..(WS)
FUCHS, PHILIP, 82 Cannon St.....(WS)
FRASER, F. E., 1,996 70th St., Bklyn...(MA)
GIAMPETRUZZI, MARCO, 314 E. 105th St.—Corp.....(WS)
GOLDMAN, C. A., 1,931 Bergen St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
GRANT, LEONARD P., 724 E. 5th St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(MA)
GRAZIER, H. C., 747 E. 133d St.—Mch.(DD)
HAAS, MICHAEL, 1804 2d Av.....(DD)
HAMMOND, W. H., 120 Broadway—Lt..(WS)
HAYES, JOHN, Bridge St., Brooklyn..(MA)
HEALY, J. E., 251 W. 123d St.—Corp...(WS)
HEANEY, J. E., 162 Sheffield Av., Bkl.(KA)
HICKMAN, V. S., 128 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
HILTON, H.M., 183 E.32d St., Bkl.—Lt..(WS)
HUBBS, D. L., 2,491 Broadway—Corp...(WS)
HUGHES, P. J., 129 Gates Av., Bklyn..(WU)
JACKSON, HARRY Nostrand Av. and Montgomery St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
JOHNSON, ERIC A., 353 42d St., Bkln.(WS)
JOHNSON, H. L., 142 W. 129th St.....(WS)
JORGENSEN, J., 39 E. 23d St.—Mch...(DA)
KEKUT, FREDERICK, 14 North Henry St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(MA)
KELLY, JOHN W., 1,268 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn.....(WS)
KER, DAVID, 430 W. 119th St.—Lt....(KA)
KNATZ, GEORGE H., 2,372 Cornelia St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
LANG, LUKE J., 2,111 Bleecker St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
LANDRON, J. G., 238 W. 122d St.Cook.(DD)
LANIGAN, CORNELIUS J., 174 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.....(WS)
LEDDY, MICHAEL J., 211 W. 58th St.(WS)
LOPEZ, J. J., 466 E. 139th St.—Lt....(WS)
LOUGHRAN, W. J., 235 E. 124th St....(MA)
LU BOSCO, RALPH, 299 Hudson Av., Brooklyn.....(MA)
LUND, HANS W., 95 Bedford St.....(DA)
McANDREWS, J. W., 400 E. 24th St..(MA)
McAULEY, RICHARD T. 464 Leonard St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(MA)
McCARTY, W. J., 219 E. 65th St.....(MA)
McCOOK, ROBERT J., 4,034 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.....(DD)
McCRANE, W. J., 241 E. 25th St.—Corp.(DW)
McDERMOTT, EDWARD, 81 Calyer St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
McDONALD, G., 2,095 Webster Av....(DD)
McGAY, G. H., 304 Kingsbridge Terrace —Lt.....(WS)
McGRATH, T. R., 681 E. 170th St....(WU)
McMANUS, J. F., 437 St. 48th St.—Corp.(WU)
MacPECK, E. D., Jr., 433 St. Nicholas Av.....(WS)
MARSATO, J., 298 Water St., B'klyn..(KA)
MARSH, WM. J., 2,617 3d Av.....(WS)
MULLIN, R. J., 437 Troy Av., B'klyn..(DW)
MUSANTE, C. J., 7,807 19th Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(DA)
MURPHY, J. M., 57 W. 94th St.—Lt....(WS)
NEHEMIAS, B. E., 501 W. 135th St—Sgt.....(WS)
NIGERO, M. F., 1,522 61st St., Bklyn..(KA)
OBERST, J., 22 Newton Av., Astoria, L. I.—Corp.....(WU)
O'MARA, F. A., 390 Hicks St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
PASQUA, G., 282 Pleasant Av.....(WS)
PERKINS, J. A., 11 Morton St.....(WS)
PETROFSKY, D., 155 Fulton St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WS)
PRAGER, A., 482 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn .....(WS)
RAFFAELE, L., 333 2d St., Brooklyn..(WS)
RAPPAPORT, J., 915 Fox St.....(WS)
RAVITCH, ABRAHAM, 385 Sackman St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
RILEY, M. J., 152 Pearl St.....(MA)
ROTH, HAROLD A., 71 North Portland Ave., Brooklyn .....(WS)
SATTERLEE, EDWARD L., 125 West Fifty-eighth St.—Capt.....(DD)
SCHERER, JULIUS, 1,012 Emerald St., Woodhaven.....(DW)
SELLERS, B. W., 395 Broadway—Lt..(DW)
SHANZER, N., 542 Hinsdale St., Bklyn.(WS)
SHERMAN, WILLIAM F., 375 Park Side Ave., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
SIMMONS, HARRY, 439 Manhattan Ave.—Bgl.....(WS)
SMITH, C. G., 165 Broadway—Lt.....(DA)
SMITH, H. M., 40 E. Forty-first St....(WS)
SMITH, L. S., Lorimer St., Bklyn.....(DA)
SOTTILARO, COSIMO, 13 Oak St....(WS)
STEIN, B. B., 1,390 Clinton Ave.....(WS)
STRUBING, J., 206 E. Twenty-sixth St(WS)
TEEVAN, J., 415 W. Fifty-ninth St...(WS)
TIMMONS, PETER M., 41 Apollo, Brooklyn—Capt.....(WS)
TRIMBLE, DAVID W., 552 West Forty-fifth St.....(WS)
TROTTA, AMEDEO H., 132 Sackett St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
WALSH, BARTHOLOMEW, 558 Brook Av.....(WS)
WANSER, STEPHEN W., 94 Congress Av., Flushing.....(WS)
WARREN, H. P., Jr., 344 Madison Av. Capt.....(WS)
WEINTRAUB, S., 400 W. 56th St.....(DW)
WERNER, CHARLES, 664 Linwood St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
WHEELER, T. M., Prospect Av., Hollis(KA)
WIERTH, H. C., 267 Carroll St., Bklyn(WS)
ZIMPFER, C., 1,706 2d Av.....(WS)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ALIVENSKI, Alexander, Fort Niagara(MA)
ANUZIELLO, DOMINI, Rochester.....(MA)
APPLEBEE, ERNEST S., Coxsackie...(KA)
ARMER, ARTHUR E., Lockport .....(WS)
BARBER, WILLIAM H., Wellsville....(DD)
BLAINE, EDMOND, Syracuse—Corp...(KA)
BLANCHARD, V. W., Hudson Falls—Sgt.....(DW)
BLANEY, T. W., Westchester—Corp...(WU)
BOHLMAN, LEVI, Rochester—Corp....(WS)
BRABENDER, T., Stockport Center...(KA)
BRADY, CHARLES, Waterford.....(KA)
BRITTIN, CHARLES R., Buffalo.....(WS)
BUMP, JOHN, Beacon.....(WS)
CAIN, JAMES S., Troy—Sgt.....(WS)
CASSIN, FRED A., Watervliet.....(WS)
CIPPERLY, JOHN C., Troy—Lt.....(WS)
CHIARILLO, ACHILLO, Geneva.....(WS)
CLARK, HENRY, Candor.....(KA)
CLEMMONS, D. C., N. Tarrytown.....(DW)
CONKLIN, CHESTER, Middletown....(WS)
COOMBS, PETER, White Plains.....(DW)
COREY, ERNEST B., Buffalo.....(WS)
COVERT, WILLIAM B., Pomona.....(WS)
CRIDER, F. E., Newark—Corp.....(WU)
CROSBY, JOHN A., Rochester.....(WS)
CULLEN, T. J., Kingston—Corp.....(MA)
CURTIN, JOHN J., Waterford.....(WS)
CURTIS, JAMES, Saratoga Springs...(WS)
DALEY, CORNELIUS, Peekskill.....(WS)
DALEY, JAMES W., East Pembroke...(WS)
DAVIS, ELMER, Theresa.....(WS)
DENERING, JOHN D., Marion.....(KA)
DOWNS, WILLIAM F. Freeport—Sgt..(DD)
ENGLEBRIDE, CYRIL J., Newburg...(DW)
EUTERMARK, F. J., Port Plain.....(DD)
FELDMEYER, M. F., Union Rd. Forks.(DW)
GARVIN, FRANK, New Rochelle.....(WS)
GAWRYS, ROMAN, Yonkers—Sgt.....(WU)
GILBERT, EDWARD, Utica.....(KA)
GRISTMAKER, RAYMOND, Buffalo....(DW)
HARNEN, BERNARD F., Kingston.....(WS)
HASIN, AKIMED, Claxmill.....(WS)
HASLER, WM. C., Pawling—Corp.....(DD)
HELMAR, EARL E., Hornell—Bgl.....(KA)
HYAMS, LEO A., Buffalo.....(DD)
IVEY, JAMES W. Troy.....(WS)
LEGILL, R. H., Highland Falls.....(DD)
McNALLY, JOS. T., Glen Cove, L. I...(MA)
MAJOR, ABEL J., Champlain.....(WS)
NOLAN, G. A., Niagara Falls—Corp...(DD)
NORTON, A. S., Hudson Falls—Sgt....(DA)
O'HARA, D. J., Rochester—Corp.....(DW)
PEAVEY, LAWRENCE A., Falconer...(WS)
PEACE, JAMES M., North Tonawanda.(WS)
PLOMIENSKI, ZYGMUND, Schenectady .....(KA)
RANDALL, JOHN H., Lockport.....(WS)
RADZIMSKI, JAMES, Albion.....(WS)
RINCK, JOSEPH, Patchogue.....(DW)
SCHULMEISTER, BENJAMIN H., North Tonawanda .....(WS)
SEYMOUR, HARRY R., Saranac Lake.(WS)
SHENK, ALFRED H., Sanborn—Sgt..(KA)
SICKLES, CLARENCE, Albany.....(WS)
SINON, JAMES W., Albany.....(WS)
SMITH, HENRY, Schenectady.....(DD)
STANLAND, WM. S., Linewood.....(DD)
STRONG, ROBERT M., Huntsville....(DA)
WILSON, FRANK P., Trumansville...(DD)

ARIZONA.

CHAVEZ, CARLOS, Morenci.....(DD)

ARKANSAS.

BLAIR, THOMAS F., Salem.....(KA)
JOLLIFF, DAN B., Hoxie.....(DD)
KING, MARTIN L., King Hill.....(DD)
MAYS, CHRISTOPHER C., Amity.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

ADAMS, LON, Irvine.....(DD)
BENDITTE, ERNEST, Napa.....(KA)
BOARDMAN, GUY W., Hughson.....(KA)
BOSS, JACOB J., Los Angeles.....(KA)
BRIGHAM, WARREN F., Pasadena.....(DD)
COLLIER, LOY H., Exeter.....(KA)
DIETRICK, GEORGE A., Mornbrook, Siskiyou County—Corp.....(DD)
HART, L. A., Los Angeles—Corp.....(DA)
HUNT, WILLIAM G., Oakland—Corp..(DD)
LONGFELLOW, H. B., Oakland—Lt...(DW)
SEAFIDI, GIUSEPPE, San Francisco..(KA)
SMITH, EDWARD R., Cedarville.....(KA)
WATERMAN, N. C., Cambria—Corp....(DW)
WILLIS, M. L., Long Beach—Lt.....(DD)

COLORADO.

CROSS, CHARLES B., Denver.....(DD)
HAMILL, HUGH H., Pueblo.....(DW)
LAWSON, GEORGE L., McGregor.....(KA)
WALKER, J. M., Jr., Denver—Sgt.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BARNES, E. J., West Haven—Corp....(DA)
BUTLER, J. J., West Haven—Sgt....(DA)
CARLSON, H., New Britain—Corp....(DD)
CLARK, CHARLES E., Essex.....(KA)
COMERFORD, J. F., Hartford—Sgt...(WS)
CURTIS, JESSE M., Meriden.....(KA)
DOHERTY, PATRICK J., Bridgeport..(MA)
GILMARTIN, WILLIAM, Meriden.....(WS)
JOHNSON, S. A., Hartford—Corp.....(DD)
KELSEY, FRANK S., Haddam.....(WS)
KENIRY, FRANK J., Newtown.....(WS)
LAWSON, WALTER F., West Haven..(KA)
LIDDY, THOMAS F., Waterbury—Sgt.(WS)
McHUGH, FRANK J., New Haven....(WS)
OLMSTEAD, HOMER R., Southberry..(MA)
OZANNE, JOSEPH A., New London....(DD)
PIET, PETER MIKE, Saugatuck.....(WS)
ROZENSKY, ROMAN, Terryville.....(WS)
RUSICZKY, A., North Manchester....(WS)
TORNACIARI, AUGUSTO, Stamford..(KA)
TSZNZKOSKI, MARYIAN, Bristol.....(WS)
YINDRA, F., Jr., East Haddam—Corp.(WS)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MAGNER, LEE B., Washington—Sgt..(KA)
ROCHE, EDWARD L., Washington....(KA)
STEIN, PERCY A., Washington—Lt....(DD)
WASHINGTON, H., Washington.....(DW)

FLORIDA.

BRIDGE, WILDIAM, Tampa—Sgt.....(DA)
COPELAND, WILL, Niceville.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

ALDAY, EDWARD, Donaldsville.....(DD)
DANIEL, JOHN C., Aonia.....(DD)
JOEL, Y. LYONS, Atlanta—Lt.....(DW)
LIVINGSTON, C., Eastman—Sgt.....(DW)
MARTIN, JAMES T., Mize.....(DD)
MORTON, JOHN R., Lumpkin.....(DD)
NORTON, DANIEL G., Griffin.....(KA)
SHIRAH, GEORGE C., Marshallville..(DW)
TOWNS, EDGAR, Valdosta—Cook.....(DD)

IDAHO.

LOOSLIE, DANIEL H., Rexburg.....(KA)
McMASTER, W. G., Twin Falls.....(KA)
SIMS, EARLY R., Burley.....(KA)

ILLINOIS.

ANDERSON, JOHN A., Geneva.....(DD)
BOULDEN, AMBROSE, E. St. Louis..(KA)
BYRNE, JAMES J., Chicago.....(KA)
COE, ALBERT S., Port Byron—Corp....(DA)
COOK, THOMAS, E. St. Louis—Cook...(DD)
COURTNEY, ROBERT S., Cairo.....(KA)
DE DOBBELAERE, R., Rock Island....(DD)
DIERKER, ALBERT H., Lincoln.....(DD)
DORMAN, ALDO E., Chicago—Sgt...(DD)
FAULKNER, ELMER W., Greenfield..(DD)
FLESNER, ALFRED W., Peoria.....(KA)
FUCIK, EDWARD, Chicago.....(KA)
GARARD, EARL S., Kendota—Sgt.....(KA)
HAYWARD, E. E., West Chicago—Sgt.(DW)
HEATH, JESSE L., Sumner.....(DD)
HOFFMAN, EDWIN L., Waterloo.....(DD)
HOMER, HENRY, Springfield.....(DW)
HONZI, ADOLF, Chicago—Bgl.....(DW)
KNOX, JOHN M., Renaselaer.....(DD)
LIVELY, JESSE J., Stonington—Sgt...(DW)
LOVE, HENRY, East St. Louis.....(DW)
LYNCH, GEORGE W., Lanes.....(DD)
MARTIN, CLIFFORD, Decatur.....(KA)
MIZE, HOMER, Pana.....(KA)
PINKERTON, LEROY, Roodhouse.....(KA)
RAEF, SEVERINE A., Newton.....(DW)
SMITH, ALBERT, Belleville.....(DA)
SMITHERMAN, V., Pittsfield—Corp...(DD)
SORTET, ARTHUR, Danville.....(DW)
STEPHENSON, H. L., Hillsdale.....(DD)
STONESIFER, E., Centralia—Sgt.....(DW)
SUMPTER, ROY H., Chatham—Sgt....(DW)
SWANSON, A. E., Chicago—Cook.....(DD)
VAN THOURNOUT, A., St. Charles...(DD)
VAHLDIEK, VICTOR V., Cornell.....(KA)
WALL, W. H., Joliet—Chauffeur.....(DD)
WASHAKAS, FELIX J., Chicago.....(KA)
WEILOPP, HARRY B., Maroa—Lt.....(DD)
WHITE, JAMES A., Chicago.....(DD)
YOURKEVICH, SAM, Mount Olive.....(KA)

INDIANA.

BROWN, WALTER T., Anderson.....(KA)
BUSSCHART, ACHIEL H., Mishawaka(DD)
EMANUELSON, E. J., Terre Haute....(DD)
HARTZ, BENJ. F., Delong.....(SW)
LOCKHART, CLARENCE, Freetown..(DD)
NICELY, BERT A., Advance.....(KA)
WARNER, WILLIAM, Indianapolis..(DD)
WOLFE, LOUIS S., Lake Cicott.....(DA)

IOWA.

ARNESS, NELS A., Decorah.....(DW)
BURROWS, Leonard A., Goodel.....(KA)
CLARK GEORGE W., Ames—Corp.....(DA)
CRAVENS, LLOYD, Lineville.....(KA)
DECAMP, ROY, Waterloo—Corp.....(DD)
HUCKSTADT, EDWARD, Farmersburg(DW)
JANSEN, A. C., Mason City—Sgt.....(DD)
JOHNSON, H. R., Charlton.....(DD)
KIGLEY, J. P., Monmouth—Corp.....(KA)
KING, WION A., Schaller.....(DD)
MESSELHEISER, A. R., Hampton—Lt.(DD)
SCHINDLER, LOUIS F., Le Mars.....(KA)
SHARPE, C. V., Lockbridge.....(DD)
THOMPSON, JOHN, Des Moines.....(KA)

KANSAS.

BLAIR, TRACY S., Buffalo—Corp.....(KA)
BRECKAR, ED, Pittsburg—Sgt.....(DD)
BROWN, DWIGHT L., Madison—Lt...(DW)
LEWELLYN, VERNIE D., Lawrence.(DW)
MAGNUSON, C. R., McPherson—Wagn.(DA)
NEWTON, ROY H., Hutchinson—Sgt..(DD)
PLUMMER, ROY E., Kalvesta.....(DW)
PRICE, HOMER V., Caney.....(DD)
SHAFER, F. W., Cherryville—Wagn..(DD)
STEWARD, H. S., Council Grove.....(DW)
TREHAM, GEO., Concordia—Corp.....(KA)

KENTUCKY.

GULLETT, HAYDEN, Lamar—Cook....(KA)
SCHNERR, WILLIAM H., Butter.....(DD)
SWIFT, LOID N., Hardin.....(KA)
TIMME, LEROY B., Newport.....(DD)
WINBURN, O., College Hill—Sgt.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

BARROW, HOHN J., St. Francisville..(KA)
BOUDREAUX, HENRY J., Bellerose..(DW)
LUTZ, DEO, Greenville.....(DA)
McANULTY, JOHN R., Pennsville.....(DD)
MARCHIONNI, F., Cleveland.....(KA)
MORRISON, JOHN, Cincinnati—Lt....(KA)
RATHBURN, LEE W., Akron.....(KA)
SIMPSON, ROY, Gloucester.....(KA)
SCHEIBLE, ALBERT F., Put-in-Bay..(DD)
STEVENSON, JAMES, West Salem.....(DD)
STRAWTHER, HENRY, Urbana.....(KA)
STRONG, JOSEPH, Stryker—Corp....(DW)
SULLIVAN, JOSEPH J., Toledo.....(KA)
SWIFT, SAMUEL, Leesburg.....(DD)
THOMPSON, WALTER, Cincinnati.....(KA)
TUSTISON, G. W., Hicksville—Sgt....(DD)
WOODWARD, OSCAR E., Columbus....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

DUTY, CHARLIE T., Bennington.....(DD)
RAMSEY, ROBERT, Muse.....(KA)
ROBERTSON, F. H., Oklahoma City..(DA)
SCAGGS, E. W., Kiowa.....(DD)
SHELL, DAVID, Baron.....(DW)

OREGON.

CALLAWAY, HOWARD, Eugene.....(KA)
KNECHT, WILLIAM, Portland.....(KA)
STEARNS, WALTER T., Portland.....(DW)
SWANK, ELDON P., Tangent—Bgl....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BARNHART, C. E., Sandy Lake.....(DW)
BLURE, THRE, Scranton.....(DW)
BOBWICZ, CHARLES, Nanticoke.....(KA)
BRINKER, C. W., Greensburg.....(DD)
BULLOCK, ANDY, Pittsburgh.....(DD)
CHALLENGER, R. H., Lebanon.....(DD)
COFFEY, JOSEPH E., Erie.....(DD)
DIETRICK, GEORGE W., Shamokin...(KA)
DOUGHERTY, GEO. A., Pittsburgh...(DD)
DRISCOLL, JOHN H., New Castle....(DD)
FARRELL, F. M., West Chester.....(DD)
FREW, ALEX P., West Newton.....(DD)
GATIVIS, MARTIN, Sagamore.....(DW)
GEIB, ADOLPH, Philadelphia.....(KA)
GERMANN, WILLIAM C., Mohnton...(DD)
GUNDEY, CARL M., Thompson.....(DD)
HINGER, CHAS. E., Philadelphia....(DW)
HOCHMAN, JACOB, Pittsburgh—Sgt...(KA)
HOFELT, JOHN W., Keffer.....(DD)
JAEGER, F. J., Philadelphia.....(KA)
JOHNSON, JAMES A., Pittsburgh.....(DD)
KNOTT, FRED'K G., Philadelphia...(DD)
LUPPE, CHARLES, Pittsburgh.....(DW)
McCURDY, JAS. R., Forty Fort.....(DD)
McGRATH, JOHN, North Cannaston....(DD)
McHENRY, H. L., Indiana.....(DW)
McMILLIN, MILES, Vandergrift—Corp.(DD)
MacDONALD, H. D., Bustleton—Sgt...(DD)
MACKEN, CHAS., Philadelphia—Sgt...(DW)
MERTZ, J. F., Ephrata.....(DD)
MLINTCHER, J. C., Scranton.....(KA)
MOYER, H. W., Virginville.....(KA)
MURTAGH, M., Philadelphia—Corp....(DD)
O'BRIEN, H. J., Bradford—Corp.....(DD)
PROPHET, LONNIE, Raven.....(KA)
RIPKA, GEO. N., Malroy.....(DD)
RITENOUR, T. M., Slippery Rock.....(DD)
ROBINSON, PHILIP, Philadelphia.....(DD)
ROTHMAN, C. H., Philadelphia.....(DD)
SHIREY, C. V., Corry.....(DW)
SNYDER, M. G., Scottdale—Corp.....(KA)
STARK, L. E., Bunola—Corp.....(DW)
STEINBACHER, R. P., Williamsport—Sgt.....(KA)
SYMINGTON, L. C., Philadelphia—Sgt.(KA)
WILSON, R. P., Pittsburgh.....(KA)
WITMER, A. C., State College.....(DD)

RHODE ISLAND.

CONNOLLY, J. J., Providence.....(KA)
D'ANTUNO, LUIGI, Providence.....(KA)
LEWIS, THOMAS J., Providence—Sgt.(DW)
MILLER, ARTHUR P., Crompton.....(KA)
ROSE, MANWEL, East Providence.....(DD)
TITUS, HENRY A., Apponaug.....(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BAILEY, ROBERT M., Anderson—Lt...(KA)
CALDWELL, C. W., Princeton—Wagn.(DW)
GARVIN, JACK, Elko.....(DD)
JACOBS, PRATT H., Union.....(KA)
JAMES, ELAM D., Union.....(KA)
WILLIAMS, R. D., Warrenville.....(KA)
WILLIAMS, J. C., Warrenville.....(KA)
YOUNG, CHARLES, Charleston.....(DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

HILLIARD, BERT A., Crooks.....(KA)
SARBOUSEK, ROBERT, Onida.....(DD)
WHITNEY, ROY A., Seneca.....(KA)

TENNESSEE.

BRADFORD, PAUL S., Memphis.....(KA)
BRASIER, J. C., Castalian Springs....(DD)
COTTER, JOHN T., Cedar Hill.....(DD)
CURTISS, CURRY C., Henderson.....(DD)
GRANT, AUBREY, Nashville.....(KA)
HARPER, WALTER R., Knoxville.....(KA)
JONES, OSCAR N., Decaturville.....(DD)
LODEN, JAMES L., Grand View.....(DD)
MERONEY, CLYDE, Hixson.....(KA)
SAMPLEY, R. E., South Pittsburg...(DW)
SAWYER, AUSTIN J.....(DW)
STANDRIDGE, A., Memphis—Sgt.....(KA)
STEPHENS, MILTON G., Bradford.....(DD)
STUART, OLIN D., Barnes.....(KA)
TUCKER, JESSE, Chattanooga.....(DD)
UNDERWOOD, R. B., Memphis—Capt..(DD)

TEXAS.

ALLEN, OTHER T., Pride.....(KA)
BLACKSHEAR, WM., Jasper—Mch.....(DD)
BRYANT, LEWIS G., San Antonio.....(DW)
CARTER, JUDGE C., Yantis.....(DW)
COMPTON, LEMUEL B., Arlington.....(DD)
COMPTON, LON D., Waxahachie.....(DA)
CROSBY, THOMAS H., Clarksville.....(KA)
DURB, JAMES M., Myra.....(KA)
ELLERTON, ERNEST W., Dexter.....(DD)
FLORENCE, HERBERT R., Leesburg.(DD)
FRY, EARL, Blue Ridge—Corp.....(DW)
GRIFFIN, ROSSIE L., Vandalia.....(DW)
HADDOCK, WALTER V., Fort Worth.(DW)
HICKEY, JOHN, Brenham.....(DD)
MONTGOMERY, H. V., Memphis—Corp.(DW)
PORTER, GEORGE L., Byers.....(DW)
RICE, WILLARD H., Dublin.....(KA)
SCHIWETZ, MAX G., San Antonio...(KA)
SCOTT, HENRY, Elmira—Corp.....(DD)
SMITH, ROBERT, Sour Lake—Cook...(DD)
STRAWN, GEORGE W., Decatur—Sgt..(DD)
STANEK, FRANK, Shiner.....(KA)
STRAUCH, PAUL G., San Antonio.....(DD)
ZAIONTZ, CHRIZ, San Antonio.....(DW)

UTAH.

HAFEN, JACOB, Mount Pleasant.....(DD)
HELM, ORION, Murray—Corp.....(DW)
JOHNSON, P., East Salt Lake City..(KA)
SORENSON, H. M., Salt Lake City...(DW)
WOODLAND, WELTON W., Willard..(KA)

VERMONT.

BURNER, NELSON, Jeffersonville.....(KA)
BUSHEY, EDWARD D., Burlington....(DD)
GOODELL, E. E., Morrisville.....(DD)
HOUSE, KENNETH C., Rutland.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, JOHN, Poultney.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

ANEAN, JOE, Hopewell.....(KA)
BOOTH, STERLING, De Witt.....(DD)
CREWS, EDDIE B., Iraville—Sgt.....(DW)
MATTHEWS, H. A., Richmond—Corp...(DW)
PARKER, WILLIAM, Rustburg.....(DD)
PAYTON, HENRY, Norfolk—Corp.....(KA)
PEAKE, L. S., Pocahontas—Corp.....(DW)
STOCKER, R. C., Charlottesville—Lt..(KA)
TATE, ISAAC, Thaxton.....(DW)
THOMPSON, PRENTISS G., Christiansburg—Corp.....(DD)
WARD, PAUL F., Alexandria—Sgt....(DD)

WASHINGTON.

ANSEL, JOHN E., Everett.....(DW)
DUBUQUE, EUDORE L., Yakima.....(KA)
JAMES, W. A., Castle Rock—Corp....(DW)
KRAMER, A. R., Opportunity—Corp..(KA)
PATTON, DARRELL V., Walla Walla.(KA)
SCHNEIDER, HENRY, Bremerton.....(DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHAPMAN, ANDREW J., Persinger...(DD)
COEN, HOMER, Mudfork.....(KA)
DUMIRE, NEWTON, Buchanan.....(DD)
HARDMAN, TROY, Arnoldsburg.....(DW)
MYERS, H. S., Hendricks.....(KA)
NEAL, JOHN, Linn.....(DW)
THOMPSON, G. O., Ravenswood.....(DD)

WISCONSIN.

BENNETT, W.L., New Richmond—Sgt.(DW)
CLEMENTSON, ARTHUR, Woodville..(KA)
HIRST, CLAUD, Beloit.....(DW)
JOHNSON, THORVILLE, Hayward....(DD)
LEWIS, A. B., Mount Horeb.....(KA)
MANECKE, E. R., Merrill.....(KA)
MAUSKA, H. W., Elroy.....(KA)
OLSEN, MERLE, Rockdale.....(KA)
VOLZ, HARRY, Ableman.....(KA)

WYOMING.

ENGLAND, R. A., Saratoga.....(KA)
McCAULEY, CHARLES, Rawlins.....(KA)

BRAZIL.

AGUILAR, M. J., Buenos Aires—Corp...(DA)

CANADA.

ALDRED, ARTHUR E., Lakefield, Ont.(DW)
HINDS, D. M., E. Toronto, Ont.—Corp..(DA)
SYMMES, KATHLEEN K., Quebec—Nurse .....(DD)

DENMARK.

NIELSEN, LAURITZ M., Nykabing....(KA)

ENGLAND.

CHAMPION, H. R., St. Hellers, Jersey —Sgt.....(KA)
HARRIS, WM. GEORGE, Holsworthy, Devonshire—Sgt.....(DW)
SLEEMAN, HARRY J., Cornwall.....(DD)

FRANCE.

CASBARRI, G., Lacrociere, Vaucluse..(KA)

GREECE.

HAGEMONOLAKES, NICHOLAS, Canea, Crete .....(KA)
TAMBURES, ANASTASIOS, Xoreon, Gemmon Argos .....(KA)
VLATAKIS, GEORGE, Kouse.....(KA)

HOLLAND.

BLYLEVEN, HARRY, South Holland..(DW)

IRELAND.

FARNAN, JAMES, Green Tate, County Meath—Corp. .....(DW)
O'DONNELL, MICHAEL, Dangen Bailey, Porreen, County Tipperary...(KA)

ITALY.

BIAVASCHI, MARTIN, Province of Souddis, Cardona .....(KA)
BIBO, SAMUEL, Tordge.....(KA)
CARANDRIA, TOLOMER, Colobaldo...(DD)
COLATOSTI, JOSEPH, Rome.....(DD)
DI MARTELLA, GIOVANNI, Tuscani..(KA)
EANNACONE, MODESTINO, Corse Umberto Avellino.....(DD)
FEDERICI, C., Tobino, Brauvagio, Diperuggio .....(KA)
FERRANTI, G., Bary, Coneto.....(DD)
MAZZARELLA, A., Aquilo, per Accumoli .....(KA)
MAZZEI, T., Parenti, Province of Cozenza .....(KA)
PALMER, T., Province of Cambusso, Mocchjagodena .....(DD)
TACAGNI, A., Stazzona Donga, Province Di Como.....(KA)

RUSSIA.

LIPASTI, F. I., Kaskenkarva, Wasaniaane .....(KA)

SCOTLAND.

O'BOYLE, D. K., Merry St., Rensrawshire .....(KA)

SWEDEN.

GOLDSTRAND, C., Carlande, Vermland .....(DD)
JOHNSON, C., Backgard Abving.....(KA)

ARMED NAVAL GUARD FOILS RESCUE PARTY

Crowd of 100 Sailors Threaten to Take Five Companions from Hoboken Police.

24 SEAMEN ARE TRICKED

After Being Invited to Headquarters Parley They Are Also Made Prisoners.

It took a naval guard armed with rifles to disperse a crowd of sailors who stormed Police Headquarters in Hoboken last night and threatened to rescue five of their companions who had been locked up charged with disorderly conduct. The sailors were forced back on the piers after a fight with the naval guard. In addition to the five arrested at the beginning of the trouble twenty-four more were arrested by the police who took them into Police Headquarters and then locked them up.

The trouble began when a door of the house at 403 Washington Street gave way under the weight of three sailors who were leaning up against it and precipitated them into the hallway. Hearing the noise, Mrs. Charles Otten, a tenant, came downstairs and ordered them to go away. Instead they approached her in a hostile manner and she fled upstairs and telephoned to the police.

These men were Joseph Casey and Glenn Carter, quartermasters on the steamship Great Northern, and Wallace Stockwell, a sailor on the same Government ship. While they were being taken to the station house the report spread that sailors were being arrested, and the first rescue party attacked the police within a few blocks of where the arrests were made. In this encounter the police were victorious, and they added John Prescott, a sailor from the Leviathan, and Patrick Leonard, from the steamship Koonland, to their prisoners. All were locked up in Police Headquarters.

The crowd of sailors that had followed the prisoners to the station house rapidly increased, but apparently gave up the attempt at rescue, and marched down Washington Street, gaining recruits as they went. At Fourteenth Street the line turned and started back again. More men joined the sailors, until there were a hundred or more of them. At Police Headquarters another halt was called, and requests were made for the release of the five prisoners. On the desk inside was Bernard McFeely, Director of Public Safety. He telephoned to the naval authorities at the debarkation piers.

In the meantime the attitude of the sailors had become more hostile. The police sent word outside that they would listen to argument if a committee would come inside. Twenty-four sailors came trooping in. When they were all in the doors were locked and they were told they were under arrest for disorderly conduct. There was a tussle before they were all locked up. Then the first naval guard arrived. It was unable to cope successfully with the great crowd that had by this time gathered about the building. So a second call for reinforcements was sent in. This time the armed guard came at double quick. The sailors were then driven back onto the Government piers. The guard continued to patrol the streets in the vicinity of the piers and headquarters to prevent further trouble.

MAJOR F. M. WELD WOUNDED

Former New York Broker Was Serving with the 308th Infantry.

LOSES FIGHT TO BAR THE HEARST PAPERS

Injunction to Keep Park Commissioner from Leasing Brooklyn News Stands Denied.

UPHOLDS HIS DISCRETION

Taxpayer's Remedy Lies at the Polls if He Objects to Commissioner's Ruling, Court Says.

Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict in Brooklyn yesterday denied to John G. Williamson a permanent injunction restraining Park Commissioner John N. Harman from leasing to the highest bidder two news stands conducted by the plaintiff on public property at the Brooklyn Borough Hall, the Williamson permits for which were revoked because Williamson refused to sell the Hearst newspapers with the other dailies.

The court holds that the Commissioner acts within his authority in the matter and that he has the right, in advertising for bids for news-stand concessions at places within his jurisdiction, to require that all the daily newspapers be vended at such stands, because the more papers sold thereat the more valuable the rental privilege will be to the city. In this respect the Commissioner may advertise in any form within his discretion.

In his motion to show cause why an injunction should not issue Williamson contended that under the form in which the Commissioner advertised for bids for the lease he, if the successful bidder, would be required to sell Hearst newspapers as well as others, which he does not wish to do.

Commissioner Within His Rights.

Justice Benedict in his decision said:

"Reflection has not changed the opinion which I expressed upon the argument of this motion this morning, to the effect that this temporary injunction herein cannot stand. Upon no sound principle of law can this court, in an action by a taxpayer, regulate or control the action of the Park Commissioner in matters resting within his discretion.

"As I have sometimes had occasion to point out, the citizens and taxpayers of this city can have such public servants as they desire and choose; and, if the selection be unwise and it turn out that disappointment supervenes concerning official action, the remedy rests in the ballot and not in the court, so long as elected or appointed officials keep within the proper limits of their jurisdiction. As was said by the Court of Appeals in Ziegler vs. Chapin, 126 N. Y., 342, speaking of taxpayers' actions:

> The Legislature could not have intended that the courts should supply intelligence and prudence to incapable officials at the demand of a taxpayer, but manifestly did intend to give the latter protection against the dishonesty or fraud of the municipal agents.

"Unless private right or public duty be set at naught, this court should be cautious not to use its great power of injunction outside of established bounds; just as it should never hesitate nor turn aside from the exercise of its powers in cases within such bounds. In the matter now under consideration a taxpayer is endeavoring to limit the exercise of the discretion of the Park Commissioner for the Borough of Brooklyn in regard to the form of advertising for public letting of two news stands, which concededly stand on park property at the Borough Hall.

"The plaintiff asserts that the form of advertisement will be carried into the contract made with the successful bidder, and that under such a contract the Commissioner will have the power to require the newsdealer to vend all the daily newspapers, whereas he wishes to exclude the so-called Hearst newspapers from the stands on account of their alleged seditious and pro-German character. Such a requirement, if it shall in fact be made, seems to me to be within the discretion of the Commissioner upon the principle that the more newspapers that can be sold the more valuable the exclusive privileges of the stands are likely to become.

Duty to Get Best Price.

"It is the duty of all public officials in letting privileges of this sort to secure the best price possible for the City Treasury. It goes without saying that if plaintiff be right in this contention that the court could read into the advertisement and subsequent contract a restriction not to sell the so-called Hearst newspapers, it might, by the same token, substitute its judicial discretion for that of the Commissioner, and say to him that he must permit only the sale of some particular newspaper on the public stand, as, for example, the so-called Hearst papers or The Sun or THE TIMES or The Tribune or some other paper in which the Commissioner might have, or might be supposed to have, a special interest. The fallacy of the position needs only to be stated to be self-evident.

"Another objection which the plaintiff urges is directed to the requirement of $200 security from bidders. If the advertisement put an upset price on the license of that or any other sum, a different question would be presented; but I can see no ground of objection to a requirement of reasonable security from a successful bidder in such a case as this, just as in other cases. It safeguards the public interest rather than the converse.

"So the entire matter resolves itself into a question of fact, or of mixed law and fact, whether, as the plaintiff contends, the so-called Hearst papers have been or are carrying seditious and un-American articles and therefore that any public official who countenances such articles may and should be enjoined from allowing their sale. There is much of implication, suggestion, and innuendo in the plaintiff's moving affidavits to that end, but there is no allegation upon which a taxpayer's action for waste of public moneys or of abuse of official discretion on the part of the Park Commissioner can justly be predicted. The motion to continue the injunction pendente lite is denied and the preliminary injunction is dissolved."

WON'T SERVE WITH HEARST.

More Resignations from Mayor's Committee of Welcome.

Gaylord S. White, Secretary and Headworker of the Union Settlement, 237 East 104th Street, it was announced yesterday, had declined to serve on Mayor Hylan's committee to welcome home-coming soldiers with William Randolph Hearst. Mr. White accepted the Mayor's invitation to serve on the committee, but he did not know then, he said, that Mr. Hearst was a member. When he found out he resigned.

Lee J. Wolfe, consulting actuary, has sent the following letter to the Mayor's secretary:

Grover Whalen, Esq., Secretary to the Mayor, City Hall, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 7th inst. appointing me on the committee to welcome the soldiers, sailors, and marines to the city.

Will you please extent to his Honor the Mayor, my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me in appointing me to this committee? If this is the committee of which Mr. William R. Hearst is a member I would not care to serve. If, however, Mr. Hearst is not on this committee it will give me great pleasure to accept the appointment. Yours very truly,

LEE J. WOLFE.

The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, proposes a new committee to welcome soldiers and sailors. Concerning his proposition, Dr. Young said yesterday:

"The one marring feature of the fleet's welcome has been the fact that the Mayor's Committee is not regarded as sufficiently representative of New York's patriotism and all its business, professional, social and religious life. If this embarrassment is to continue at the successive welcomings of homecoming sailors and soldiers, a way out might be found in the formation of an unofficial welcoming committee named by such groups as the Chamber of Commerce, the Bar Association, the Press Association, the Medical Association, the Clerical Conference, and the Archbishop. This new committee by its personnel and the character of the organizations appointing it would be accepted by the sailors and soldiers and the public at large as expressing the city's greeting.

"The Mayor's Committee could cooperate or act independently. There is glory enough for all. Our heroes from abroad ought to have the most enthusiastic and commanding expression of our feelings delivered to them in the way they will most appreciate, and the people of the world's foremost city will approve."

ORDER ON OBJECTORS.

Directions to Treat Them Considerately Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Dec. 27.—Orders issued by the War Department in the case of conscientious objectors were made public today by Majors G. O. Taussig and F. S. White, who were honorably discharged from Camp Funston in connection with the charges of persecution of objectors. Following is a copy of official orders to camp commanders:

"Confidential.

"Oct. 10, 1917.

"From the Adjutant of the Army to the Commanding Generals of all National Army and National Guard division camps.

"Subject: Conscientious Objectors.

"1. The Secretary of War directs that you be instructed to segregate the conscientious objectors in their divisions and to place them under supervision of instructors, who shall be specially selected with a view of insuring that these men will be handled with tact and consideration and that their questions will be answered fully and frankly.

"2. With reference to their attitude of objecting to military service, these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the Articles of War, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration.

"Attention in this connection is invited to a case where a number of conscientious objectors in one of our divisions when treated in this manner renounced their original objections to military service, and voluntarily offered to give their best efforts to the service of the United States as soldiers.

"3. It is desired that after the procedure above indicated shall have been followed for a sufficient length of time to afford opportunity to judge of the results derived from it, a report of the action taken and the results obtained under these instructions is to be submitted to the War Department by each division commander. As a result of the consideration of all these reports, further instructions will be issued by the Secretary of War as to the policy to be observed in future in the case of conscientious objectors.

"4. Under no circumstances are the instructions contained in the foregoing to be given to the newspapers.

"H. G. LEARNED, Adjutant General."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary Baker said tonight that Major Taussig and Major White had been censured before being honorably discharged in connection with the treatment of conscientious objectors, the censure being for not obeying orders. As to the three regular army officers who have been mentioned as implicated, it was explained that they would be subjected to court-martial if the facts warranted such a course.

As to the alleged secret orders for the treatment of conscientious objectors, Secretary Baker declined to make any comment.

The report has been current here, but lacks confirmation, that Majors Taussig and White will demand a Congressional investigation. Major White, who is from Birmingham, Ala., is a son of ex-Senator Frank S. White of Alabama. Major White is a close friend of Senator Underwood, but has not asked Senator Underwood to seek an investigation.

Major White was Judge Advocate at Camp Funston. Major Taussig was head of the military police there. They reported that it was untrue that there had been maltreatment of objectors. Investigation was made, and, it is asserted, resulted in a report that men of the command had been permitted to "chastise" objectors for their refusal to obey army orders.

EAGLE BOATS PROVE WORTH

Exceed in Tests Required Speed, Seaworthiness, and Manoeuvring Ability.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Trials of the Eagle boats have convinced navy constructors that the little craft turned out by the Ford plant at Detroit to fight submarines are worthy of taking their place as permanent units of the fleet. Official reports giving full details of the trials show that in speed, seaworthiness, and amnoeuvring ability the new boats exceed all contract requirements.

An average sustained speed of 18.3 knots was made by the boat used by the navy experts in their tests. The vessel showed no signs of "buckling" under this gait or when the speed was forced still higher for short periods.

Final proof of seagoing qualities was received when three Eagles, recently sent through the Welland Canal into the Atlantic, arrived at their destination on the coast after passing through two gales of unusual severity. The crews reported that the boats had been more comfortable than certain types of destroyers, and examination showed that the hulls had not strained at any point.

It has been announced that most of the Eagles completed under the war contract will be utilized as gunboats.

MARGINAL RAILWAY HEARING

Estimate Board to Take It Up on Monday.

In order to make a clean start for the coming year the Board of Estimate at its meeting yesterday cleared up many matters that have been in various committees for months. On motion of Controller Craig the question of rescinding unincumbered balances of corporate stock authorizations granted to various city departments by previous administrations will be taken up at a special meeting next Monday morning. Among these balances are $10,000,000 appropriated for Gary schools and $9,402,000 for the Brooklyn marginal railroad.

A public hearing on the marginal railroad will be held at the same time, the Controller having notified residents of Brooklyn who are interested that they would have to show good cause why the work was needed before it was begun. The Controller said the Committee on Finance and Budget had applications for public improvements amounting to $250,000,000, and that while this amount could not be expended the coming year the board would consider the most important items and try to get them under way. The most important matters, he said, were schools, rapid transit and harbor and terminal improvements.

CITY BREVITIES.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, will address the public forum on "National Sovereignty and Future Peace" at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, next Sunday evening.

A ball and reception will be given in Madison Square Garden tonight by the employes of the Todd Shipyards Corporation. The net proceeds from the sale of tickets will be donated to the United War Work Fund.

"Pitti," a dog owned by Frieda Hempel, the singer, was lost or stolen last night at Eighty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, and a reward was offered for his return to 271 Central Park West. The dog was brought from Italy four years ago and had been seen in one or more operas, Miss Hempel said.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 15.

COLONEL DISOWNS NEUTRALITY PLEA

Says It Was Made Early in War and Was Based on Desire to Uphold President Wilson.

EXPUNGED FROM TEXTBOOK

Board of Education Complies with Mr. Roosevelt's Request That Paragraph Be Deleted.

At the request of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, a statement made by him in a magazine article published during the early part of the war advocating neutrality on the part of the United States, which had been embodied in a syllabus of the war issued to high school teachers by the Department of Education, is to be deleted. Superintendent of Schools William L. Ettinger wrote a letter yesterday to the Principals of the schools in the city instructing them to eliminate the paragraph in the syllabus objectionable to the Colonel. This paragraph reads:

> The Germans invaded Belgium Aug. 4, 1914; that same day our official proclamation of neutrality was issued. Two weeks later President Wilson sent an appeal to the American people in which he said: "Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned." The following month ex-President Roosevelt wrote in a magazine article: "It is certainly desirable that we should remain entirely neutral, and nothing but urgent need should warrant breaking our neutrality and taking sides one way or the other." The country as a whole agreed with them.

In his letter to Superintendent Ettinger, which that official declined to make public, Colonel Roosevelt declared that the quotation in the syllabus did not correctly represent his views in the light of his later utterances. As a result of the Colonel's objections, Superintendent Ettinger wrote as follows to the principals:

"As ex-President Roosevelt is of the opinion that the quotation contained in the second paragraph of page 55 of the War Syllabus for the high schools does not correctly represent the views which he has held except for a brief period of sixty days after the beginning of the war, please delete forthwith from all copies in your possession the excerpt reading as follows:" Here Superintendent Ettinger quoted the paragraph given above.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 27.—Commenting on his letter to Superintendent Ettinger, in which he requested a certain part elimiated from the high school syllabus, Colonel Roosevelt tonight said:

"The school syllabus made but one quotation from me, and this from an article I wrote in the first sixty days of the war. I notified the School Superintendent that it was a sheer suppression of the truth to make such a quotation without giving what I had said and done during the next four years.

"During the first sixty days I followed Mr. Wilson's lead, believing him to have special information, and accordingly accepting his injunction to be neutral and accepting the inspired statement from Washington that the Administration had special information showing that there was no reason for us to blame either side.

"Then I saw the Belgian Commission and I became convinced that President Wilson's attitude was wholly unjustified by the facts and immediately thereupon I took the attitude I have ever since held—an attitude to which President Wilson himself came to two and one-half years later.

"I am to blame for having followed President Wilson during the first sixty days. My attitude was due to the earnest desire to support the President if I possibly could.

"The only error I committed in connection with the war was the support I thus gave President Wilson for the first sixty days.

"The article in question was written during those sixty days and was a loyal support of President Wilson's policy, but it was an erroneous support, and no one has any business to quote it without also stating the fact that I was then, at the outset of the war, endeavoring to support the President, and that as soon as I became convinced he was wrong I ceased to support him and took the position which I held for the next four years and which I today hold."

Midshipmen Get a Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 27.—Better scholarship at the Naval Academy than ever before, in spite of the distraction of the war, is indicated by the list just posted, facetiously called the "Christmas Tree" by the midshipmen, which warns of unsatisfactory work in certain subjects. The list is posted so that the midshipmen may know how they stand and make a special effort to recoup on the subjects in which they are below the standard.

Will Attempt Transatlanitc Flight.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 27.—Lieutenant Patrick O'Brien, American aviator in British service, whose escape from German captors formed a romantic chapter in the story of the war, announced today that he would attempt to be the first to make a transatlantic flight in an airplane. He said he hoped to make the flight in April with Captain I. F. Fuller, an American aviator still on duty in France, and Lieutenant C. C. Robinson, an American who was one of O'Brien's comrades in the British Flying Corps, associated with him in the venture.

Dismiss Dr. Blitzer Indictment.

Federal Judge Knox yesterday dismissed the indictment against Dr. Nathaniel Blitzer, Chairman of Local Draft Board 98, who was charged with irregularities in connection with the enforcement of the Selective Draft law. The action of the court was taken on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Curtis, who explained that there was no evidence to sustain the charge.

FAIL TO FIND MISS KRAMER.

Police Look for Stenographer Missing Since Last Monday.

Combined efforts of the police and relatives have furnished no clue to the fate of Miss Adele V. Kramer, 25 years old, of 54 Manhattan Avenue, who disappeared last Monday. Miss Kramer was employed as stenographer and secretary to George Boliver, Treasurer of the American Cigar Company, 11 Fifth Avenue, where she had worked for seven years, and when she left there Monday at noon she asked Mr. Boliver the best way to get to Fifty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, and also asked if she might take a little longer than usual for luncheon. This was the last seen of the young woman at the office. It was supposed that she had gone out to do some Christmas shopping.

It was said at the Kramer home yesterday that Miss Kramer had been particularly nervous for a week or more and that she had a fainting spell on an elevated train Saturday morning, from which she soon recovered. She was apparently in good health and spirits when she left for her work Monday morning, members of the family said. She telephoned to her mother between 10 and 11 o'clock, as had been her custom for some years, to inquire about her health and to ask if everything at home was going all right.

Bird-lovers!
Want to keep the birds with you all winter? Plant evergreens for shelter, and bright-berried shrubs for food and attraction! We specialize on both—and planting can be done right now. The cost? A trifle. Ask us by mail or phone.
J. HICKS & SON
Sixty Years of Knowing How
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

EUROPEAN LEADERS.

Group of European statesmen, whose pronouncements on the forthcoming peace treaty will shortly be heard, a picture worth keeping, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Sponsors for

Cable & Sons Pianos and Player Pianos

A time-honored name in musical circles, and one that enjoys the distinction of having maintained low prices throughout the years.

In fact, the popular prices of instruments so well named and so well liked have earned for Cable & Sons the term—

"The Instrument of Reasonable Standard"

A high standard of quality at a "reasonable standard" price. It is the instrument for those who insist on a standard name on the piano or player that graces their home, and yet who do not want to pay the higher prices of largely advertised makes.

PIANOS	PLAYERS
$375	$575

Cable & Sons Pianos and Players are sold in Greater New York only at Gimbels

GIMBELS—Music Salons—Eighth Floor

Phone Knickerbocker 5100

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Store Open 9:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.

After-Christmas Sale of High Grade Clothing

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Winter Overcoats

Also a Few Fur-Collared Overcoats in Small Sizes

$32.50

They were $35, $37.50, $39.75, $40 and $45

This is our Annual After-Christmas Special to the men of New York and suburban cities.

A broad assortment of the season's newest models. Fabrics of the best.

Light and dark shades, as well as plain Oxford Greys, Blacks, Blues, and Browns. Many fancy mixtures. Sizes to fit any man. Excellent combinations of style, material and workmanship. An early call will insure the best selection.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

A Momentous Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats

is now being held on the Sixth Floor

An unusual opportunity is offered for obtaining Overcoats of decidedly superior qualities (suitable for every occasion) at much less than they are actually worth.

Fur-lined Overcoats

Full-length Overcoats, made of fine, soft Oxford gray overcoating; lined with muskrat of unusually rich color and quality, and finished with collar of fine beaver,

$135.00

Three-quarter-length Overcoats (belted-back model), made of same materials as above; lined with marmot, and finished with beaver collar,

$120.00

Overcoats

of black or Oxford gray melton; lined throughout and finished with collar of black velvet; very special value,

$28.50

BEST & CO.

Offer for This Week-end

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Of Fine Quality and Regularly $32.50 and $34.50 at

$28.50

Velours, Meltons, Kerseys and Overcoating Weaves of the British Type

IN quality of woolens, linings and tailoring these garments could do full justice to much higher prices than $32.50 and $34.50. Even at the original markings they were decidedly below the New York average of clothing value. At $28.50 they are clearly $7.50 to $10 below. We wish it were possible to multiply the number of these overcoats four or five times over. For every one of them will make a staunch friend for Best & Co.'s Men's Shop and the exclusive type of clothes it offers.

Behind every garment there is Best & Co.'s Unreserved Assurance of High Quality and Good Service.

Best & Co.

Men's Shop, Fifth Floor. — Entrance 1 West 35th St.

Black usually is inconspicuous, but against a brilliant evening background, the fit and fabric are a dead giveaway.

You're either dolled up to perfection or hoping nothing on earth will take you 'cross the floor.

Why not see the fit before you order?

Evening dress clothes ready - to - wear to-night. The world produces no finer fabrics.

All the accessories.

Fur lined coats with furs called by their real names.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St

Big Shirt Sale

Short Stiff Bosom Shirts, $1.50

Cuffs Attached

$1.50 Negligee Shirts, $1.15

Soft Cuffs

$2.50 Negligee Shirts with Stiff Cuffs, $1.75

HEAVY UNDERWEAR AT SPECIAL PRICES

Lobell-Aborn Co.

239 W. 55th St. 3 Doors W. of B'way.

AN UNUSUAL SALE OF SELECT USED MOTOR CARS

1917 Cadillac Limousine
1917 Peerless Sedan
1917 Hudson Sedan
1916 White 30, Lim. Landaulet
1917 Chalmers Sedan
1916 Mercer 4-Passenger
1916 Stutz 4-Passenger
1917 Premier Chummy Roadster
1917 Hudson Limousine
1916 Cadillac Touring

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CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

PLUTO WATER

A gentle but sure saline laxative. To induce the *complete* elimination so imperative for good health, take

PLUTO

America's Physic

at regular intervals,

Bottled at French Lick Springs, Indiana. Large bottle, 45c; smaller bottle, 20c.

Look for the little Red Devil of good health on every bottle.

Your Physician Prescribes It

(124)

COUNCIL RAPS PAID COLLEGE COACH

EVILS OF COLLEGE SPORTS DENOUNCED

Ban on Paid Coaches Urged at Meeting of Collegiate Athletic Association.

PROFESSIONALISM DEFINED

Professor Marvel Lays Blame for Athletic Commercialism on School Policies.

A strident note against the evils of college sports was sounded by Dean J. R. Angell of the University of Chicago at the thirteenth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday. A rousing philippic, written by Dean Angell, was read by his colleague, Dean W. W. Small, also of Chicago, and before he got through, the extravagant football spectacle, the high paid coach, the training table, and various other features of college sports, were placed on the grill and toasted to a crisp brown.

"I do not believe," read Dean Angell's message, "there is any obligation on the part of the colleges to furnish the general public with substitutions for the circus, the prizefight, and the gladiatorial combat."

Dean Angell termed this expression one of his "Confessions of Faith," and there were seventeen of them. Besides the 100 or more learned and dignified college educators who heard and approved of this stinging rebuke to the conditions which existed in college sport before the war was one for whose ears it was not intended. This was Ted Kid Lewis, the welterweight champion of the world. It was the first time in the history of the organization that a prizefighter ever attended one of its meetings. Lewis is a boxing instructor at Camp Upton and came there as a Government athletic instructor.

A few other confessions of faith which Dean Small put forward for Dean Angell were as follows:

"I believe professionalism consists of a spirit, a point of view, that it is decidedly frequent among nominal amateurs, and that it is by no means to be defined solely in terms of money value set on athletic services, although this is perhaps its commonest sign. Men who play for motives other than the love of the game, men to whom victory, however won, is the controlling end, are men already on the road to professionalism, men who have in some measure sacrificed their amateurism.

"I believe that a good deal of the professional training of athletic teams, particularly in football, has been grossly objectionable, in overworking boys whose primary obligation is to the academic aims of the college. The result has often been that the boy has done neither job well—has been too exhausted to study and too much disturbed at his class deficiencies to put his whole spirit into the games.

High-Priced Coach Inimical.

"As part of a system, however excellent certain individual representatives of the caste, I believe the high-priced temporary coach is inimical to the development of a permanently high tone in the athletic affairs of a college.

"I should be the last to arrogate to myself any competency to prescribe the particular devices necessary to secure the results which seem to me so essential, nor have I any great faith in the availability of any single mode of procedure. I think the great desideratum is to obtain an intelligent and wholehearted acceptance of the fundamental reconstruction principles and then trust the ingenuity and energy of our athletic leaders to carry out these principles in practical ways.

Professor Fred W. Marvel of Brown, in a paper which was read by E. Herbert Botsford of Williams in his report of the first district, said that the solution of the athletic problem in the colleges was one of finance, and if the colleges would finance the different sports, they could be conducted on an ideal basis. Professor Marvel said:

"At the present time our athletic directors and team managers have to make their associations pay, and to do so are obliged to raise the money for athletics from the gate receipts and by subscriptions. To get money from either of these sources, winning teams are absolutely necessary. In many cases, if we are to have any intra-mural sports at all, they must be supported from the money made from Intercollegiate games. We are told by the college officials that we must conduct our games and play along amateur lines, but we must finance them along lines that are purely commercial and professional.

"Here is the trouble. High salaries must be paid coaches, for our teams must win to make a successful financial season. The athletic director must be a good business man, hence another large salary for a business manager. Small colleges take long trips to play large colleges, out of their class athletically, in order to raise enough money to get through their seasons without loss. In making up schedules, the financial problem causes the most trouble, and many games are placed on the schedule for purely commercial reasons.

"This is all wrong and will never be changed entirely until the colleges assume the financial responsibility and provide plenty of money for the proper control and management of all athletics."

Warm Debate Over Coaches.

A heated discussion between the college professors and professional football coaches developed last night at the meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association over the question of seasonal coaches, training tables, and scouting. A resolution was presented to the effect that all of these features of intercollegiate sports were contrary to the spirit of amateur college athletics. It was passed in a modified form.

Dr. Harry L. Williams of Minnesota, Major Fred Moore of Harvard, and Dr. A. A. Stagg of Chicago all favored retaining the football scouting system as it was now practiced, that is, at intercollegiate contests. Scouting in the sense of spying is against the spirit of the resolution as it was passed.

Although John Arthur Brown, Major Moore, and several others spoke in favor of the training table, the convention voted that this institution was against the spirit of amateur sports. Secret practice was also scheduled to be barred in the resolution, but after a spirited discussion the convention eliminated this section from the resolution.

On the question of seasonal coaches, it was voted that these specialized experts are contrary to the spirit of amateur athletics, but the resolution was qualified by the addition of an amendment that they be replaced as soon as practicable or given yearly appointments. The convention also went on record as considering coaching and training in the vacation season.

The other resolutions were as follows:

"Be it resolved, That in the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, physical training and athletics are an essential part of education; and that in every college or university the Department of Physical Training and Athletics should be recognized as a department of collegiate instruction, directly responsible to the college or university administration.

"That each college Faculty should make adequate provision in the hour schedule for physical training and athletics."

The association passed a resolution favoring universal physical education in colleges and schools throughout the country.

A committee consisting of Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Dr. J. H. McCurdy, and Captain J. L. Griffith was appointed to spread propaganda for universal physical education and a fund of $2,000 was appropriated for this purpose.

C. C. N. Y. CHESS TEAM WINS

Beats Champion Penn Aggregation in League Contest.

After finishing for two years in second place in the annual tournaments of the Triangular College Chess League, the College of the City of New York quartet is at last in a position where it is regarded as favorite for the championship as the result of the play in the second round of the twentieth competition, the games of which were contested at the Stuyvesant Chess Club yesterday.

City College was paired with the champion team from the University of Pennsylvania and scored a signal victory with a total of 3½ to ½. The Quakers, having made a tie score with Cornell in the first round, are practically out of the race unless perchance Cornell should succeed in defeating City College by 3½ to ½ today.

Harry Borochow, top board for City College and former Morris High School star, had an eventful game with Meyer Schimselewitz, the Pennsylvania veteran, who, playing the white pieces against a two knights defense, was defeated after twenty-nine moves. In a complicated middle game, Borochow first won a pawn and later, after exchange of queens, annexed a second pawn, which assured his success. It was the second reverse sustained by Schimselewitz in this tournament.

Nathan Stern of Brooklyn, playing white against a Petroff defense, gave up the "exchange" for two pawns, but gained a telling attack which won him the game with C. A. Wishek of Pennsylvania after thirty-six moves.

Another exciting game was witnessed at the third board, where Albert Weisbord of Brooklyn won for City College from A. Tobias in thirty moves, the defeated player having the move in a four knights opening. Weisbord lost a piece soon after the opening had been passed, but obtained in return three pawns, which proved too much for Tobias.

C. D. Franz, second man for City College, was successful in holding his own against S. N. Gerson, the Pennsylvania captain, in a Ruy Lopez, and drew after thirty-one moves.

The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA.		CITY COLLEGE.	
Boards.			
1—Schimselewitz	0	Borochow	1
2—Gerson	½	Franz	½
3—Tobias	0	Weisbord	1
4—Wishek	0	Stern	1
Total	½	Total	3½

Pennsylvania played white on Boards 1 and 3. The openings: 1, two knights defense; 2, Ruy Lopez; 3, four knights; 4, Petroff defense. Referee—J. Bernstein.

RUTGERS-CORNELL GAME.

Plans for Meeting of Football Teams Next Year Discussed.

Although Cornell is not a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Dr. Al Sharpe, Cornell's coach, attended the meeting of the Collegiate Association and talked with the representatives of many of the other colleges.

Dr. Sharpe had a talk with George Foster Sanford, coach of the Rutgers football eleven, and it is said that negotiations are now under way for a game between these two institutions next Fall.

Horace Pender of Dartmouth announced that although there had been some talk of a Dartmouth-Columbia game next season, this would be impossible because Dartmouth already had a football engagement in this city with Pennsylvania next Fall.

There were more football men at this meeting than in many years past. Among those who chatted with each other during the day were Dr. Harry Williams of Minnesota, A. A. Stagg of Chicago, John Heisman, the Georgia Tech coach; Mike Thompson of Mt. St. Marys; Oliver Cutts, the former Harvard star, who is at Purdue; Hugo Bezdek of Penn State; Sol Metzger, the former Washington and Jefferson coach, and Fred Walker, who coached the Newport Naval Station.

The sentiment among the coaches and graduate managers about the future of college sports is not nearly so pessimistic as that of the Faculty representatives. It is believed that after the first of the year conditions will commence to resume their normal state and by Spring it is expected that all college athletic activities will be resumed.

A number of rowing men, including John Arthur Brown of Pennsylvania, Charles Halsted Mapes of Columbia, and several others, were in conference at the meeting and discussed the plans which will be formulated at a meeting of the American College Rowing Association in Philadelphia on Jan. 6. It is planned to arrange for an American Henley if possible, and, if not, to have a week of dual regattas between the various colleges.

NAP LAJOIE QUITS GAME.

Veteran Infielder Announces Retirement from Diamond.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—Napoleon Lajoie, for twenty years conceded to be one of the world's greatest infielders, today announced his retirement from professional baseball. For many years he was conceded the leading second baseman.

Last season Lajoie managed the Indianapolis team of the American Association, of which Jack Hendricks, who ran the team in 1917, will probably be manager next season. Lajoie's contract expires Jan. 1.

Only once in his twenty-three years' career on the diamond did Lajoie belong to a pennant-winning team. That was in 1917, when he managed the Toronto team of the International League.

Four times Lajoie led the American League batters and four times he managed to make more than 200 hits. During his twenty-one years in the major leagues, Lajoie collected 3,243 base hits for a grand average of .338, and scored more than 1,500 runs. He accepted more than 14,000 fielding chances, making only 502 errors, his grand average at first, second, and third bases, shortstop, and the outfield being .966.

Lajoie retires from baseball to take care of his interests in an automobile tire manufacturing company.

Three Win at Billiards.

E. Cahill, L. Bassi, and Chris Maxwell were victorious in three billiard matches decided last night at Doyle's Academy. In the English billiard tournament Cahill defeated H. N. Short by a score of 250 to 159 in forty innings. Cahill made a high break of twenty-six and Short's best break was sixteen. Bassi added another victory to his record for the three-cushion carrom tournament when he defeated Harry Rogers by a count of 25 to 20. Later, however, Bassi bowed to Maxwell, the score being 25 to 24 after a decidedly interesting contest.

Low Defeats Jewel.

J. W. Low defeated Walter Jewel last night at the Broadway Billiard Academy in the Class C Metropolitan Championship Tournament by a score of 150 to 127. The game was closely contested, with Jewel having the advantage in high runs. He made one of 21, with an average of 3 1-42, while Low's highest was 20 and his average 3 21-43.

BOY STARS MEET FOR TENNIS TITLE

Anderson and Richards Reach Final of National Junior Indoor Tourney.

Frank T. Anderson of the Kings County Tennis Club, holder of the Long Island and north side championship titles, and Vincent Richards of the New York Tennis Club will be rivals this morning on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory in a match which will decide the national junior tennis championship title. Both these youngsters won their places in the final round without extra effort in yesterday's play. They are scheduled to play their title match starting at 10 o'clock this morning.

Anderson had to dispose of two rivals yesterday to advance to the final. In the third round he encountered Gerald Emerson of East Orange, N. J., but the match was taken by the young Long Island champion with unexpected ease in straight sets. The score was 6—2, 6—2. A steady and varied style of game gave Anderson an insurmountable start in each set. Emerson essayed a stiff net attack with the tide of battle against him and alternated this with an overhead offensive which brought him temporary success. This was in the fourth and fifth games, after Anderson had safely tucked away the first three games. Anderson's continual forcing, however, gave the champion the set, after the players had struggled through four deuces in the seventh game. In the second set, also, Anderson started with three games, and although Emerson rallied, the East Orange lad was not up to the task of overhauling his more experienced rival.

Against Harry B. Kaltenbach, Jr., of Princeton, the lad who humbled Harold L. Taylor in Thursday's play, Anderson experienced more opposition. Kaltenbach's flashes were only temporary. Anderson had wider variety to his shots, and this, with his wider tournament experience, enabled the young Long Island champion to overcome his rival.

Richards smashed his way through the semi-final round with a surprisingly easy victory over Abraham Bassford, Jr., of Scarsdale. The match went in straight sets, the scores being 6—3, 6—2. The young New York Tennis Club representative forced the play almost continually and compelled Bassford frequently to give ground. This style of play deprived Bassford of any opportunity to bring into action his overhead or smashing play.

M. Bernstein of De Witt Clinton High School carried off the boys' championship in masterly fashion. He encountered his most serious opposition from Louis B. Dailey, East Orange, N. J., in the third round, but after dropping the first set Bernstein recovered and took the second and third sets by scores of 6—0 and 6—1 respectively. In the final round match Bernstein towered above his rival, Leo Jandorf of Stuyvesant High School. The physical advantages, coupled with Bernstein's greater ability in practically all departments of the game, gave the De Witt Clinton student a comparatively easy victory by scores of 6—3, 6—2, and 6—1.

In the chase for the doubles title the surviving combinations are Anderson and Kaltenbach and Richards and Harold L. Taylor, Brooklyn Prep School. These teams will play for the title at noon today. The Kaltenbach-Anderson pair was forced through a hard session in eliminating Gerald Emerson and Abraham Bassford, 3d, in the semi-final round. The scores were 6—2, 4—6, and 7—5. Richards and Taylor, however, easily disposed of Teddy La Gros and Percy Kynaston in straight sets at scores of 6—4, 6—0.

The summaries:

National Indoor Championship, Junior Singles.—Third Round—Frank T. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Gerald Emerson, St. John's Academy, East Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—Frank T. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Henry B. Kaltenbach, Jr., Princeton, 6—4, 6—4; Vincent Richards, New York Tennis Club, defeated Abraham Bassford, 3d, Scarsdale, 6—3, 6—2.

National Indoor Championship, Boys' Singles.—Semi-final Round—M. Bernstein, De Witt Clinton H. S., defeated Louis B. Dailey, East Orange, N. J., 3—6; 6—0, 6—1.

Final Round—M. Bernstein, De Witt Clinton H. S., defeated Leo Jandorf, Stuyvesant High School, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

National Indoor Championship, Junior Doubles.—Third Round—Henry B. Kaltenbach, Jr., Princeton, and Frank T. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, won by default from James B. Morse and A. H. Frey, Yale; Percy Kynaston, Commercial High School, and Theodore La Gros, New York Tennis Club, defeated S. Cowan and P. Winston, Horace Mann School, 6—1, 6—0.

Semi-final Round—Henry B. Kaltenbach, Jr., Princeton, and Frank T. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Gerald Emerson, St. John's Academy, East Orange, N. J., and Abraham Bassford, 3d, Scarsdale, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5; Harold L. Taylor, Brooklyn Prep School, and Vincent Richards, New York Tennis Club, defeated Percy Kynaston, Commercial High School, and Theodore La Gros, New York Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—0.

U. S. G. A. IS GROWING.

Now Has Largest Membership of Any Time in History.

Recent additions to United States Golf Association ranks have placed the membership at a higher notch than at any previous period in the organization's history. At the time of the last annual meeting the total of active and allied clubs was around 450. Since then a number of clubs have joined, as against one resignation.

Only recently the Lochmoor Club near Detroit became an active member. Lochmoor possesses a new course which, according to John S. Sweeney, a former association executive committeeman, compares with the best. During the last few years Detroit has advanced steadily in golf.

Reverting to the U. S. G. A., the coming annual meeting to be held in this city on Jan. 24 will be the twenty-fifth.

Martin Sykes, professional at Otto Kahn's private golf course at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., expects to go South soon. He may be identified for a time with Herbert Strong, who has already left for Florida to take charge of St. Augustine course in the interests of George Low, who did not go there this Winter.

Now that Cyril Walker, professional of the Shackamaxon Country Club, has decided to leave these parts for the new Golden Valley Club at Minneapolis, there will be no end of speculation as to his probable successor. Every year the Shackamaxon job becomes more lucrative, so it is a foregone conclusion that the list of applicants will be long. Peter O'Hara's name has been mentioned as a possibility.

OUTPUT 200,000 DAILY

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When you pay more, you are getting the **Quality Smoke** expected in a **7-20-4.**

MAKE TENNIS MAJOR SPORT.

Colleges Will Hereafter Award Suitable Insignia to Players.

A suggestion to raise lawn tennis to the rank of a major sport was made to the National Collegiate Athletic Association yesterday by Paul Williams, Field Secretary of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. He emphasized the great importance of the sport in recent years and spoke of the numerous college players who had attained the championship in national competition.

Williams also advocated that the colleges award an insignia to 'Varsity tennis players, which would carry just as much importance as the letters awarded in major sports.

Mr. Williams's suggestion was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

CITY COLLEGE MEETS NAVY.

Basket Ball Teams Play at Annapolis This Afternoon.

The City College, after an intensive week of training, is in good fettle for its game with the Navy this afternoon at Annapolis. The Navy team has been showing lots of speed this year, and has won all the games it has played so far this season. Annapolis has been beaten only twice in the last two years, once by the University of Pennsylvania five and the other time by the City College.

The locals have won the three games so far this season, for a total of 104 points, against their opponents' 53. The Lavender team, which went to Annapolis, is made up of George Schmidt, 52 centre; "Mussy" Holman, right guard; Hyman Fliegel, left guard; Irving Projan, left forward, and Henry Stutz, right forward.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets

For Men! A Great Sale of SUITS AND OVERCOATS

All from the Kirschbaum shops

Reduced to $25.00

THE SUITS are of worsted, finished or unfinished; Winter weight cheviots, blue serge, cassimere and flannel, some are quarter lined and sleeve lined with silk.

Regularly $30, $32.50 and $35

THE OVERCOATS are of fine wool weaves and include Ulsterettes with warm storm collars, suitable for the coldest weather; full back overcoats in fancy fabrics; form-fitting overcoats in double-breasted young men's styles, and Chesterfields in Oxfords with full satin linings.

Regularly $30, $32.50, $35 and $40

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DON'T worry all winter about your radiator freezing. Use Johnson's Freeze-Proof—then forget there is such a thing as a frozen radiator. Johnson's Freeze-Proof does not evaporate, so one application lasts all winter.

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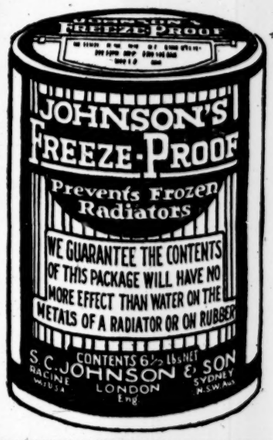
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1st—Clean all dirt, scale, sediment, etc., from the cooling system by using a boiling solution of ordinary washing soda. Flush out thoroughly.

2nd—Repair all leaks. Unless hose connections are new, replace them. Tighten all packing and gaskets.

Don't let cold weather catch you unprepared—buy Johnson's Freeze-Proof now—read and follow the directions carefully—and get your cooling system in shape for the long, hard winter.

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One package of Johnson's Freeze-Proof (cost $1.50) will protect a **Ford** to 5° below zero, and two packages to 50° below zero. For larger radiators, or to protect to a lower temperature, use additional Freeze-Proof according to the scale on the package.

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PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO GEN. MACARTHUR

His Brilliant Record as Rainbow's Chief of Staff Set Forth in Menoher's Report.

CALLS IT INCOMPARABLE

Former Commander of Famous Division Tells of His Aid's Many Daring Deeds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A remarkable tribute to the military services, ability, and bravery in action of Brig.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, one of the youngest field officers in the American Army, is contained in a letter written by Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, formerly in command of the Forty-second, or Rainbow Divison, of which General MacArthur is Chief of Staff.

The letter was written to General Pershing on Oct. 30, just as General Menoher was relinquishing his command of the Rainbow Division to take command of the Sixth Army Corps, and its text has just been received in Washington.

When the United States entered the war Douglas MacArthur was a Major. Then he was promoted to be Colonel, and for gallantry in action was promoted to be Brigadier General. He is 38 years old and is a son of General Arthur MacArthur. When he was graduated at West Point in 1903 he was honor man in his class.

Text of the Letter.

General Menoher's letter follows:

Headquarters 42d Division,
American Expeditionary Forces.
Oct. 30, 1918.

From: The Commanding General, 42d Division.
To: The Commander in Chief, American Expeditionary Forces.
Subject: The distinguished services of Brig. Gen. MacArthur.

1. I do not feel that my duty with the 42d Division has been completed and that I am free to assume another command without recording the services rendered by the former Chief of Staff and one of the present infantry brigade commanders of the division, General Douglas MacArthur, throughout the period during which I commanded the 42d Division. These services, rendered constantly for over a year, and, in the large part, amidst active operations in the field, have been so soundly, brilliantly, and loyally performed that in the recognition of them I see only a fair appraisal of the example of energy, courage, and efficiency which General MacArthur has set to the 42d Division and to our entire army in France. The contributions made to the military establishment by this General officer while under my command have already had far-reaching effects. He has stood for the actual physical command of large bodies of troops in battle, not of a day, but days' duration, and I believe has actually commanded larger bodies of troops on the battleline than any officer in our army with, in each instance, conspicuous success. He has developed, combined, and applied the use of the Infantry and correlated arms with an effect upon the enemy, a husbandry of his own forces and means, and a resourcefulness which no other American commander in the field has. His efforts have been untiring, uninterrupted, and without the least regard for his personal safety at each of the many times when he felt his personal leadership required his presence in the thick of the struggle.

Decorated by the French.

"2. I take pleasure in itemizing some of the instances which confirm me in the impressions I have just expressed:

"From the time I assumed command in late December, 1917, until early in February General MacArthur, despite the prevailing conditions of a severe Winter and the problems of supply and equipment presented thereby, brought a newly arrived and scarcely acclimated division to a state of organization, preparation for combat, training and equipment such that shortly thereafter this division, without incident or excitement and with entire self-confidence, underwent its training with the French divisions of Generals Gauchet, Phillipot, and Segonne, and very soon took over General Segonne's sector at Baccarat with a smoothness and reliability that was as surprising to the French authorities as it was gratifying to myself. During this period General MacArthur received from the French Seventh Army a warm citation for the gallantry with which he participated, for the purpose of advising myself and the division concerning that type of operations, in the very successful large scale raid near Rechicourt at the end of February and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

"And but ten days later during one of our first American raids, and the very first carried out by the 42d Division, he accompanied the assaulting wave of the American companies engaged with the sole view of lending his presence where it was most reassuring in the troops, then unaccustomed to this manner of endeavor. On this occasion, in the face of the determined and violent resistance of an alert enemy, he lent actual advice on the spot to the unit commanders and by his supervision of the operations not only guaranteed its success, but left with the entire division the knowledge of the constant attention of their leaders to their problems in action and the sense of security which his wise and courageous leadership there impressed on the engaged companies. This was in the Salient du Feye, and for his conduct was justly conferred upon him the Distinguished Service Cross. General MacArthur himself at this time sustained a severe gas poisoning, and, although wounded, did not permit himself to be evacuated or to relax for a day from his duties as Chief of Staff.

Skilled in Organization.

A period of construction and organization of sector occupation then began for the division, in which General MacArthur, as Chief of Staff, by his mastery of every detail and by his prompt attention to the enforcement of all measures, built up a simple, workable but powerful defensive and offensive organization of the Baccarat sector, which, you will remember, was one of the pioneer divisional sectors of your commands. This constructive effort and the sagacity with which troops were disposed and the terrain employed as well as the skill and account given by the division, in the face of frequent incursions and attacks by an aggressive opponent, employing gas and shell in a marked degree, earned for it a mention in the orders of the 6th French Corps of General Duport, which could have hardly been more earnest or commendatory, and in which General MacArthur was (as I believe, a sort of anomaly in similar papers) referred to and singled out by name for the recognition which his indefatigable industry and notably fine judgment had justly merited.

In July when, as you know, the division divided laterally between two French divisions and in depth over two defensive positions, sustained the full brunt of the desperate German assault in Champagne to break through on the morning of July 15, General MacArthur, still the Chief of Staff of the division and but shortly before chosen by you to be a general officer, conducted the correlated and joint defense with firmness and the greatest skill. On this occasion, despite the obstruction of a violent harassing fire, the intensity of which cannot be overstated, General MacArthur personally insured the proper disposition of the entire command for the defense and carried to them his own spirit of unyielding and irrefragable resistance. General Gouraud himself in the orders of the victorious Fourth Army, as I have been reliably advised, cited General MacArthur for the qualities of heart and leadership with which, during this intense period, as Chief of Staff of the 42d Division, General MacArthur constantly ordered, arranged, and, further, carried out the defense. General Gouraud himself proposed General MacArthur as an officer of the Legion of Honor with, as I understood, the subsequent indorsement of his own Grand Headquarters.

Directed Pursuit from Marne.

Later, but very soon thereafter, in the second battle of the Marne, when the 42d Division, pushing constantly forward and ahead, forced the passage of the Ourcq and drove the enemy to the Vesle, I have no words which can adequately convey the endurance and relentlessness with which General MacArthur, remaining as Chief of Staff throughout these operations, directed the pursuit. He was on this, as on every occasion, untiring and resourceful, never at a loss (when confronted by the intricacies presented by a most stubborn rear guard engagement into which the division was precipitated in the nearly simultaneous relief of five other divisions) for the quick, sure and effective means with which to drive the enemy back or the secure and powerful disposition to make of the division. At the end of this phase of the divisn's employment, when it had labored night and day for over a week, and was brought low in numbers by vigorous resistance to the assaults from exceptionally powerful positions, occurred an example of leadership and the high qualities of command which I consider as unique. General MacArthur, himself on the advanced line at a time when the American First Army Corps had not ordered the division to advance, accurately diagnosed the situation as one in which the enemy had but an hour before broken contact. In advance of orders and without delay, he, with my concurrence at an early hour organized the entire division into a prompt pursuit which soon brought it on the very heels of the enemy and gained entire possession of the great massif of the Foret de Nesles, sparing a fresh division from the labors of the penetration of this large territory and leaving its full force available for a running relief at the end of which it would be free to deliver the full weight of its blow.

"In so doing, General MacArthur personally instructed each of the infantry regiments of the division, moving across the entire divisional front of over four kilometers, and swung the artillery and supporting arms into immediate accompaniment, despite a terrain which afforded hardly a road.

"For this action, the Corps Commander of the First Army Corps inaugurated a recommendation of General MacArthur for the Legion of Honor which the army commander of the Sixth French Army, General Des Gouttes, was pleased to endorse with his entire approval and support and which was also, as I understood, confirmed at French Grand Headquarters.

Placed in Command of Brigade.

At this juncture General MacArthur ceased to be the Chief of Staff of the 42d Division and became one of its infantry Brigadiers. It fell to him to reorganize and school a brigade which, after severe and constant engagement, stood largely replaced. This he did with such industry and skill that in a very short while he not only entirely reconstructed this command, but prepared it for the splendid results the 84th Infantry Brigade achieved both at St. Mihiel and north of Verdun.

For his services as a Brigadier General, both as the divisional Chief of Staff and as a brigade commander, I recommend you that General MacArthur be made a Major General. It was then my belief, as it has been more strongly ever since, that in command of a division his outstanding qualities of mind, resourcefulness, and leadership would have a wider field of activity, and one which would make him even more valuable in our army.

During the offensive operations in the St. Mihiel salient, General MacArthur in person conducted the difficult penetration of the Bois de la Bonnard, which lay across the entire front of the 84th Infantry Brigade, and, from between these regiments of his command, and between his reading battalions, constantly guided and pushed forward toward the fixed and final objectives, realizing, as I recall it, the greatest advance accomplished on that front of attack. Thereafter without delay he organized in an incredibly short time, and with great skill and sureness of conception, a stabilized sector such that, despite a number of highly successful raids engineered by himself under corps orders preliminary to the Verdun offensive and no inconsiderable artillery fire from his flanks, his troops passed a fortnight's occupation of their positions and through the counterpreparation of the Germans on the morning of the Verdun offensive with practically no losses. This noteworthy marshaling of his command was effected by constant supervision and manipulation of its dispositions so that in both a formative and defensive period his brigade was on all occasions so disposed as to confront with alertness and flexibility both the offensive and defensive conditions presented with its full force. This organization of a sector I have considered to be a model solution of a military problem of this type.

Broke Kriemhilde Position.

The work of the 84th Infantry Brigade near Verdun under General MacArthur, when in a most arduous terrain and faced by heavy and rainy weather, he without any semblance of a road at his back gained Hills 288 and 242, the Tuilerie Farm, and the bastion of the Cote de Chatillon, and in so doing broke the Kriemhilde position. This is already known to you, no doubt, through General Summerell's commendation of this operation, copy of which I am attaching. This tribute from the commander of the 5th Corps and my superior in these operations leaves nothing to be said.

In fairness, I wish to say that after having attained the Cote de Chatillon by three days' constant fighting, General MacArthur had so husbanded and controlled his brigade that with unused battalions he stood ready to exploit this success immediately had that been ordered.

For his field leadership, generalcy, and determination during these days of combat I was happy to recommend to you for a second time that he be made a Major General, which recommendation the corps commander, General Summerell, entirely concurred in and approved. For his gallantry and determination in the field, though again suffering from gas poisoning, I recommended General MacArthur for a palm of the Distinguished Service Cross, which action General Summerell also indorsed with his approval.

3. The recital of the above items is a long one, but the number of operations, throughout each of which General MacArthur participated with continued success and splendid leadership in the field with the 42d Division, has been also a long one. In addition, it is replete with many incidents here unmentionable, because I have sought to single out merely the most salient points. This record represents the unremitting endeavor of a very brilliant and gifted officer who has, after more than a year's full service in France, without a day apart from his division or his command, and although twice wounded in action, filled each day with a loyal and intelligent application to duty as is, among officers in the field and in the actual contact with battle, without parallel in our army. I gladly add, as one whom General MacArthur has most loyally and faithfully served, that this record falls very far from being complete or in doing his accomplishments justice.

I take pride in the acknowledgment of the loyalty with which he has carried out my desires and my instructions, and I shall be very happy if by this you shall come to know the light in which I have seen and appreciated his distinguished services to the American army.

CHARLES T. MENOHER,
Major General, U. S. Army.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Two hundred and fifty wounded soldiers will be guests at a dinner at the Friars Club on New Year's night. An entertainment will also be provided.

Five French Blue Devils, headed by Sergeant Emile Milbert, will sing in the Ziegfeld 9 o'clock frolic tonight. A new urban scene will be shown for the first time in the midnight show on Monday.

The holiday rush at the Hippodrome has resulted in the opening of two additional box offices. An average of 3,000 children are attending the Hippodrome daily during the present week.

This week's Palace program was given at that theatre yesterday before 1,750 wounded men from hospitals in this vicinity. A similar performance will be given at the Palace next Thursday morning.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels and her three children attended the performance of "Forever After" at the Playhouse and visited Alice Brady in her dressing room after the performance. Others in the Daniels party were Lieutenant K. J. Owens and the Misses Belle and Ethel Bagley.

TELLS OF BAKER'S SKILL AS A FLIER

Collector Edwards Says He Was Type of Athlete Whose Morale Inspired the Army.

SHOT DOWN THREE PLANES

In His Last Fight He Got a Two-Seater—Daring in His Airplane "Stunts."

High admiration for Captain Hobart A. H. Baker, known as "Hobey" in college, who was killed recently by a fall from his airplane in France, was expressed yesterday by William H., (Big Bill) Edwards, Internal Revenue Colector.

"Baker's known record was three boches," said Collector Edwards, "but there isn't any doubt that he accounted for more. The last machine he got was a two-seater. He wrote a letter to his father describing it. First he got the observer and later the pilot.

"I was able to learn through a classmate, Ralph William Bauhne, who was with Baker in this country, and when he went to France, the following information regarding his flying career:

"Hobey Baker got into the service at the outbreak of the war and was stationed at Mineola, where he did a considerable amount of flying, and also at Governors Island. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant at that time and was sent overseas in August, 1917.

"At that time he was kept in the office doing routine work behind the lines for several months, which aggravated him because he did not get into actual fighting. He was sent to France to get a line on supplies and equipment for air service before the planes went over. Baker did considerable flying at the different fields, and I learned from a Frenchman who came here that he was looked upon as the best of any type of flyer.

"He was daring and showed wonderful skill in 'stunts.' At that time he held the record for steepness of ascent. He was stationed behind the lines several months inspecting airplanes and motors. This was while he was Lieutenant.

"He was later sent back to organize a squadron, and after he had organized it there was a little delay. It was then that he was made Captain in charge of the whole squadron with about twenty Lieutenants under him. With that squadron he went out to fight. He got one German in Ypres and two at St. Mihiel.

"He was expecting to come back, and the story is that he had orders to come overseas. it was at Toul that he went out for the last fly, and that was when he was killed.

"Another hero has gone to his reward. His death adds one more to the long list of virile, red-blooded gridiron stars who have made the supreme sacrifice. Along with Johnny Poe, Garry Cochran, Arthur Bluethenthal, Walter L. Foulke, Phineas P. Christie, Warden McLean, Charles D. Baker, John V. Grainger, and many others who made football history for Princeton 'Hobey' Baker's name will live.

"I can recall as if it were yesterday the thrill that 'Hobey' Baker gave us at a football game at Princeton two years ago. At that time I was training at Mineola, and already had a record for daring. With a number of his companions he flew over the gridiron. He was recognized as his machine flew close to the ground and received a mighty cheer.

"It is hard to think that Baker survived the peril of war and met his death in a flight after the war had been won.

"The record as it stands today proves that it was the morale built on our splendid athletics that made us the invincible foe and the wonder army of the world. A man who could make the marvelous runs that Baker did when he was a member of the Princeton football elevens was certain to make a splendid soldier."

CUBAN PAPER FREED OF BAN

El Heraldo of Havana Allowed to Resume Publication.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The Liberal newspaper El Heraldo de Cuba, which was suppressed Tuesday by the police, has been allowed to reappear today under authority granted by the Secretary of the Interior. This is believed to be the first result of the meeting of Conservative and Liberal leaders who agreed to appoint a joint committee to re-establish political tranquility in Cuba.

El Heraldo was suppressed for publication of an attack against unnamed persons but believed to have been officials of the present Cuban Government. The article was published after Carlos Mendieta, its editor, had challenged Food Controller Andre to a duel. Andre declined, but a committee was appointed to discuss the matter and decide if there should be a duel. Its decision has not yet been announced.

DELAYS ACTION ON OIL LAND

Mexico Postpones Denouncements Until New Law Is Passed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 27.—The Mexican Government will extend the time of denouncements of oil lands until Congress passes the Oil bill now under consideration. Unless special sessions of Congress are ordered, it is expected the oil law will not be passed until the next session in September, 1919.

Mining companies and smelters in Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas threaten to shut down owing to lack of dynamite and chemicals, which have been held up in the United States in the last few months because of inability to secure export licenses.

Von Eckhardt, the German Minister, and the Austrian Minister expect to leave Mexico for return to their respective countries the early part of next week.

BREST WINS RACE OF PORTS

Shows Greatest Proportional Increase Among American Bases.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Port of Brest has won the fictitious race to Berlin in which the base ports of the American Expeditionary Forces had been conducting for six weeks.

First place was based on the greatest proportional increase in the work of the port. Rouen was second and Marseilles third.

Pershing's Greetings to Y. M. C. A.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—General Pershing has sent the fallowing message to E. C. Carter, Secretary of the American Expeditionary Forces of the Y. M. C. A.:

"With a deep feeling of gratitude for the enormous contribution which the Young Men's Christian Association has made to the moral and physical welfare of the American Army, all ranks join me in sending you Christmas greetings and cordial best wishes for the new year."

U. S. Warships' Visit to Denmark.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—In connection with reports from Copenhagen that an American fleet would shortly arrive there, Secretary Daniels said today the scout cruiser Chester and a few submarine chasers had been ordered to Copenhagen merely as a visit of courtesy. He said the visit had no significance with respect to conditions in Russia.

B. R. T. Officials to Stand Trial.

No demurrers will be filed to the manslaughter indictments against five officials and an employe of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as a result of the Malbone Street wreck on Nov. 1, it was learned yesterday from counsel for the defendants. Patrick E. Callahan, attorney for Edward Luciano, motorman of the train, notified County Judge Campbell yesterday that he would file no demurrer. Formal notification has not been received from the attorneys for the others.

SHAKESPEARE AND THIS WAR

Alfred Noyes Traces Poet's Interest in Liberty in America.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS to accompany tomorrow's issue of the paper, Alfred Noyes will review Charles Mills Gayley's new book, "Shakespeare and the Founders of Liberty in America," in which the author produces evidence to show the vital connection between England's national poet and the men who drew up the Declaration of Independence. In the sense that Shakespeare was vitally concerned with the struggle for liberty, Mr. Noyes says that it may even be described as a book of the great war, and that the author proves not only that the dramatist was in personal touch with some of the men who wrested the Colonial charters from King James, but that he was in sympathy with the teachings of Richard Hooker, the leader of the liberal movement of the time.

While Shakespeare has often been called the poet of the aristocracy, Mr. Noyes contends that he was the friend of neither the ultra-conservative nor the ultra-radical, but rather laid emphasis upon the universal truth that "in the service of law is our perfect freedom."

WHITMAN HOLDS REVIEW.

Retiring Governor Is Guest at Dinner of 13th Coast Artillery.

Governor Charles S. Whitman in Brooklyn last night held his last review of State troops before he relinquishes his office. He reviewed the 13th Coast Artillery in its armory at Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, and following the military program, the Governor was guest at a dinner given to him by the officers of the regiment in their mess hall on the second floor.

Thirteen hundred spectators applauded the men of the fourth company, who for the last year had been doing duty along the aqueduct. The crowd also cheered the Governor as he was escorted to his box by Colonel Clarence W. Smith and thirty officers of the regiment. He intently watched the men at manoeuvre and interrupted only long enough to pin the medals upon the honor men.

Three who received medals for ten-years service were Captain Charles W. Vickers of the First Company, First Sergeant Frederick W. Curtiss of the band, and First Sergeant John F. X. Sweeney of the Third Company. Private S. H. Ripin of the Twelfth Company received the medal for marksmanship, and there were "100 per cent. duty" medals for eighty-four.

HANDEL'S "MESSIAH" SUNG.

Vast Audience Hears Oratorio Society in Carnegie Hall.

One of the largest audiences of the year filled Carnegie Hall last night for the annual Christmas-tide singing of Handel's "The Messiah," the first and only presentation since the war, and, as was remarked by President Charles M. Schwab of the Oratorio Society, more than ever appropriate in its choral proclamation of "Peace on earth" at this time. The veteran chorus was founded in 1873 for this and other special musical observances, and it lacks now but seven of an even hundred hearings of "The Messiah."

Florence Hinkle, appearing for Olive Kline, who was ill, gave genuine delight in soprano airs familiar to every hearer. Mary Jordan's sympathetic contralto was again welcomed. Craig Campbell, tenor, showed technical skill and artistic appreciation, while Arthur Middleton, baritone, sang with an ease and dignity that aroused enthusiasm. The chorus of 225 sang with balance of tone less impaired than might have been expected through lack of men yet in the army. The orchestra of the Symphony Society assisted, as often before, and Walter Damrosch conducted.

CARUSO HURTS HIS LEG.

As Samson, He Is Thrown by Philistines and Slips Downstairs.

Signor Caruso met with a somewhat painful accident in the second act of "Samson et Dalila" at the Opera last evening, when Samson, shorn of his supposed strength, was thrown from Delilah's house with more realism than usual. The tenor's foot slipped and he took a glissando down the flight of steps on his left shin. Dr. Marafiotti found severe abrasions of the skin from knee to thigh, and some strain of the muscles. To Samson's vast audience it looked merely as if the Philistines "treated him rough."

The house was the greatest of the holiday week, reinforced by a huge line of standees. Louise Homer was beautiful as ever in the heroine's rôle. Galli Curci, Couzinou and Rothier sang, and Monteux conducted.

Rabaud to Appear for Messager.

Henri Rabaud will appear for Andre Messager, detained in the West, at the reception and supper of the Musicians' Club at the Ritz-Carlton tomorrow evening in honor of French musicians here and in aid of their countrymen in France. Alfred Cortot will also be a guest, and the speech of welcome will be made by James Huneker.

M. Messager was also to have conducted tomorrow the Symphony Society's regular matinée, which will now be led as usual by Walter Damrosch.

Corsair Relieves the Melville.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Dec. 27, (Associated Press.)—The steam yacht Corsair arrived here today to relieve the U. S. S. Melville, a destroyer tender, which has been the flagship of the American destroyer squadron base on Queenstown. The Melville will sail for home on Jan. 6. The executive staff will take quarters on the Corsair until all business here has been terminated.

Colby Sworn In as Major.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 27.—Ex-State Senator Everett Colby was sworn in as an army officer at the Court House in Newark this morning. The oath was administered by Judge William P. Martin, an old friend and political associate of Major Colby, who is now engaged in welfare work in New York for returning Tank Corps men from overseas. He lives in Llewellyn Park, West Orange.

May Sell Submarine Chasers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Several European countries have expressed a wish to buy some of the 110-foot American submarine chasers now in European waters. Secretary Daniels said today that boats were being sent to various ports that they might be inspected, and while the Navy Department was not anxious to sell them, it would be willing to dispose of some of them.

Retirement Pay for Army Nurses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Retirement of members of the Army Nurse Corps at three-quarters pay after twenty years' service was urged today by Secretary Baker in a letter to Speaker Clark, renewing the War Department's request for such legislation. Only half a dozen nurses would become eligible for retirement in the next five years.

Cuban Factions Get Together.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Leaders of the Conservative and Liberal Parties met here late today and agreed to appoint a joint committee immediately to begin work in an effort to harmonize their conflicting interests.

Doughboys' Pay in French Notes.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The American Army of Occupation in Germany will be paid in French notes of denominations approximating 10, 20, and 40 cents. It is the first time that the French Government has issued such small notes.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Society of American Singers will celebrate with "The Mikado" this evening its 100th performance at the Park Theatre.

Riccardo Martin, the former Metropolitan tenor, and S. Fidelman, violin, will appear tonight at the home of the Humanitarian Society.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Tues., New Year's. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD" Sunday Night Concert. A GRAND HOLIDAY BILL

Century Grove—Roof of Century Theatre. NEW CENTURY MIDNIGHT WHIRL AT 11:30 A SENSATION PHONE COL. 8800.

PLAYHOUSE WEST 48TH STREET Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today, New Year's & Thurs., Jan. 2. ALICE BRADY in FOREVER AFTER

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. MARY NASH IN THE BIG CHANCE

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. UNDER ORDERS

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. "Wholly Delightful."—Dr. Frank Crane. "Utterly Charming."—Dorothy Dix. Phone for Mat. Today Bryant 230. Florence Nash in the Sparkling French Comedy, "Remnant" with ORRIN JOHNSON & Big Cast.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & New Year's, 2:30. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers. Not a War Play. THE UNKNOWN PURPLE. The Season's Hit. With RICHARD BENNETT.

SHUBERT West 44th St. Tel. Bryant 8439. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & N. Year's. BETROTHAL. By Maeterlinck, author of "The Blue Bird"

COMEDY Thea., 41 St., nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & N. Year's, 2:30. NORMAN TREVOR | CYRIL HARCOURT | PEGGY HOPKINS IN A PLACE IN THE SUN. By Cyril Harcourt

The Holiday Show of New York. LITTLE SIMPLICITY. at the 44TH STREET THEATRE Evenings 8:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. Mats. Next Week: Tues., New Year's, Fri. & Sat.

PARK THEATRE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. SOCIETY AMERICAN SINGERS. Gilbert & Sullivan's Gayest Comic Operas. Mat. Today, 2:30. MIKADO. Tonight, 8:30. NEXT MONDAY, THE GONDOLIERS.

BELMONT Thea., 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY, 2:30. WHITESIDE. "Intensely Dramatic."—World. In THE LITTLE BROTHER With TYRONE POWER. Mats. Next Week: Tues., New Year's, Fri. & Sat.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & New Year's, 2:15. SOME TIME with ED. WYNN. MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE.

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today at 2:15. Highest Price Orch. Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew. Seats, Evgs., $1. | "Keep Her Smiling." Next Week..... "Business Before Pleasure." SUNDAY CONCERT—1:30 TO 11:30 P. M.

Little Thea. W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30 Sharp. Matinee Today at 2:30. Rachel Crothers' New Play, A LITTLE JOURNEY with Estelle Winwood and Cyril Keightley. "A JOURNEY WORTH TAKING."—Herald. Next Week: Mats. Tues., New Year's, Fri. & Sat.

39TH ST. Thea., Beg's Next Mon. Seats Now. GEORGE BROADHURST Presents THE LAUGH PLAY KEEP IT YOURSELF TO By MARK SWAN

ASTOR 45th & Broadway. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today & New Year's, 2:15. EAST IS WEST with FAY BAINTER. "ADORABLE."—Mail.

CENTRAL B'way & 47. Bryant 17. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & New Year's, 2:15. Arthur Hammerstein's Newest Musical Play. Somebody's Sweetheart. GETS THEM ALL. Sun. Eve. Concert | George Whiting & Sadie Burt | Harry Carroll & Mabel Withee | & Big Bill

SELWYN THEATRE. West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 47. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Fri. Jane Cowl IN The Crowded Hour. BEST COMEDY DRAMA SINCE "WITHIN THE LAW"

Selwyn Concert De Luxe Sun., 9 P. M. Orpheum-Barstow-Torpadio

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S. West 39th St. Tel. 1476 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Fri. Tea for 3. A TONIC FOR THEATRE-GOERS.

WILLIAM COLLIER in "NOTHING BUT" LIES. LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:30.

FULTON West 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Fri., 2:30. KALICH. Anson Herne Baker Bruning. "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:45. Mats. Today & Fri. at 2:30. BE CALM, CAMILLA Clare Kummer's New Comedy. with Lola Fisher and Walter Hampden. "PURE GOLD."—Corbin, The Times.

John Barrymore in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION. PLYMOUTH W. 45th. Evs. 8:30. Phone Bry. 40. Mts. Today & Thurs.

PLYMOUTH THEATRE—SPECIAL THIS MORNING 10:30. WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET. "Chorus of approval from New York Newspaper writers."—Literary Digest.

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today, 2:15. NORA BAYES. IN HER JOYOUS PLAY LADIES FIRST. Moves to the NORA BAYES THEATRE, Across the Way, Next Monday.

Broadhurst Theatre MONDAY, DEC. 30 Seats Now. New Musical Comedy Presented by LEE & J. J. SHUBERT. THE MELTING OF MOLLY with Chas. Purcell.

NORA BAYES THEATRE 44th St., W. of B'way. Beginning MONDAY, DEC. 30. Seats now. NORA BAYES In Her Joyous Play LADIES FIRST.

PRINCESS Matinee Today & New Year's Evenings at 8:25. "OH, MY DEAR" A Sparkling Medley of Fun and Music.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & N. Year's, 2:30. H. B. WARNER in Sleeping Partners | with IRENE BORDONI

French Thea. du Vieux Colombier. 65W. 35th. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Today, Thurs., 2:15. This | Les Romanesques and Week | La Jalousie Du Barbouille. Seats 50c. to $2. Tonight Popular Prices.

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM MAXINE ELLIOTT in "LORD AND LADY ALGY" Next Week—"The Man Who Came Back."

METROPOLITAN OPERA. Today at 2, First Time, Oberon, Ponselle, Gentle; Martinelli, Reiss, Althouse, Rothier, Cond., Bodanzky. Eve. at 8:15 (75c to $3), La Traviata, Hempel; Crimi, De Luca, Bada, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni. Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c. to $2. Levitzki, Pianist. Music; Coutinou, Orch. Cond., Hageman. Next Mon. at 8:15, Marta, Hempel, Homer; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky. New Year's Day, Wed. Jan. 1, at 2, Special Matinee, (Prices $1 to $5) Aida, Muzio, Homer; Crimi, Montesanto, Mardones. Cond., Papi. Wed. Night, 8:15, Tosca, Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Malatesta. Cond., Moranzoni. Thurs. at 8, Cavalleria Rusticana, Easton, Perini; Althouse, Chalmers, Cond., Moranzoni. Coq d'Or, Garrison; Diaz, Didur, Galli, Reiss. Cond., Montesanto. Fri. at 8, "Il Tabarro" "Suor Angelica," "Gianni Schicchi," Farrar, Muzio, Easton; Crimi, De Luca, Montesanto. Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 2, Manon Lescaut, Alda; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss, Bada. Cond., Papi. Sat. at 8, Special Performance, Forza del Destino, Ponselle, Gentle; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones. Chalmers. Cond., Papi.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. New Year's Eve. at 7:45, Faust, Alda, Delaunois; Martinelli, Couzinou, Rothier. Cond., Monteux. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Jan. 3. WITH ITALY AT WAR. AND ITALY'S FUTURE. CHARLES UPSON CLARK. OF AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME. ILLUSTRATED. New Slides and Motion Pictures. $1.50 to 25c. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau.

LEXINGTON THEATRE 51ST ST. & LEX. AVE. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. With the musical comedy sensation, "ATTA BOY" with Capt. Frank Tinney and company of 150 enlisted men. Tickets 50c to $2. Exempt from War Tax. Box Office opens 9:30 A. M.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & New Year's, 2:15. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in George M. Cohan's New Comedy. THE VOICE OF McCONNELL. 25c. to $1.00. A few front Orch. Seats, $1.50.

OPERA TICKETS. Seats for Gala Performance Sat. Eve., Jan. 4, Caruso & Ponselle in Forza Del Destino. Benefit Italian Hospital. Mon. Eve., Marta, Caruso, Hempel. All Operas. Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. Consoli, 1438 B'way (40-41 St.) Phones Bryant 7877-7878.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. WILLIAM GILLETTE. BARRIE'S BEST COMEDY. DEAR BRUTUS

DO YOU BELIEVE IN SPIRITS? HARRIS THEATRE. West 42d Street. OPENS NEXT MON., DEC. 30. SEATS NOW ON SALE. THE INVISIBLE FOE. A Thrilling and Beautiful Love Story. Not a War Play. By Walter Hackett

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 West 43d St. TONIGHT 8:45. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30. Back to Earth. A New Comedy by William Le Baron.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. M. ROBERT HILLIARD in "A PRINCE THERE WAS" From a story by Darrach Aldrich, put into play form by GEO. M. COHAN.

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. "TULLO VERE'S A TIP" The Better 'Ole. With MR. and MRS. COBURN

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Mon., Wed. & Thurs., 2:20. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Mon., Wed. & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

GLOBE, Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20. JULIA Sanderson | JOSEPH Cawthorn | IN "THE Canary" Sam Hardy and Doyle & Dixon.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed., 2:15. THE REAL LAUGHING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE YEAR. THE KLAW & ERLANGER'S TIMELY GEM OF JOY AND MELODY. GIRL BEHIND THE GUN. Seats Now for New Year's Mat.

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE for TWO BEST SHOWS IN TOWN. Ziegfeld 9 O'CLOCK REVUE & MIDNIGHT FROLIC. TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT SHOWS

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30. The Rainbow Division of Musical Comedies. GLORIANNA. Best dancing show on the boards.—World.

VANDERBILT West 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 134. MATINEES TODAY & THURS., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents. EMILY STEVENS in GENTILE WIFE

LIGHTNIN Evenings at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Mon.,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

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WHERE THE POPE STANDS.

How chimerical are the Austrian hopes of enlisting the Pope's aid in behalf of the ex-Kaiser who lingers anxiously over the border may be seen from his Holiness's address to the members of the Sacred College. He said that he would do all in his power to facilitate "acquiescence in the decisions of the Peace Congress, in order to insure a just and durable peace." Whatever is uncertain about the decisions of the Peace Congress, nothing is uncertain about its determination not to restore to a throne either the Kaiser who waits at Eckartsau or the Kaiser who waits in Holland.

The Pope also said he hoped his work henceforth "might be an echo of the decisions of the Peace Conference." The whole tenor of what is reported of his words is that he intends to work for the erection of a permanent peace, and not lend himself to any plans to restore the state of things which made this war not only possible but sure to come. This is what the Allies are seeking for. The Pope speaks as does the President.

He recognizes, too, the economic questions brought up by the war, and the social issues, by saying that he would labor for "the protection and direction of workers and the counseling of the wealthy classes for the good use of their wealth and authority." Altogether it is a forward-looking declaration, and it is of very great importance in this time to have so progressive a Pope as BENEDICT XV.

A LITTLE LATE.

The report that one of the objects of the visit which Count ROMANONES, the Spanish Premier, is now making to Paris is the recovery of Gibraltar from England most probably represents hope rather than expectation; for no man should know the difficulties in the way better than ROMANONES. He has sympathized with the Allies during the war, as have perhaps the majority of the Spanish people; but the pro-German elements were so strong that the nation never departed from a neutrality which veered a little from one side to the other according to the fortunes of battle.

ROMANONES knows that it was the German Empire, not the British Empire, which forced the world to take up arms against its aggression; he knows it was the German Empire which was beaten, and that the Peace Conference is not going into the business of breaking up the British Empire as if it were a trust whose mere size had brought it into disfavor. Moreover, he knows that the Spanish Government, during the long period when things were going more or less prosperously for Germany, tolerated German activities of a rather dubious character; that Spain never did anything for the Allies which calls upon them to weaken one of their own number for her benefit. This thing of flying to the rescue of the winners has been rather overdone of late.

ROMANONES no doubt has meant well enough all along, and so has King ALFONSO. When the King lately wrote to President POINCARE that he wished he could have done more "to relieve during the war the pain so heroically suffered by the noble nation France" he was no doubt speaking the simple truth, so far as he himself is concerned. But he chose a painfully inappropriate time to say it. There were times during the war when ALFONSO's people could have done a great deal to relieve the pain of France, by going into the war to back her up; but the pro-German element kept them out. Among nations no less than among individuals the principal division today is between those who fought and those who did not, and, rightly or wrongly, mitigating circumstances count for little in either case.

Beyond doubt there are Spaniards who have done great service to the allied cause. One naturally thinks of the Marquis DE VILLALOBAR, the Minister at Brussels, who kept strictly within the proprieties of diplomacy and yet proved himself, along with BRAND WHITLOCK, one of the best friends of the Belgian people; of the other Spanish diplomats who have cared for the interests of belligerent nations, including the United States, with fidelity and distinction; but still more of private citizens who were not hampered by the restrictions which prevent Kings and Premiers from expressing their preferences until the war is over and it is safe to express them. VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ, to name the most notable, has written a book which justifies France before all the world and holds the German spirit up to execration better than anything else that has been written during the war. If Spaniards wonder why suggestions of rewarding their failure to take sides are coolly received, they can do no better than read what IBANEZ, a Spaniard, has said about Spanish neutrality.

DEFENDING A NEW INDUSTRY.

The friendly warning from Professor TAUSSIG, Chairman of the Tariff Commission, does not restrain those who have built up our new dyestuffs industry from asking for exclusion of competing foreign dyes by import licenses. This plan is proposed in a resolution submitted by manufacturers and many consumers to the War Industries Board, which has it under consideration. Professor TAUSSIG said to the dyemakers three weeks ago that it was "radical beyond the limits to which measures must be confined which have a chance of enactment," and advised them to seek "no violent departure from existing methods and legislation." Great Britain has a new industry of the same kind which it intends to protect by import licenses. Premier LLOYD GEORGE and Chancellor BONAR LAW said in a statement recently published concerning the Government's reconstruction policy:

> One of the lessons which has been most clearly taught us by the war is the danger to the nation of being dependent upon other countries for vital supplies upon which the life of the nation may depend. It is the intention, therefore, of the Government to preserve and sustain where necessary these key industries in the way which experience and examination may prove to be the best adapted for the purpose. If production is to be maintained at the highest limit at home, security must be given against the unfair competition to which our industries may be subjected by the dumping of goods produced abroad and sold on our market below the actual cost of production.

It is expected that the British licenses will be controlled by a commission representing dyemakers, consumers, and the Government, and that nearly all foreign dyes will be excluded.

This plan has served as a model for the one now proposed here. But our producers of dyes must bear in mind a difference in conditions. The industry in England represents a considerable investment of money from the national treasury. How aid has been and will be given to dyemakers is shown by a report which the Board of Trade has sent to Parliament. There are loans up to 40 per cent. of the cost of plant, with grants in the same proportion for research work in new laboratories. Two great companies, which are soon to be united, have been helped in this way. But dividends are limited to 8 per cent., the loaned money must be expended under official direction, and selling prices must be reasonable. If the Board of Trade thinks they are too high, it has power to decide what they shall be. Where these conditions are found an import license plan may have the support of arguments which would have less force in a country where dividends and prices are not restricted, and the manufacturers are not aided by national loans. Our dyemakers should wait for the Tariff Commission, which desires to help them, and should not ask Congress for legislation which the commission might oppose.

REGULAR ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Secretary BAKER in a letter to Chairman DENT of the House Military Affairs Committee has drawn attention to an oversight—perhaps it was not without premeditation—in our army legislation in the shadow of war. In providing that men should be drafted for service during the emergency of war the Selective Service act made an end of volunteering or enlistment without regard to the permanence of the regular army. Demobilization would still leave us that force, but it would dwindle as terms of enlistment expired until it vanished altogether. Secretary BAKER has prepared a bill to provide for the resumption of enlistments in the regular army.

If this bill does not become a law, posts will in course of time lack sufficient garrisons, and it will be impracticable to defend the Mexican border and guard our overseas possessions. It seems extraordinary that our lawmakers in preparing the country for war overlooked the deficiency, but such is the case. The Secretary asks for early passage of the bill, saying that it would "enable the War Department to replace, by voluntary enlistment, the men drafted or enlisted for emergency, who can then be discharged from the service and return to their homes and families." There will always be recruits for the army, because it offers an occupation attractive to young men. Universal training should not be affected by the restoration of enlistments, which would be a temporary expedient.

GUARDIANS OF THE REVOLUTION.

It is nearly forty years since LUDOVIC HALEVY wrote that "the national sport of France is revolution." A Third Republic which has proved its stability may find some amusing novelties in the technique of civil war conducted as a pastime in the Christmas battle fought in Berlin between the rebellious sailors in the Royal Palace and soldiers loyal to the Ebert Government in the streets outside. There must have been a good deal of noise and display, with machine guns and heavy field artillery; but the battle was finally spoiled by the crowds of spectators, which broke through the firing lines in their anxiety to get a better view and mixed everything up. The next time they have a revolutionary battle in Berlin they must make better police arrangements.

Considerable damage appears to have been done to the Palace, but the nearby Cathedral, probably the worst crime which the German Empire ever committed against art, escaped undamaged. Subway and surface traffic through the battleground was tied up, and the famous balcony from which WILLIAM II. brandished his mailed fist on the day war was declared, as he told his loyal subjects that henceforth he knew no parties but only Germans, was blown into history. General HOFFMANN—can it be the same who rattled the sabre so fearsomely at Brest-Litovsk less than a year ago?—from his headquarters in the University conducted siege operations against the Kaiser's stables. It was a famous victory; the only question is who won. The sailors "technically" surrendered, but the newspapers, like sporting editors at the close of a six-round bout with no decision, are inclined to give the verdict to them anyway.

These are new and engaging features in the conduct of revolution; but there was nothing new about the fundamentals of this outbreak, even though the Germans show a natural tendency to follow the recent Russian precedent. The German revolution was begun by sailors. In this country, where fear of a standing army long survived, the popular imagination never regarded a navy as a danger to liberty. But a navy may be dangerous to the existing Government; recent history has besides the German example the case of Russia, where the sailors were the most extreme revolutionaries, and Brazil, where the unsuccessful revolts of 1894 and 1911 were naval affairs. The German sailors started it, and they were rewarded by being used as a Praetorian Guard for revolutionary headquarters, a comfortable and well-remunerated task. But when apparent danger of popular attacks on the revolutionary government passed, an ill-advised person decided to pay off the sailors and send them away.

The indignation which this aroused in the bosom of the Teuton mariner may be imagined. He thought he had earned a permanent appointment as "guardian of the revolution." TROTZKY's sailors had been well treated; TROTZKY's Red Army of the revolution is even now getting not only more money than any guard corps ever got under the Czar, but first choice of the food supplies of Russia. Should the German sailor, who had found it easier to upset the Kaiser than go out and try the British Navy a second time, be cruelly turned out to look for a job with the revolution less than two months old? It was not to be thought of; hence another rebellion, no doubt in favor of somebody who had promised to keep the sailors on the payroll for life.

It was ever thus, notably in ancient Rome. A defective constitutional system made it possible for an energetic and popular General to seize the throne, after which he would be legitimized by a subservient Senate, and perhaps if he were lucky would be eventually enrolled among the gods. But if he were a wise General he would remember his own particular army which raised him to the purple, and he would take care that the leaders of that army always held comfortable positions, that its soldiers had easy work and sure pay. If he did not, his position was insecure; there is a recorded instance in which the Praetorian Guard actually auctioned off the throne to the highest bidder. Fortunate that the principle of expropriation has become an integral part of revolutionary theory, otherwise the country gentleman of Amerongen, who still has some five million dollars in cash, might reappear in German politics.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

In 1807 a County Down youth named JAMES WILSON landed in Philadelphia, got work as a printer, that old craft of adventurers and wanderers and small purses stuffed with hope. He married an Ulster girl, who had "come over" in the same emigrant ship. He thrived as a printer and editor in Pittsburgh, whence his son, after learning the trade, went to college, became a Presbyterian minister, after the fashion of so many Ulsterites, "Black Mouth Presbyterians," as a phrase of mysterious origin and rancor calls them, took for a wife in 1849 JESSIE WOODROW, daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian minister settled at the famous English border town of Carlisle. The WOODROWS emigrated to Canada and thence to Ohio.

The younger WILSON was mostly a professor. In 1855 he became pastor of a church in Staunton, Va. There, sixty-two years ago today, was born the child who, by whatever various gifts of will, of genius, of destiny, of energy, of industry, of ambition prudently and fortunately directed, is now the guest of Kings, the hope and favorite of many peoples, perhaps the foremost man of all this world.

Descendant on both sides of immigrants of the early nineteenth century, on both sides of that acute, intense, metaphysical Scotch Presbyterian brainy race which has filled libraries with theories of the universe and man, fought as stiffly as it argued, added not too much, perhaps, to the grace of life or the amenity of controversy, but in State and Church shown tenacity of moral purpose, capacity for public service, solidity, a sort of basaltic salient character, WOODROW WILSON inherited an intellectual tradition, high standards of life, the modest or narrow circumstances that are among the best spurs to manly endeavor.

He was born a professor, so to speak. The variousness of his academic environment in his early years seemed to bespeak for him that subdued but far-spreading influence which came to him as the head of a renowned university. He studied government and politics. He wrote history before he made it. He fitted himself, consciously or unconsciously, for the marvelous career that no man can have dreamed of ten years ago. It seems like a story from fairyland, his sudden rise, but he had long prepared himself for it. He was equal to the highest posts and duties. We knew him as a politician of surpassing acumen and success, a wielder and master of Congresses, a thinker-out and maker of great policies, a speaker and writer of golden words; but nobody knew him in his first term. Not till he had led a peaceful people to war and filled them with the ardor of his own conviction, not until his long patience, his unyielding courage, his large perception of essentials and general principles, the passion and the power of his speech had filled the world with his fame, did we begin to see the measure of the man. There are flaws enough to pick in him, and the bitterness of censure has been equal to the fervor of the praise. This, at least, no one will deny him, that before he has reached the grand climacteric of age he has reached that of fame. More applauded, more illustrious, more powerful he cannot be, nor can he inspire a more sympathetic interest or kindle a wider attention in the world. On this birthday anniversary it is his shining merit, his unique position among the leaders of democracy, the plenitude of his fame that strikes the mind.

The emigrant returns, bringing his sheaves with him. He will pay a pious visit to Carlisle, the home of his mother. The Dissenting minister's grandson goes back to the old home, "the pillar of a people's hope, the centre of a world's desire." He found in the United States an opportunity which he has memorably used. To millions "who have inherited nothing but poverty and health," opportunity still offers itself, in this country of infinite hope and occasion. Within the limit of his powers every immigrant, every immigrant's son, can make himself useful, honored, successful.

Many happy returns of the day, Mr. President.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Complainings Still Unanswered.

Discussion of the silver chevron and the protests of those to whom it has been allotted do not seem to be moving anybody in authority to take action against it. There may be some excuse and even justification, however, for not rescinding the departmental order in the fact that there has been none of the more serious consequences that were prophesied. But resignation is not satisfaction, and it does seem hard that men of whom everybody with a right to speak says that the services they rendered were as essential as any others to the winning of the war should have to go on wearing what all or next to all of them consider a mark of invidious distinction.

It is highly creditable to these men, in the circumstances, that they are making, with docility if not with contentment, the best of the situation, and that they are conducting themselves in a way to vindicate the contentions made in behalf of the white chevron. But, naturally enough, the men thus marked are doing what they can to remove from civilian minds certain illusions as to the meaning of the blue and the gold chevrons. For instance, the writer of a letter printed on this page yesterday explained that it was a mistake to assume that any man thus decorated had done service for three or six months on the firing line. As a matter of fact, hardly a quarter of them ever were where the bullets flew and the shells fell, and by no means all of them even set foot on French or Italian soil.

Indeed, the men who did get into the actual fighting might with some reason complain, if they chose, that the risks of life and limb they have encountered gave them a right to wear insignia indicative of what they did and setting them apart by a visible sign from men whose work differed from that done in the home camps only in having been performed more than three miles from our coast.

Service Is Service Anywhere.

Always, in considering this matter of service stripes, one gets back to the truth that the soldier who wears them does what he is told to do and goes where he is told to go—that he is a good soldier, that is. The number of cases in which his wishes, as apart from his abilities as his superiors see them, have determined the nature or place of his service are so few that the color of a service stripe gives nothing except what might be called geographical information. It does not reveal whether he was a hero or not, or with certainty anything at all except that for a longer or shorter period he has been a member in good standing of the American Army. That, in itself, is no small distinction, and it is one of which any man may be proud.

Wound stripes, like the insignia of rank, and medals and crosses, are of a wholly different nature, though it is a difference of fortune rather than of merit that separates the man who gets wounded from the man who stood or charged beside him and escaped injury. As for grades among officers, they are all equally honorable, and every Second Lieutenant, though he doesn't say so, expected to be a General if the war lasted long enough and he didn't get killed before he had a chance to earn promotion.

They'd Have Made Us Talk German!

Away back in the dark days of last February there was printed an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin that would make strange reading if it were to come across the water now. It was to the effect that the members of the Deutscher Sprachverein, or German Language Association, had adopted a resolution earnestly advising the Chancellor to decree that when the time came to establish terms of peace all the negotiations should be conducted in the German language. Only in that tongue were the representatives of the vanquished nations to be allowed to say what little they would have to say when their fate was decided.

That proposal was highly characteristic, and there is no reason for supposing that if the Germans had won they would have seen nothing unreasonable in adopting it, though to have done so might have had its practical inconveniences, even for the victors.

But February is long ago. Much more than eleven months have passed since then—it is a whole era that has elapsed, and now the Germans are thinking not of how to emphasize a triumph, but of how to escape from a few of the consequences of utter defeat. They would accept mercy, no matter in what language it might be expressed. They are asking for it, too, in all the languages they know—and, to give them due credit, they know, and know well, not a few. Yet their linguistic abilities did not save them from misunderstanding all their neigbbors, near and remote. Their learning was a snare, as learning often is when its possessors make wrong use of it.

These Men Should Be Paid.

In the single week ending with Dec. 20 there were landed at the several Atlantic ports, chiefly at or near New York, 7,000 sick or wounded soldiers. These men have had the best of medical care, as they so well deserve, but from a large number of them there are coming complaints, often bitter, that their pay is far in arrears. This is a cruel hardship for the soldiers whose convalescence is considerably progressed, for they find themselves penniless at a time when lack of money is particularly trying.

The War Department has heard these complaints with a sympathetic ear, and it probably is doing what it can to remedy the evil. Its efforts, however, have not been very successful, as yet, and the reasons it gives for the delay in paying these men, while fairly good explanations, are not adequate excuses. Of course, the task of keeping track of men frequently moved from hospital to hospital was great. Difficulties, however, are not insuperable because great, and it is not easy to believe that a pay system could not have been devised by which the money earned at such risks and sacrifices could not have been brought to those who needed it.

Some of the wounded have remained unpaid for as long as ten months, and a delay of four months is almost the common rule. The discontent thus created has harmful effects that extend far beyond the men directly affected.

AMERICAN COLLEGE GIRLS.

British Visitors Did Not Say They Do Not Make Good Wives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will THE TIMES help to contradict the absurd and unfounded report that the two women members of the British Education Mission, Miss Caroline Spurgeon and Miss Rose Sidgwick, said that "American college girls do not make good wives"?

Started by a Boston paper in a sensational and absolutely inaccurate interview which was a disgrace to American journalism, this statement has been developed and spread by other newspapers in such a way as to make one suspect that it is being used by German propagandists to stir up bad feeling between England and America. Miss Spurgeon and Miss Sidgwick never said and never thought that American college girls do not make good wives, they had not and have not the slightest reason for believing so; on the contrary, they have a very high opinion of American college women.

Since these two ladies are at present seriously ill in New York, and unable to act themselves, they have requested me, as a member of the Reception Committee charged with the entertainment of the British Educational Mission, to do what I can to contradict publicly this ridiculous and harmful report. I feel deeply humiliated that the excellent effect of the visit of the mission, so welcome to all our educational institutions, should have been endangered by these absurd articles, and that our distinguished guests should have encountered such discourtesy and unscrupulous misrepresentation on the part of the American press.

THE TIMES will, I am sure, do everything possible to give publicity to this correction.

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE,
Dean of Barnard College.
New York, Dec. 26, 1918.

Guy Wetmore Carryl and His Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noted with interest your publication this morning of "When the Great Gray Ships Come In," by Guy Wetmore Carryl.

For nearly two years I have been recommending this poem to public readers everywhere.

Its simple nobility and noble simplicity make it worthy of the best that Kipling has done. Your readers will be interested to know that the poem appears in one of the most interesting volumes ever written by an American poet, "The Garden of Verse," and containing, in addition to the poem which gives the title to the book, thirty lyrics of exceptional merit from one of the most gifted of American poets.

It is to be regretted that Carryl's work is not better known or more widely appreciated, and the thanks of all lovers of good poetry will go out to you for giving prominence to this particularly appropriate poetic gem.

ALFRED E. HENDERSON.
New York, Dec. 26, 1918.

NEEDS OF HOSPITALS.

An Effort to Help Them Meet the Demands of the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Only one person in ten needing hospital treatment gets it. New York is far behind London. For contagious diseases alone London had (before the war) six times as many beds as New York. Typhoid fever, pneumonia, gangrene, meningitis, scarlet fever, and measles do their foulest work in the poorer districts. But they do not stop there. They spread. Influenza cost the United States more than 400,000 lives. The war has cost us less than 60,000.

We have cut the death rate in two since 1870. If all who need it get good hospital care—especially mothers and babies—we can cut that death rate in two again.

Every great medical and surgical lesson learned in the war hospitals of Europe will now save lives in New York City. But we can save these lives only if the service can be made cheap! This can be done only by hospitals. Many of the modern appliances cannot be carried round from house to house.

It is as important to arrest a microbe as a murderer.

The hospitals must be more adequately supported and extended as part of our reconstruction program. The war multiplied their expenses so much that thirty-six of the forty-six United Hospitals closed their last year with deficits aggregating $391,341. Hospitals are not money-making institutions. They are dependent upon gifts.

The United Hospital Fund is trying to put its forty-six hospitals in position to do more work for more people. It collects funds to pay for free service. The funds are divided by a committee consisting of the Mayor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Otto Bannard, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Arthur Curtiss James, and James Speyer, among the United Hospitals, according to the free work they do.

The United Hospitals draw no lines of creed or race. They are open to all. To share in the fund a hospital must come up to a required standard in its management, in free service rendered, and must make complete statistical and financial reports. Individuals may not have time to investigate the merits of different hospitals. The United Hospital Fund does that, and it insures the wisest use of gifts.

On the last Saturday and Sunday of each year since 1879 the places of worship in New York have taken a collection for the United Hospital Fund, which was formerly known as the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. This custom will be observed next Saturday and Sunday.

But these church collections amount to only a small fraction of the needs of these hospitals. There is no charitable work that promises higher community benefits than the work of the hospitals. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Albert Wiggin, 57 Broadway, or to Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary, 1,058 Fifth Avenue.

FREDERICK D. GREENE,
General Secretary,
United Hospital Fund.
New York, Dec. 26, 1918.

Charity That Helps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your remarks in today's TIMES concerning "indiscriminate scattering of alms" are most opportune. Too many well-intentioned, kind-hearted persons who possess no special training for assisting the "poor" do more harm than good in giving to those applying for so-called relief. Only after knowledge of the facts and conditions existing has been obtained should assistance be rendered and proper remedies applied, not necessarily of a pecuniary nature. Misapplied charity results in pauperization, and a living made by begging not only degrades and demoralizes the direct recipient, but influences others to pursue similar courses.

Many instances are at hand where pauperization and dependency resulted from a first appeal for help, given indiscriminately. If a careful investigation of the circumstances in connection with the applicant's appeal had been made and the difficulties located, proper remedies known to those specially trained to meet these difficulties could have been applied and pauperization avoided.

Organized agencies dispensing through channels which by experience have proven their efficiency are at hand, and those who are applied to for relief can obtain better results by consulting with these agencies, which are always ready in case of emergency to give assistance almost immediately, than by indiscriminate giving.

LEOPOLD PLAUT.
New York, Dec. 26, 1918.

Our Part.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible that I have been dreaming since the Spring of 1917? After reading the utterances of many so-called 100 per cent. Americans, (I believe the phrase is one of Mr. Roosevelt's,) I ask myself, Did we raise an army, or, if we did, did it reach France, or, if it reached France, did it fight, and if it fought, was it not defeated? It seems as if in another year these patriots will have forgotten that we had any part in the victory of the Allies. I protest against this attitude. I think the minimizing of our effort may be left quite safely to our associates in the war, and that we should gratefully acknowledge the power in our nation, which has enabled us to accomplish the great things which have been accomplished, even though under a Democratic Administration. SARAH JEWETT ROBBINS.
New York, Dec. 26, 1918.

American Copyright.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one matter in which the United States might very well demonstrate her solidarity and comradeship with her European allies. She might join the Berne Copyright Convention. When the French, the Italian, and the British author—to say nothing of the Russian, the Dutch, and the Scandinavian author—finds himself compelled to take troublesome and often expensive precautions to protect his works against piratical publishing firms in the United States, it creates a painful impression on him, and inspires grave doubts of the good faith of a country which permits a few sordid business interests to keep it out of that convention of the most civilized peoples of Europe.
London, Dec. 3, 1918. EDGAR JEPSON.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

O Little Trees! O Little Trees!
On every hand are seen
Your pitiful, dry, withered limbs,
That were so fresh and green;
The ashes of a low estate
Replace your faery sheen—
On dreary refuse heaps you lie,
And dream of what has been.

O Little Trees! O Little Trees!
Again I see you glow
With taper lights on every branch,
The Christmas Star Below;
Again come wafts of pine and fir,
Balsamic ebb and flow,
Pure as the breath of Bethlehem's Babe,
Dim centuries ago.

O Little Trees! O Little Trees!
The skies, like Rachel, weep,
Above the barren spots and bare
Where you were wont to sleep
Beneath the blanket of the snow,
So soft, so white, so deep—
While older Trees around you stood
Such guard as Parents keep.

O Little Trees! O Little Trees!
So short your hour of bliss!
When Spring shall call your playmates all,
Your presence she will miss;
No Summer dawn shall smile on you—
No Summer breezes kiss;
To be adored but for a night,
And then to be—like this!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

DISCUSS BIBLICAL RESEARCH

Archaeologists Urge More Work by Americans in Holy Land.

The need of archaeological material for the use of students in this country was emphasized at yesterday's meetings at Columbia University of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the American Philological Association. Professor James A. Montgomery of the University of Pennsylvania, President of the first-named society, predicted that with proper financial support American Biblical research will surpass that of the Germans.

"There is a decided tendency in this country away from the cut and dried laboratory methods of the German scholars," he said: "American scholars have a more positive and constructive attitude toward Biblical research than the Germans, and by proper support their efforts will produce greater constructive results."

In the general discussion it was brought out that American research men are handicapped greatly by the lack of original archaeological material, being forced to depend largely upon reproductions of exhibits in European museums. There was general sentiment in favor of independent American research.

Professor George A. Barton of Bryn Mawr, Penn., for the managing committee of the school in Jerusalem, told the delegates that if the excavation work planned there is to be carried on, about $8,000 a year would be needed instead of the $3,000 which sufficed before the war. The school was closed temporarily in 1914 and its building turned over to the Red Cross. At a meeting of the committee last night it was announced that Professor William H. Worrell, instructor in Arabic at Hartford Seminary, probably will leave in a few days to take charge of the school in the Holy Land. The committee announced that a similar school will be opened at Bagdad under the direction of A. T. Clay, instructor in Assyriology at Yale University, and that in connection with this school a field laboratory will be created.

The Biblical Society devoted some time to discussion of the work of Professor Julius Wellhausen, one of the German originators of higher criticism who died nearly a year ago, but whose death was confirmed only recently. The Biblical Society elected Vice President E. J. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago to succeed President Montgomery and the Archaeological Institute re-elected all its officers, with Professor James C. Egbert of Columbia again President. The American Philological Association will elect officers today.

The archaeological and philological delegates visited the Morgan library, the American Numismatic Society, and the Metropolitan Museum yesterday. This afternoon all the delegates will be the guests of Bashford Dean and Alexander McMillan Welch at Dyckman House, and later will inspect the Dean collection of armor at Riverdale.

SAYS BRISBANE HAD STOCK.

Witness Tells of Difficulties of Berger's Milwaukee Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The war record of Victor L. Berger's newspaper, The Milwaukee Leader, was detailed by Ferdinand W. Rehfeld, its business manager, on the stand today in the espionage trial of the Socialist Congressman-elect and his four co-defendants in Federal Judge Landis's court.

Up to the time the accusations of sedition and disloyalty were lodged against Berger, Rehfeld said, the paper had not published a Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamp, Red Cross, or enlistment advertisement. After that time, however, Liberty loan and war savings, Red Cross, and loan "ads" were used.

The witness said the paper was owned by more than 12,000 stockholders.

"Do you know Arthur Brisbane?" the prosecutor asked.

"Yes, he is the owner of The Washington Times and writes the first column daily in Hearst's Chicago Herald-Examiner."

Q.—Did he have any stock? A.—Yes, he had 1,000 shares, $5 par value, and the Albert Brisbane Fund had an equal amount.

Q.—It was sold when? A.—About four or five months ago, after Brisbane began negotiations to buy The Milwaukee News.

Q.—What other financial support did the paper receive from Arthur Brisbane? A.—None that I know of.

Rehfeld said the Loyalty Legion of Milwaukee crusaded against the paper and cost it its local advertising, especially the department stores. After it had been barred from the mails it also lost its national and foreign advertising, the result being that 17,000 subscribers were lost. He said the loss to the paper was over $200,000.

Complaint was made by United States District Attorney Clyne to Judge Landis that a letter written by William F. Kruse, one of the defendants, to Arnold Schiller, containing the code word to be used in connection with getting conscientious objectors into Mexico, had disappeared from the District Attorney's office. Kruse on the stand entered a general denial of practically all charges brought against him.

'DIAGNOSIS' PUZZLES COURT

Magistrate to Consider What Constitutes Practice of Medicine.

An alleged pain in the back immediately under the right shoulder blade of Mrs. Margaret Whitehurst, a detective attached to Police Headquarters in this city, has caused a lot of trouble for August Ziegler, Jr., a druggist of 339 Webster Avenue, Long Island City. He attempted to relieve the pain and as a result he faced a charge of practicing medicine without a license before Magistrate Thomas Doyle in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday afternoon. The Magistrate reserved decision until Monday next to consider the definition of "diagnosis" as given by Dr. A. F. Briggs of 482 Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City, President of the Queens County Medical Society.

Mrs. Whitehurst testified that she first went to Ziegler Dec. 10 with a pain under her shoulder blade, and he told her to go home, apply a mustard plaster, go to bed and on getting up paint the sore spot with iodine. Two days later she returned and told the druggist that the pain was still there. She testified that the druggist said, "That's pleurisy." He gave her a bottle of dark brown liquid and told her to take a teaspoonful every three hours.

Ziegler admitted that he had recommended the plaster and that he had given Mrs. Whitehurst the mixture, but denied that he had made a diagnosis of the ailment. "A diagnosis is a determination of diseased conditions by symptoms that are apparent," testified Dr. Briggs when questioned by Magistrate Doyle. "A physical examination is necessary also." Dr. P. Paul McHugh of 145 Newtown Avenue, Astoria, agreed with Dr. Briggs as to the definition, but he said a physical examination was not necessary.

FOUR FOR SMITH'S STAFF.

All Governor-Elect's Military Aids Now Named but Two.

Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith announced yesterday the appointment of four additional members of his military staff. They are Colonel Rodman Wanamaker, infantry, detached; Captain Tracey Hammond Lewis of Great Neck, L. I., and Lieutenant Ernest E. Malcomb, aids on the staff of Brig. Gen. Dyer, and First Lieutenant Joseph F. Sabine Meecham of Syracuse, Quartermaster General's Department. There are eighteen members of the staff in all and Mr. Smith appointed twelve last Tuesday. The two other vacancies will be filled by officers who have seen service abroad.

The Governor-elect said he would announce no more appointments today or on Sunday. He will go to Albany on Tuesday and will attend the inaugural ball that night. Mayor and Mrs. Hylan and Miss Virginia Hylan will attend the inauguration of the new Governor on New Year's Day. Grover A. Whalen, the Mayor's secretary, will also be in the Mayor's party.

There will be no Tammany special to Albany this year, but many friends of Mr. Smith, including Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and a host of the Fourteenth Street braves will attend the ceremonies.

SUTHERLAND SEES NO UNIVERSAL PEACE

So Long as Nation Endures, He Says, It Must Play Part in International Game.

WAR MARKS A NEW ORDER

Senator Calls for Training of Our Boys and for Adequate Fleets in Atlantic and Pacific.

George Sutherland, ex-President of the American Bar Association and former United States Senator from Utah, concluded last evening the series of lectures he has been delivering at Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, on the George Blumenthal Foundation. The subject of the last lecture was "After the War," and its language was for the layman as well as for the constitutional lawyers and those students of constitutional law who had attended all of Senator Sutherland's previous lectures in such large numbers. Indeed, the lecturer was speaking on international subjects in which the people of the United States are particularly interested at this time.

When it comes to making a treaty of peace to which the United States is a party, Senator Sutherland demands plain language.

"We have been fighting," he said "to make the world safe for democracy, to vindicate and insure the rights of small nations, to rid the world of autocracy, and put an end to military despotism. This is a recital of high and splendid aims for which to fight, but it is, nevertheless, an ideal and elusive generalization which inspires the soul without informing the understanding with any degree of precision in respect of the things which must be done to bring about its realization."

So long as the nation endures, the speaker said, we shall have to play our part in the international game. The war marked the end of an old order and the beginning of a new one, "as surely, and in many ways as profoundly," he said, "as did the birth and life of Christ 2,000 years ago."

He added that the United States, taking its place in the new order, "must cease to measure the authority of the general Government only by what the Constitution affirmatively grants, and must consider it, also, in the light of what the Constitution permits from its failure to deny."

Senator Sutherland, in one part of his address, showed that he has little faith in a League of Nations as a preservative of permanent peace. As a matter of fact, he does not believe that there ever will be, on this earth, a permanent peace. Therefore, he advocated in his closing lecture universal, compulsory military training for boys of 21 years, and he demanded a navy large enough to protect and defend both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, "the ships on either coast to be numerous enough and powerful enough so that neither would need the help of the other."

In part he said:

"The theory of governmental power, which has been presented and examined in the course of the discussions now to be concluded, will grow in practical importance as we come to deal with the international problems following and resulting from the war. It is quite obvious that a convention simply pledging the high contracting parties to keep the world safe for democracy and free from autocracy and military despotism and to preserve the rights of small nations, would be as fluid and unstable as the provisions of a statute commanding everybody to be good and honest under penalty of severe punishment.

An End of "Splendid Isolation."

"Hereafter, as long as the nation endures, we shall never be absent from the international council chamber when great affairs are to be debated and settled. If it be unfortunate thus finally to break with the condition of splendid isolation which has hitherto been our boast and comfort, it is vain to lament the fact, for that volume of our history is closed and the new volume is opened in which to trace the record of greater achievements in broader fields.

"But to him who loves his country and glories in her past; who reviews with satisfaction the successive steps by which she has grown from thirteen straggling, loosely connected colonies of fishermen and planters and traders, into forty-eight compact commonwealths knit together in one great empire with bands lighter than gossamer but more enduring than steel; who believes that nations, like men, are made strong by bearing burdens and not by shirking them—to such a one the sense of these new responsibilities will come with a new sweep of exultation that his country is again afforded opportunity for service in a world where all too seldom strength and unselfishness have gone together.

"As time goes on, war between nations will become less and less frequent. So much is indicated by the course of past history; but the same history demonstrates

$75,312 IN FUND TO AID NEEDIEST

Many Families Relieved Before Christmas Thank the Hundreds of Donors.

$844 RECEIVED YESTERDAY

Only $5,482 More Is Required Now to Include City's 200 Neediest Homes.

GIFTS INCREASE SINCE WAR

Leaders Say Other Appeals, Rather Than Reducing Aid, Have Spurred Spirit of Giving.

Contributions for New York's Hundred Neediest Cases and for the list of additional cases yesterday amounted to $844, and carried the total for this year to $75,312.55. Although the total of $42,871 set by the four charitable organizations as the sum needed to meet the most urgent needs of the first one hundred cases was met several days ago by generous donors, more money is needed by the societies to provide a few necessities of life for the families and individuals on their supplementary list of those most worthy and needful of assistance.

It was estimated by the organizations that about $37,924 would alleviate the suffering and fill the most material wants of those on the second list, and, with the contributions sent in yesterday, only $5,482.45 more is required to enable the four organizations to carry happiness to the hearts and homes of two hundred neediest cases on their roll of thousands. The total needed by them was $80,795 for both their first list of the Hundred Neediest Cases and for the supplementary list of one hundred that it was desirable to help if the money was forthcoming.

Letters and expressions of thanks from the persons and families aided by the fund for the Hundred Neediest Cases were received yesterday by the organizations. Officials of the State Charities Aid Association said that one of the most touching and sincere appreciations came from Curtis Post, Case 25, a crippled boy, 15 years old, who had never known a home or relatives. He is an orphan and to this misfortune was added that of being made a cripple during the infantile paralysis epidemic in the Summer of 1916. For months he was in an institution and then was discharged, a cripple for life.

Stumping around on crutches, he tried to earn money for himself because the family that had befriended him had little to give him. He was reported by investigators to be exceedingly bright, and $300 was asked to give him the fair chance he had never had before. A small sum was sent to him by the charity organization to fill his most urgent need for warm clothing and food.

This is the letter of thanks he wrote to an agent of the State Charities Aid Association:

Dec. 27, 1918.

I received your letter and postal, and was very glad to hear from you and very glad to receive the sweater which you sent to me. I thank you very, very much for it. A received a tie clasp, pad and pencil box, box of writing paper, a pair of socks, and a toothbrush, and a dollar from Miss ——. She also sent me a calendar, and a friend sent me a dollar. I had a very happy Christmas, the happiest I ever had. I will close now. Very truly yours, CURTIS POST.

P. S.—I wish all of you a very Happy New Year.

Many other expressions of appreciation were received by the State Charities Aid Association from persons and families on their first list who were aided before Christmas.

All of the children and many of the adults on the association's list of neediest were invited to the rooms in the United Charities Building at 105 East Twenty-second Street on Christmas Day as guests of the staff of workers, who were trying to provide some relief for the destitute families. Presents and food were given to all the children and useful gifts of clothing were distributed among the adults. The expense of the entertainment and the Christmas tree were borne by an anonymous member of the association and by members of the staff, and several persons who had taken an interest in the neediest cases also were present.

Gifts Increased in Wartime.

A letter praising the contributors to the fund of the Hundred Neediest Cases for their generosity, and asserting that the money received would assist the needy families for the next twelve months, was written to THE TIMES yesterday by William H. Matthews, acting General Director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Mr. Matthews also is Director of the Department of Family Welfare of the association. He wrote:

Dec. 27, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir: The response of TIMES readers to the appeal for the One Hundred Neediest Cases has been remarkable. There were those, I believe, who three weeks ago doubted whether, with so many appeals before the public, THE TIMES would be as successful as in other years. A. S. Ochs was not of that number. Rather did he believe that the deep spirit of sacrifice and giving that has been so gloriously the possession of the men of the trenches during the last four years would find its echo among people here at home. And he was right; they have given as never before.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has received altogether, as the result of THE TIMES appeal, $21,659.46. Of this amount $13,252.05 was sent directly to this office, and the remainder came through THE TIMES office. This has enabled us to give full assurance to all of the families whose needs were published that they will be cared for during the next twelve months. In addition, the needs of our supplementary list will be met in part.

More than ever this year, through the letters and messages that have come to us, have we been impressed with the friendly personal interest taken by those who have sent contributions. Several have asked that they be given an opportunity to know the family chosen for their gift. Along with the gift has gone the giver.

To all who have given we send out thanks. To that we would add the gratitude of our people who are to enter upon the coming year with new hope and courage because of your thought of them. No less are we mindful of the generous spirit of THE NEW YORK TIMES, through whose columns this has been made possible.

WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS,
Acting General Director.

A similar letter was written by Dr. Thomas J. Riley, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. It follows:

Dec. 27, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, in the name of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, extend to you our sincere thanks for the splendid campaign you are bringing to a close. Nothing speaks better for the influence of THE TIMES, or for the generosity of its readers than the fact that a fund of approximately $75,000 has been raised for New York's neediest families in less than two weeks.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has received to date for its families $9,218, a larger amount than in any previous year. It is not necessary to point out to you, however, that the bureau serves a population of nearly 2,000,000 people, and finds the adequate financing of its comprehensive work a growing problem. There are not nearly as many wealthy people in Brooklyn as in Manhattan, yet we must do a work second in size to scarcely no other charitable organization in the country.

We appreciate the assistance rendered us by THE NEW YORK TIMES and extend our hearty thanks to all those who have contributed toward making the campaign so great a success. THOMAS J. RILEY,
General Secretary.

Tell of Interest in Cases.

Many contributors, instead of writing formal letters in sending in their gifts, expressed sympathy for individual cases, and told how the money had been gathered in small amounts by them. Excerpts from some of the letters received by THE TIMES and the four charities organizations follow:

Gladys M. Stockton, Westfield, N. J.—Inclosed please find $6, which is the sum collected in pennies from the school children in Westfield for the "neediest cases."

Nurse in Army General Hospital 3, Rahway, N. J.—Inclosed please find $5, which kindly turn over to the State Charities Aid Association for Case 82. Working out here among these wounded and crippled boys, we see so much that is sad, but always little neglected children have the first claim on our sympathy. I only wish I might send as much for all, but a Government salary doesn't afford much scope for such desires.

Miss Grace Povey, 310 West Ninety-fifth Street—I take great pleasure in sending the inclosed $5 in response to the appeal for the Hundred Neediest Cases. Please use it where you think it will do the most good. I am happy to think I have been able to contribute a small amount every year since you started this splendid work, and shall always do so as long as there is need.

W. M.—I am afraid that I am not much on real charity. I have forgotten the case that I gave to in THE TIMES Hundred Neediest Appeal, not that it is a matter of small consequence, for it is really a matter of considerable consequence, since I am in receipt of the princely sum of $72 a month. But when one reads these appeals one is really sorry, and when he considers that his sorrow does not buy anything, he is forced out of his peace of mind to do something. It is wonderful to think of how much you have done with so little. When I think of the difficulties you have had with Mr. B. and the unruly boy, my part in making a contribution seems small.

Gerald M. Curran, 16 Wall Street.—I am inclosing herewith check for $5, which I want you to apply to the neediest cases that have been receiving publicity in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the last few days. It is only a small amount, but I felt as though I wanted to do something for these people who have been overcome by misfortune.

A Friend.—Inclosed please find $10 to be devoted to Case 23. This is from my wife and myself in lieu of making each other Christmas presents this year.

A Soldier.—Inclosed find check for $2 for Case 43. I am in the United States Army, and therefore my contribution is modest.

John Boy.—I am sending you some of my warm things for Christmas. Grandma gave me some money, so you can have some of it for your Christmas dinner.

No one is authorized to ask for money for the Hundred Neediest Cases and additional cases. No deduction of any kind is made for the expenses of administration, which is furnished without charge by the four charitable organizations.

DAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUND FOR NEEDIEST

Added contributions of $844 were received yesterday for the Hundred Neediest Cases and additional cases, $389 being sent direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES and the rest going to the four charitable organizations in charge of the cases. The contributions were received yesterday as follows:

The New York Times	$389.00
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	83.00
Charity Organization Society	93.00
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	141.00
State Charities Aid Association	148.00
Total	$844.00
Previously acknowledged	74,468.55
Grand total	$75,312.55

Contributions Received Direct by The New York Times.

G. B. Dickson	$100	J. A. Frank	$5
Grant Sherburne Fund	62	Gardner	5
Friends	25	Mrs. E. H. Davis	5
H. B. L.	25	L. M. Charles	5
M. Schwarz	25	H. C. Carpenter	5
Anonymous	20	J. P. Rice	5
L. B. Gudson	10	N. S. Cade	5
In memory of Father and Mother.	10	A. M. D.	3
E. J. Dimock	10	Amelia	2
O. A. K.	10	M. G. H.	2
A Friend	10	Anna Hansell	2
C. S. Llebeskind	10	A sailor	2
Bella Mayux	10	Mrs. C. Wyman	1
H. D. Kohn	5	A. H. C.	1
A. L. Roberts	5	Ellen Chase	1
		Total	$389

Contributions Received Through the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Mrs. K. H. Auerbach	$25	Hannah Bergh	$5
R. C. Middlebrook	25	For Times Cases	2
Mrs. J. G. Graves	10	Mrs. G. Belfield	1
Mrs. A. Brooks	10	Total	$83
Agnes Luce	5		

Contributions Received Through the Charity Organization Society.

Anonymous	$25	Christmas Remembrance	$5
E. B.	25	A Friend	1
M. Diamond	10	Karl Gleason	1
L. R. Backaston	5	Total	$83
J. & E. Anspacher	5		
G. R. Wilson	5		

Contributions Received Through the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

H. A. Moody	$100	Edward Simpson	$5
B. W. Reese	10	P. C. Tarleton	5
R. Byington	10	Total	$141
Rosa H. Frees	10		

Contributions Received Through the State Charities Aid Association.

Mrs. G. A. Crocker	$100	John Boy	$1
Mrs. H. Godwin	25	L. H. Rollins	$1
W. C. Wilkins	20	Total	$148
Mrs. H. Martin	1		

EVENING OF DANCES.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., and Clarence H. Mackay Entertain for Young.

A number of small dances for the younger set were held last night, and dinners preceded them at private houses, and there were also two subscription dances for boys and girls not yet out. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., had a dinner, followed by dancing, for her house guest, Miss Katherine Brooks of Boston, and among the dinners preceding it was one at which Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris was the hostess, the guest of honor being her nephew, Lieutenant John Jay Schieffelin. The guests went to Mrs. Morgan's dance.

Clarence H. Mackay was the host at a dinner for Miss Katherine Mackay, and dancing followed.

The Friday Junior Dance was held at the Plaza, the patronesses including Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Donn Barber, and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer.

The members of Miss Adelaide King Robinson's class danced at the Ritz-Carlton. This is a very young class, and the patronesses included Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford.

Victory Carnival at Ritz Tonight.

One of the largest social functions since the armistice was signed will take place tonight at the Ritz-Carlton, when a carnival of victory will be staged by prominent women in society for the benefit of the Free Milk for France Fund. Plans are being made to accommodate more than 5,000 guests, and more than a hundred boxes have been sold to social notables. The program of entertainment will be replete with novelties, and famed beauties of New York society are to appear in forms of tableaux which have been given recently with success in Paris. The program girls will be dressed as Normandy milkmaids.

DR. MacCRACKEN'S FUNERAL

Tribute by Dr. Alexander at Services at New York University.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor Emeritus of New York University, was held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from the chapel of New York University, conducted by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church and President of the University Council, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin. Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery. A public memorial service will be held later at the New York University.

Dr. Alexander preached the funeral sermon. He characterized Dr. MacCracken as a leader among men. "We must dedicate ourselves to those ideals of devotion that made him a great and respected man," Dr. Alexander said. "He accomplished great things for the university, the city, and the State. Finding the university in a state of depression and discouragement, he led it forth into influence and power."

As Daniel Philliph, organist at St. Thomas's Church, played the funeral march, the funeral party entered the church, headed by the honorary pallbearers, and followed by members of Dr. MacCracken's family and relatives and the members of the university Faculty, the latter taking seats on the platform with the officiating clergymen. The honorary pallbearers were Dr. John D. Munn, Finley J. Shepard, George A. Strong, and Eugene Stevenson, representing the University Council; Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Dean Charles H. Snow, Professor Daniel Hering, and Dr. Leslie J. Tompkins, representing the Faculty; James Abbott, Willis Fletcher Johnson, and Justice Isaac Franklin Russell, representing the alumni; the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, representing the Presbytery of New York; Alex S. Lyman, Justice Alfred R. Page, Robert L. Niles, John Edwin Eustis, William Temple Hornaday, and Nathaniel Lord Britton, representing the neighborhood friends of Dr. MacCracken.

Others who attended were Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; Provost William H. Carpenter, representing Columbia University; Dr. Seaman Bainbridge, Miss Emily Butler, and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

A solo, "Crossing the Bar," was sung by Reinald Werrenrath, and the closing prayer was pronounced by Dr. Coffin.

The body, following its arrival at the university from Orlando, Fla., where Dr. MacCracken died, was placed in the chapel in charge of a Faculty guard of honor, including Douglas S. Trowbridge, H. Stanley Schwartz, Arthur H. Nason, Theodore F. Jones, John Whyte, Edward Gasparitch, John P. Simmons, and Randolph Somerville.

May Allinson, Industrial Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Announcement was made by the Department of Labor today of the death at Indianapolis on Christmas Eve of Miss May Allinson, an industrial expert in the Woman in Industry service of that department. She is the daughter of Mrs. Olive Allinson of New York City, was a graduate of the University of Illinois and obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University. She was a lecturer at Teachers' College. Miss Allinson was in Indianapolis directing a survey of the hours and working conditions of women workers in Indiana, which was undertaken at the request of Governor Goodrich.

George Alexander Just.

George Alexander Just, President of the George A. Just Company, contracting engineers, Long Island City, died yesterday at Hotel Bristol, this city.

Mr. Just was born in New York City fifty-eight years ago, and was a graduate of Troy Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He was an engineer, and many years ago was associated with Cooper, Hewitt & Co. He was consulting engineer for the erection of the Tower Building on lower Broadway, the first of its kind, and Carnegie Hall's roof trusses were designed and erected by him. In recent years he was engaged in the erection of many commercial buildings and theatres in this city.

PRINCESS PATRICIA TO WED EARL'S SON

King George's Cousin Betrothed to Com. A. R. M. Ramsay, R. N., Dalhousie Heir.

SPONSOR OF A REGIMENT

Honorary Colonel in Chief of "Princess Pats" Is a Great Favorite in Canada and England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The engagement is officially announced tonight in The Court Circular of Princess Patricia of Connaught to Commander Honorable Alexander Ramsay. The event is of the deepest interest to the British nation, as the Princess has been more prominently before the public than any other princess of the House of Windsor and is a great favorite wherever she goes.

In 1906 it was reported, without foundation, that she was engaged to Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of Russia. Commander Ramsay is the son of the thirteenth Earl of Dalhousie, and is 37 years old. He has had a distinguished naval career and served in the Dardanelles in 1914, winning the Distinguished Service Order.

The engagement of Princess Patricia, known to her intimates as Princess "Pat," to Commander Ramsay is one of widespread interest. In Canada she endeared herself to the people while her father, the Duke of Connaught, was Governor General, and the Canadian Light Infantry, which bore her name and carried her colors to the battlefields of France, won fame. She is Honorary Colonel in Chief of the regiment.

During the Winter of 1912, while visiting New York and Washington with her royal parents, she became as much a favorite as she had been in Court circles in England and Canada. King Edward loved her best of all his nieces. She is a cousin of King George.

Several times the Princess has been reported betrothed, but on each occasion denials were forthcoming of the truth of the reports. The King of Spain, Lord Anglesey, the Count of Turin, and Grand Duke Michael of Russia were some of the men to whom the Princess was said to be engaged.

She is now in her early thirties. She is a handsome young woman with great spirit and a keen sense of humor, and an ardent devotee of outdoor sports, such as golf and horseback riding. Then, too, she has had that little atmosphere of romance which rouses sentiment. England idolizes her, and some have called her "The Fairy Princess."

Commander Alexander Robert Maule Ramsay is attached to the Royal Navy. He was born in 1881, and is the son of the thirteenth Earl of Dalhousie. He served with the British forces in the Dardanelles in 1914, and for valiant work was awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

RAMSAY WAS CONNAUGHT AID

Accompanied Duke to Canada When He Became Governor General.

OTTAWA, Dec. 27.—Announcement of the engagement of the Princess Patricia to Commander Alexander Ramsay, who is widely known here, has aroused keen interest in the Canadian capital.

The commander was one of the three aids who accompanied the Duke of Connaught to Canada when he became Governor General in 1911. At the outbreak of the war he returned to duty with the navy, and saw active service at Gallipoli, being awarded the Distinguished Service Order for gallantry. The other two aids were killed in action.

Miss Helen Borst to Wed Aviator.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dyer Anderson of Orange, N. J., announced last evening at a dinner they gave for their niece, Miss Helen Katherine Borst, her engagement to Lieutenant Webster Skerratt, Instructor in Aviation at Dallas, Tex. Miss Borst, who is a daughter of Mrs. Katharine Borst of Jersey City, will be married this evening to Lieutenant Skerratt at the Anderson home by the Rev. Warren L. Rogers of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City.

Miss Strong to Wed Lieut. Evans.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Longfellow Strong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard Strong of 120 East Seventy-first Street, to Lieutenant Almus P. Evans, son of Mrs. Almus P. Evans of Cambridge, Mass., has been announced. Miss Strong is a senior at Radcliffe College. Lieutenant Evans, who is a Harvard graduate, class of '15, is at present stationed at Camp Sheridan, Ala.

Miss Sykes to Wed F. G. Thomson.

Mr. and Mrs. McCready Sykes of Summit, N. J., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Abi Caroline Sykes, the daughter of the late Rev. Charles L. Sykes and Mrs. Sykes of Scotch Plains, N. J., to Frank Graham Thomson, a son of the late Frank Thomson, for many years President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a brother of Clark Thomson and Miss Anne Thomson. With his sister he resides at the Thomson estate at Devon, Penn. He is a graduate of Harvard.

Mr. Thomson served as an officer in the Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. A., but was recently mustered out.

Today's Weddings.

There are several interesting weddings scheduled for today. That of Miss Charlotte Remsen Strong, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Remsen Strong of this city and Short Hills, N. J., and Lieutenant Schuyler Van Vechten will take place this afternoon in Christ Church at Short Hills, and many guests will go from New York, as the bride has many relatives here.

Miss Elizabeth Rush Porter, a daughter of Mrs. John Biddle Porter of Philadelphia, will be married in that city this afternoon to Frederick C. Fearing, a son of the late William H. Fearing of New York.

Andrews-Mason Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Andrews of Englewood, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Bartow Andrews, to William Pitt Mason, son of Dr. and Mrs. William Pitt Mason of Troy, N. Y. Miss Andrews is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, class of '17, and has been stationed for the last six months at Camp Dix as assistant in the bacteriological laboratory of the Base Hospital. Mr. Mason was graduated from Williams College in 1913, and studied at the Columbia Law School. He served at the Mexican border as a member of Squadron A.

Miss Elise S. Haynes Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Oliphant Haynes of 11 West Ninety-fourth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon at their home, at which they announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Elise Stanton Haynes, to John Archibald MacFadyen, Engineers Corps, U. S. A., a son of John L. MacFadyen of Chicago. Miss Haynes has been active in relief work with the Brearley League and the Red Cross. Mr. MacFadyen has been in service in France for the last year and a half, and is expected to return here soon.

ADOLPH MATHIS DEAD.

Leading Chattanooga Merchant Was Head of War Relief Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 27.—Adolph Mathis, Treasurer and General Manager of a leading department store here and for many years one of the most active business men of the South, is dead at the age of 53. Mr. Mathis was a native of East Prussia, but came to America when a lad of 18, and had spent practically all his life in Chattanooga. He was recognized as a man of the highest integrity, of exceptional executive ability, and in business a success. Although absorbed by his interest in business, Mr. Mathis gave his time to the welfare of the community and to the uplift of the distressed.

During the last fourteen months he met a supreme test of his loyalty to the United States and the genuineness of his Americanism. Knowing that two brothers, no doubt against their will and by reason of Germany's unyielding conscription laws, were in the German Army, he nevertheless gave himself wholeheartedly to patriotic war endeavor over here. He was State organizer of retail merchants in Tennessee for the sale of War Savings Stamps, and three weeks ago concluded his campaign with recorded sales of $500,000 more than his quota of $2,400,000. He effected an organization among the merchants in this war endeavor that was the wonder of all directors of drives in this section during the year.

Mr. Mathis is survived by his wife, who was Miss Hannah Simpson; two children, Miss Rebecca and J. Simpson Mathis; two brothers and a sister in Germany, and two sisters in Denver. Funeral services were held in Mizpah Temple, this city, this afternoon, followed by interment in the Jewish Cemetery.

Hartridge Whipp.

Hartridge Whipp, 32 years old, baritone concert singer, who made his first appearance in New York City at Acolian Hall Jan. 14, 1917, scoring a success, and since then had appeared in many concerts here, died yesterday at his home, 1,921 Madison Avenue, of pneumonia.

Mr. Whipp, before coming to New York, had toured the country with the Julia Cook company.

Obituary Notes.

EDMUND V. WALDORF, 68 years old, clerk of the Plainfield Board of Assessors, died yesterday at Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J.

Dr. WILLIAM PAGE, an optician and a member of the Optometrical Society of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 1,747 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 41 years.

OLIVER KIMPLAND, 69 years old, for many years with the lumber firm of Beard & Kimpland, died of pneumonia Wednesday at 195 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELSA LEE CURTIS, wife of E. F. Curtis, printer, at 275 Water Street, died yesterday at the Plaza Sanitarium. She was born in St. Louis thirty-six years ago.

Miss CAROLINE LANE, a member of the Board of Managers of the Graham Home for Old Ladies, and for fifteen years its Secretary, died at her home, 799 President Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs. ALICE SMITH BARRY, wife of Major David Barry, United States Marine Corps, and daughter of John William Smith, of Plainfield, N. J., died of pneumonia yesterday in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. CATHERINE A. E. PREBLE, wife of A. E. Preble, formerly Supervisor of the Fourth Ward, Yonkers, died at Pennsylvania Railroad, died yesterday morning at her home in Paoli, Penn., of influenza.

MAX COHN, 70 years old, Secretary of the Talmud Torah School in Manhattan, the B'nai B'rith and other Jewish societies, died on Thursday at his home, 1,750 Fifty-third Street, Borough Park, of apoplexy.

Miss AGNES CULLEN, for the last two years a district nurse for the Board of Health and public schools of Greenwich, Conn., died yesterday at her home in Greenwich of influenza and pneumonia.

Mrs. REBECCA K. B. STUART, widow of Dr. Francis H. Stuart, a prominent Brooklyn physician, who was President of the Brooklyn Pathological Society, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Tuesday.

Mrs. MARY RAYMOND DePUY, wife of Henry F. DePuy, died Christmas Day at her home, 440 West End Avenue. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, fifty-seven years ago, she had lived in this city twenty-four years.

CARL K. FRIEDMAN, for more than twenty years an editorial writer on The Buffalo Express, died suddenly in Buffalo last night. He was 61 years old, and was a graduate of the University of Michigan.

JOHN EGMONT SCHERMERHORN of 434 Riverside Drive died yesterday of pneumonia at New York Hospital, at the age of 33 years. Mr. Schermerhorn was a graduate of Columbia University, class of 1909.

Rabbi ISRAEL SAENGER, 76 years old, died yesterday at Shreveport, La. He was rabbi of the Shreveport B'nai Zion Church, and before going to that city he served synagogues in Philadelphia and Wheeling, W. Va.

ALBERT EDWARD GUNTHER, who was a fur merchant before his retirement some years ago, died suddenly Thursday night in his apartment in the Hotel Colonial, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, at the age of 57 years.

JOHN GIBSON HAZARD, Vice President of the Semet-Solvay Company, Syracuse, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in that city. He was born forty-one years ago at Peacedale, R. I., and was graduated from Yale in 1899.

Mrs. HARRY V. STURGES, formerly Miss Grace Herr, of New York City, died Tuesday of influenza in Pittsburgh. She was 35 years of age. Her husband was formerly connected with the Maryland Casualty Company offices in this city.

Mrs. MINNA W. PATTISON RANDLE, widow of John L. Randle, who was a certified public accountant, died yesterday at her home, 375 Central Park West. She was a daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas L. Pattison and was born in Baltimore.

C. H. EWINGS, for thirty years a New York Central official, died yesterday at his home in Tarrytown, N. Y., where he had lived for thirty-one years. He was born in Boston sixty-nine years ago, and until a year ago was Superintendent of freight transportation.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE WARD BOGUE, wife of Perry Bogue, Assistant Treasurer of the Bankers' Trust Company of this city, died at her country home in Greenwich, Conn., yesterday. She was 31 years old and a daughter of Rodney A. and Harriette Woodruff of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Colonel G. FRANK SUTHERLAND, a Civil War veteran, of Hackensack, N. J., died suddenly Thursday night. He was 70 years old and for some years was commander of J. R. McPherson Post, G. A. R. He was formerly editor of the State Liquor Dealers' official organ.

ARTHUR DOMINY, a retired Superintendent of the United States Coast Guard, with which service he had been connected for thirty years, died at his home in Bay Shore, L. I., yesterday. Mr. Dominy was instrumental in the passing of the Pension and Retiring bill in favor of the Coast Guard.

Mrs. MARGARET MERRILL SPEAR, widow of Charles Spear, who was Vice President of the Shoe and Leather Bank and one of the founders of the Produce Exchange, died Wednesday in her apartments at the San Remo Hotel, Central Park West and Seventy-fourth Street, in her eighty-eighth year.

ARNOLD B. ROBINSON, for seventeen years a freight broker with offices in the Produce Exchange Building, died Thursday night at his home, 574 St. Nicholas Avenue. He was born in Pennsylvania thirty-nine years ago. He was a member of the Whitehall Club and the New York Produce Exchange.

Mrs. ROSE THERESA WALLACE, widow of William J. Wallace, a civil war veteran, and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, where she was one of the oldest parishioners of the Church of St. John the Baptist, died on Wednesday at her home, 463 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. Mrs. Wallace was born in Utica, N. Y.

PHILIP GENSHEIMER of Elizabeth, N. J., Assistant General Manager and a Director of the Metal and Thermit Corporation, 120 Broadway, died Thursday at the Memorial Hospital, Newark, N. J., where he had undergone an operation. He was born in Germany thirty-nine years ago and was educated at the University of Berlin.

LEWIS L. RAWKIN, 58 years old, President and founder of the Buckeye State Building and Loan Company of Columbus, Ohio, said to be the largest financial institution of its kind in the United States, died at his home there yesterday of pneumonia. He was President of the International Organization of Building and Loan Companies.

HARRY CAMERON GRANT, a Director of the Grasselli Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and manager of the New York office of the company at 347 Madison Avenue, died at his home, The Dorilton, 171 West Seventy-first Street, Thursday morning. Mr. Grant was a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the New York Athletic Club.

Mrs. CAROLYN TYNAN, wife of Brandon Tynan, actor and playwright, who is now appearing with Leo Ditrichstein in "The Marinee Idol," died yesterday in her apartment in the Hotel Richmond of pneumonia, following influenza. She was born in New York City twenty-eight years ago, and before her marriage she appeared on the stage as Caroline Whyte.

Captain JAMES R. EVANS, a civil war veteran and for a number of years a general merchant at Pompton Plains, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Hanford Place, Caldwell, N. J., at the age of 70 years. Captain Evans was one of the few men to be awarded the Congressional medal for bravery at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864. He was then 19 years old.

Colonel Meredith L. Jones.

Colonel Meredith L. Jones, a civil war veteran, and until his retirement, fifteen years ago, a practicing attorney of New York City for many years, died suddenly Thursday night of heart disease at his home, 239 West Seventy-first Street, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was formerly Vice Commander of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R. Colonel Jones was born at Carbondale, Penn., and was educated at Wyoming Seminary, near Wilkes-Barre, Penn. When the civil war began he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 149th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served with distinction in the war, and in 1874 came to New York City. He was a member of the New York State Society, Sons of the Revolution.

James C. Farrell Seriously Ill.

James Charles Farrell of Albany, N. Y., capitalist, and son-in-law of the late Anthony N. Brady, was reported early this morning to be seriously ill at the Post-Graduate Hospital, following an operation. Mr. Farrell arrived at the hospital last Tuesday from his home in Thurlow Terrace, Albany, for a serious operation. He was accompanied by Mrs. Farrell, who has occupied a room in the hospital adjoining that of her husband.

Born.

EPSTEIN.—Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Epstein, 884 East 158th Street, a son, born Dec. 18.

Engaged.

FINESTONE—FINE.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fine of 46 Fort Washington Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Sayde, to Mr. Harry J. Finestone, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Finestone of 61 East 118th St.

GARMAN—TROSKY.—Mr. Harry Trosky of Brooklyn, N. Y., announces the engagement of his daughter Ella to Mr. David Garman of New York.

GEIST—VAN DYKE.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cook Van Dyke of Jamaica, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice Frances, on Dec. 25, to Mr. Hubert B. Geist of New York.

Married.

ADLER—KLEINMAN.—Mrs. Yetta Kleinman of 76 Bay 23d St., Brooklyn, announces the marriage of her daughter, Rose, to Mr. Albert M. Adler, Dec. 13, 1918.

Died.

ADAIR.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 27, Carrie Childs Adair. Services at her late residence, 159 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 30, 1918, at 10 o'clock.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 26, 1918, Violet R., beloved wife of William V. Anderson and daughter of the late Judge Albert Bard, in her 42d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 127 York Av., New Brighton, S. I., on Friday, Dec. 27, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BARBOUR.—At Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, on Dec. 26, 1918, Mamie Huntley Barbour, beloved wife of Isaac Ross. Funeral services at her late residence, 16 Terrace Place, Tuckahoe.

BARDES.—Dec. 27, Marie Matilda, (nee Mauser,) beloved wife of Alvin J. Bardes of 61 Mount Vernon Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, High St., Mount Vernon, Monday, Dec. 30, 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BARNETT.—Flora, Dec. 27, beloved wife of Louis and devoted mother of May, Norman, and Robert. Funeral service 10 A. M., Sunday, 29th, at her late residence, 974 Prospect Av., Bronx. Omit flowers.

BARRY.—Alice Hoadley Smith, in Washington, D. C., on Friday, Dec. 27, wife of Major D. Barry, Jr., and daughter of William Palmer Smith and the late Georgianna Hoadley Smith of Plainfield, N. J. Services on Sunday, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., at the family mausoleum, Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield. Train leaves 23d St., 12:50 P. M., or Liberty St., at 1 P. M. Automobiles in waiting.

BARRY.—Friday, Dec. 27, at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Alice Smith Barry, beloved wife of Major David S. Barry, Jr., United States Marines. Interment Sunday at Plainfield, N. J.

BERMAN—Esther R. Berman, (nee Warshasky,) beloved wife of Nathan A. and sister of Flora Greenberg, Clara Solomon, and Ida Hatton. Died this year, Friday, Dec. 27. Notice of funeral later.

BOGUE.—At Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 26, 1918, Josephine Ward, beloved wife of Perry D. Bogue, daughter of Rodney A. and Harriett Woodruff Ward. Funeral private at Greenwich.

BRADY.—On Dec. 26, 1918, Victoria Mary Pery, wife of James Cox Brady. Funeral mass at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola on Saturday, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CALDER.—John, husband of Annie MacRae, at his residence, 381 East 152d St., Bronx. Services Sunday, 2 P. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Bronx. Members of Clan Grahan, No. 142, O. S. C., and Masonic fraternity invited to attend. Aberdeen, Scotland, papers please copy.

CHAPMAN.—Rev. J. Wilbur, in New York City, on Christmas Day, in the 60th year of his age. Service in recognition of Dr. Chapman's evangelistic and pastoral life at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., on Sunday morning, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock. A service in recognition of his public life will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 55th St. and 5th Av. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Body will lie in state in the Manse, 453 West 42nd Av., New York.

COHN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1918, Max, (Mordecai,) aged 70, at the residence of his daughter, Emma Marks, 1,330 53d St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, beloved husband of the late Talba Bela and beloved father of J. J., Dr. Isadore, Pauline Davidson, Emma Marks, Philip, Leonard, and Herbert Cohn. Funeral Sunday morning, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mishkan Israel, Machpelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

CREVELING.—James W., at New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 27. Services Davis Chapel, 58 Rose St., New Rochelle, N. Y., Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

CURTIS.—Elsa Lee, beloved wife of Edward F. Curtis, on Dec. 26, 1918. Funeral services at Campbell's Funeral Church, Sunday, Dec. 29, 1918, at 2 P. M.

DOMINY.—At Bay Shore, L. I., Dec. 27, 1918, Arthur Dominy. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Bay Shore Avenue, Monday afternoon, Dec. 30, at 2:30 o'clock.

EBLE.—Ernest F., on Dec. 26. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Building.) Services Sunday, 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

ELTERICH.—At Montclair, N. J., Dec. 26, Charles Elterich, Sr., in his 80th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 4 Clover Hill Place, Montclair, Satur

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a meeting of the Stockholders of the Johnson Ship Building, Repair and Dry Dock Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, number 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the Thirteenth day of January, 1919, at One (1) o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Seven (7) Directors for the ensuing year, and Two (2) Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will open at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and remain open until 3:30 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed Twelve o'clock Noon, January 3rd, 1919, and remain closed until Twelve o'clock Noon on January 23rd, 1919.

Dated, New York, December 19th, 1918.

HARRY ZASLOFF, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

Dec. 13, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the Banking House at No. 257 Broadway on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1919, between the hours of 12:00 M. and 12:30 P. M.

Notice is given that at the said meeting it is proposed to amend Section 3 of the Articles of Association designating the number of Directors. F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 14, 1918.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at its banking house, No. 680 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, at 2 P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. GEORGE E. MOYER, Cashier.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of E. B. Estes & Sons Mfg. Corp. will be held at their office, 262 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Thursday, January 9th, 1919, at 2 P. M.

E. W. HANNAS, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

NOW, with a New Year in sight, is the time to get the savings habit, or to improve it if you have it.

This Society, 31 years old, supervised by the State, conservatively managed and "automatically safe," is serving many thousands. Let it serve you.

Call, write or telephone if you need information. Savings by mail if desired.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY,
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

4½ PER CENT

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Forward in an Irregular Market — Huge Total of Bond Sales.

Stocks made good yesterday the promise held forth in late dealings on Thursday by displaying a strong tone in many directions, although the market continued to present a highly irregular front. The fact that certain issues which had been under pressure for some time past were among the leaders in the recovery indicated that the re-purchase of stocks previously sold short counted as one of the important items in the day's business. The demand for both railroad and industrial shares was noticeably increased, whatever the source of most of the buying, as was evidenced in an expansion of the turnover in contrast with other days of the week. With the market still largely in the hands of professional traders both on and off the floor of the Exchange, the assumption that short covering was a strong factor was justified by the knowledge that for a week and more the tendency of prices had been downward, bringing about the oft-recurring situation of a market "oversold" for the time at least.

Developments in the security market in departments other than stocks failed to reflect any general buying movement. On the contrary, Liberty bonds were offered in greater quantity than on any other day since they were first dealt in. The turnover of $29,985,000 in these issues alone supplied a total greater than any preceding session's aggregate of business in all bonds on the Exchange, while the business in all classes of bonds established the extraordinary record of $34,573,000. Its was not surprising that as a result of the heavy outflow of Liberty bonds that new low records for the movement were recorded by some of the 4¼s, although the net result of dealings was by no means disturbing. A recovery occurred late in the day which left the various issues with moderate declines in some cases and actual gains in others. The 3½s were firm all the way along. The comparative ease with which large blocks of the bonds were absorbed in the last hour indicated a decided improvement in the demand. The prolonged decline of these Government issues has interesting aspects from many angles, one of which is attached to a contrast with the situation in the local market and on the Canadian market, where restrictions hitherto hedged about sales of Victory bonds have been removed for the reason that the demand for the bonds has removed apprehension of untoward developments. At current levels the Liberty bonds offer an attractive return to savings banks and other institutions whose investments are of a conservative order, and in some banking quarters it is expected that absorption from these sources will shortly have effect on quotations.

A change of sentiment in regard to the Russian situation was brought forward in a decline of 5 points to 55 in the gold 6½ per cent. issue of 1919. The movement, in fact, was a continuation of selling which began to gain force last week, and the last quotation yesterday was 12 points under last Friday's maximum. The movement which carried this issue up to 78 in October, and the 5½s to 73 last month, doubtless, was largely speculative and the reaction was not unexpected. Yet there was ground for believing yesterday that indications of general opinion among the allied governmental leaders that Russia should be left to work out some of her own problems was a factor in the selling.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 55 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 97½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 25 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6 High
Low	6 Low
Renewals	6½ Renewals
Last	6½ Last

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....4¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5¼@5¾ Sixty days	5½
Ninety days	5¼@5¾ Ninety days	5½
Four months	5¼@5¾ Four months	5½
Five months	5¼@5¾ Five months	5½@5¾
Six months	5¼@5¾ Six months	5½@5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 90 days	5¼@5¾
4 to 6 months	5¼@5¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7575	$4.7575	$4.7575	—.0005
Cables	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655	—.000125
Francs—				
Demand	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.44⅞	5.44⅞	5.44⅞	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand	Cables.	Last Year. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8805	London	$4.7575	$4.7575	$4.7575
5.1813	France	5.45⅜	5.44⅞	5.44⅞
	China—			
	Hongkong	$1.00		$1.25
	Peking	131.50		131.75
	Shanghai	123.00		122.25
40.29	Holland	42.50		42.75
19.30	Greece	19.35		19.10
32.44	India—			
	Bombay	35.43	*35.73	
	Calcutta	35.43	*35.73	
5.1813	Italy	6.36	15¾	15½
	Japan—		47½	48
	Kobe	53.25	90	94
	Yokohama	53.25	63	63¼
19.30	Spain	53.50	60	60
50.00	Philippine Islands— Manila	20.00	16⅝	17
	Demand		31	32
26.80	Scandinavia— Stockholm	29.10	98	99¼
	Copenhagen	26.80	74¼	74¾
	Christiania	27.85	29	29⅝
	South America— Buenos Aires	45.10	30⅝	31
42.64	Rio	45.25	20¼	20½
34.42	Switzerland	26.60	103½	103½
5.1813	Russia, (currency)— 100 rubles	4.80	26.75	4.77
51.46	100 rubles	16.00	72½	74⅛
	500 rubles	15.90	16.92	16.10

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Bankers.		Commercial.	
$4.73⅜	$4.71¾	$4.72½	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $687,481,298; balance, $64,867,849. United States Treasury debit balance, $1,816,891; Federal Reserve credit balance, $38,938,585.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15.625 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 7-16d; in New York, $1.01⅜ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$7,971,212	$74,740,887
Internal revenue—		
Inc. and exc. profits tax	48,277,632	671,834,646
Miscellaneous	102,470,111	674,230,884
Miscellaneous rev.	12,747,847	250,295,972
Total receipts	$171,466,604	$1,577,102,391
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	1,004,363,718	6,577,591,563
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	27,372,000	197,662,991
Expenditures	1,205,830,982	8,154,693,954

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Total reserve	(decr.) £837,000
Circulation	(increased) 1,343,000
Bullion	(increased) 506,033
Other securities	(decreased) 1,075,000
Public deposits	(decreased) 5,235,000
Other deposits	(increased) 5,152,000
Notes reserve	(decreased) 700,000
Government securities	(increased) 1,850,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 15.78 per cent.; last week it was 16.26 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	721,195	1,102,912	660,335
Year to date	140,664,812	183,224,014	234,874,653

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
44	47	800	Adams Express	45	45	42	44	—2¾
23½	24½	400	Advance Rumely	23½	25⅞	23½	25⅜	+ ⅞
57	57½	500	Advance Rumely pf	58½	58½	57½	57½	— ½
64⅜	65	300	Ajax Rubber, ex r	65½	65½	65	65	— ½
1⅞	1⅝	900	Ajax Rubber rights	1½	1⅝	1	1⅛	— ¼
32¾	32½	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
85	85½	12,100	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
61½	62½	1,000	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	31	32¾	31	32¾	+ ¼
150	170	100	Allis-Chalm. M. pf	84½	85¾	84½	85	+ ¼
46½	46⅞	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	61¾	61¾	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
97½	98	900	Am. Br. S. & F. pf	160	160	160	160	—12
89¾	90	4,600	Am. Can	46½	46¾	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
111	117	100	Am. Can pf	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
39	39½	500	Am. Car & Found	90¾	90¾	89½	89⅞	...
88	90	100	Am. Car & F. pf	114	114	114	114	+6¼
83	85	100	Am. Cotton Oil	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
13¼	13¾	900	Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	88	88	88	...
70¼	70¾	3,800	Am. Express	84	84	84	84	...
39½	40	100	Am. Hide & Leath	13½	13½	13⅜	13¼	— ⅛
55	55¼	1,000	Am. Hide & L. pf	70	71¼	70	70⅜	+1⅝
47	47½	6,400	Am. Ice	40	40	40	40	...
90	90⅜	1,000	Am. International	55¼	56	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
61	61½	4,800	Am. Linseed	46¼	47½	46¼	47⅛	+1
100	102	100	Am. Linseed pf	89⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90⅜	+ ⅝
76	76¼	16,050	Am. Locomotive	60¾	61⅝	60⅝	61¼	+ ⅝
85	86	300	Am. Locomotive pf	101	101	101	101	+1
110¾	111	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76⅜	76⅞	75¾	76⅛	+ ⅛
95½	96¼	1,800	Am. Steel Found	86	86	85¾	86	+1
90	93	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅝	110⅝	110½	110½	— ⅛
97½	97⅝	6,100	Am. Sumatra T. pf	93½	96¼	95½	96	+1¼
101½	103	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	92¾	92¾	92⅜	92¾	+1⅛
98½	99½	200	Am. Tobacco	98⅜	98½	97⅝	97⅞	+1⅜
50⅛	50½	500	Am. Tob. pf., new	101	101	101	101	+2½
94½	95	100	Am. Woolen	98⅛	98¾	98⅛	98½	...
29	29⅜	4,400	Am. Woolen pf	50⅜	50½	50	50	...
12½	13	600	Am. Writ. Paper pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	...
42⅞	45	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	27⅝	29	27⅝	29	+1½
60⅜	60⅝	18,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	12	12½	12	12½	+1½
...	1	750	Anaconda Copper	45	45	44	44	—1
17¾	18	100	Assets Realization	60⅜	61¼	60⅜	60⅜	— ¼
91⅞	91⅞	2,000	Assoc. Dry Goods	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
88⅞	90	500	At., Top. & S. F	177	177	176	177	— ⅝
...	9	1,700	At., Top. & S. F. pf	90¼	91¾	90¼	91¼	+1½
100	102	100	At., Birm. & At	89	89	88½	88½	— ⅝
...	5½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	6⅝	6⅝	5	5	—2
...	...	600	At., Gulf & W. I	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
73½	74	100	At., G. & W. I. pf	109¼	110¼	109	110	+1½
51	51¼	6,800	Baldwin Locomot	73¼	74¼	72¾	73⅝	+ ⅝
55	55⅛	5,500	Baltimore & Ohio	67	67	67	67	+1½
102	102⅝	700	Baltimore & O. pf	52	52½	51	51	—1½
...	1½	700	Barrett Co	55½	55⅝	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
600	18¾	600	Batopilas Mining	102	102¾	102	102	— ⅞
60¼	61	870	Bethlehem Steel	...	1¾	...	1½	...
60⅞	61	7,900	Beth. Steel Class B	61	61¾	60⅜	60⅜	+ ½
21¼	21½	1,000	Booth Fisheries	21½	22	21¼	21¼	...
26⅜	27	16,200	Brook. Rapid Tran	26⅝	28¼	25⅞	27	+ ⅝
...	...	100	Brook. Union Gas	81	81	81	81	+ ½
150	151	300	Bruns.Tr. & Ry.Sec	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ½
6½	6⅝	2,000	Burns Brothers	152	152½	150¾	150¾	—1½
18⅞	19⅝	1,000	Butte Copper & Z	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
17⅛	18½	100	Butte & Superior	19¾	19⅞	19	19¼	— ¼
20⅜	20¾	400	Butterick Co	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
62	64	200	Cala. Petroleum	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
61	62	100	Cala. Pet. pf	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
44	52	25	Calumet & Arizona	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼	— ¼
155¼	156	1,600	Canada Southern	46	46	46	46	...
91	91½	100	Canadian Pacific	156½	156½	155	155¾	...
57½	58	10,500	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	— ¼
101½	103	100	Central Leather Co	55	57¾	54¾	57¼	+2⅜
105	107	100	Central Leather pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+⅛
33⅞	34¼	10	Cent. & S. Am. Tel	106	106	106	106	...
55½	56	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	55	56	55	55	— ⅛
23⅞	24	1,000	Chi. Great Western	8⅛	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
38¼	39¼	14,800	Chi. Ind. West. pf	24⅛	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
70½	71	6,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39½	40	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
95	96	1,700	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	71½	73⅛	70¾	70¾	—1¼
25⅝	25⅞	1,000	Chi. & Northwest	96	96	95	95	...
78½	80	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	25	25½	25	25⅛	...
65¼	66	900	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
75	80½	100	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	79	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	18	2,800	C., St. P., M. & O.	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¼	+2
31½	32	7,000	Chile Copper	76	76	76	76	—1
37	38	800	Chino Copper	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	...
41¼	41½	4,800	Colorado Fuel & I	32½	32½	31½	31½	— ⅛
95¼	96	3,500	Columbia Gas & El	38⅞	38⅞	38	38	— ⅛
69	69½	1,250	Consolidated Gas	41½	39⅝	41⅜	41⅜	+2⅞
47⅜	47¾	6,000	Continental Can	96⅛	97½	95⅛	96¾	+1⅝
102½	104	200	Corn Prod. Ref	68	69¼	68	69¼	+1⅜
56¾	57	3,800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	47¾	48¾	47¾	48¼	+1⅝
88	88⅞	7,300	Crucible Steel	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
33	200		Crucible Steel pf	56⅞	57	56½	56½	— ⅝
29¼	29⅝	5,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ⅛
78¾	79	3,800	Cuba Cane S. pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
9⅛	9½	100	Deere & Co. pf	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
...	...	1,400	Dela. & Hudson	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
20½	30	400	Dela. Lack. & West	103¾	104	101½	101½	—3
43¾	46	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	185	185	179½	179½	— ½
146	147¼	700	Distillers Securities	6⅛	6¼	5¼	6	...
129½	131	1,600	People's Gas, Chi	49¾	51	49⅝	51	+1¼
80	81	1,100	General Motors	145	129½	129½	130¾	+2½
75	75½	1,700	General Motors pf	130¾	81½	80	80	— ½
78¾	79	700	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	55⅞	56	55½	55½	— ⅛
94½	94¾	7,800	Granby Consol	78¾	78¾	78½	78½	— ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	5,700	Great Northern pf	94¾	94¾	94	94½	— ⅛
60	62½	700	Gt.No.cts., ore prop	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
31¼	33	100	Gulf States Steel	61½	62¼	61½	62¼	+1¼
54	55	500	Gulf, Mobile & N.pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
95	97	800	Hartman Corp	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¾	+1¼
45	45⅝	12,900	Illinois Central	96⅜	96⅜	96	96¼	— ⅛
18½	19	12,000	Inspiration Copper	45¾	45¾	45	45	— ⅝
11	12½	5,500	Interboro Consol	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	...
...	50	300	Interboro Consol. pf	21	21⅞	18¼	18¼	—1½
111	111⅞	600	Internat. Agri	12	12	11	11¼	—1¼
106	107	400	Internat. Agri. pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	— ⅛
11,600	11,700	1,600	Int. Harv., new	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ⅛
5,200	15	11,700	Int. Merc. Mar	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
100	32	5,200	Int. Merc. Mar. pf	111	111	112	112	+ ⅛
100	...	100	Int. Nickel	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
1,100	30½	1,100	Int. Nickel pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛
500	63	500	Int. Paper	30	30½	30	30½	— ⅛
1,500	29½	1,500	Int. Paper pf., sta	62	62½	62	62½	— ⅛
400	92	400	Jewel Tea	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
100	18½	100	Jewel Tea pf	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
1,100	70	21,600	Kan. City Southern	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1¼
100	35	100	Kelly Spring Tire	69	69	69	69	— ⅛
8,300	33¼	100	Kelsey Wheel	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
1,600	67¼	8,400	Kennecott Copper	33⅛	33⅜	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
200	14	1,600	Lackawanna Steel	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛
200	29½	1,500	Laclede Gas	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
400	92	400	Lake Erie & West	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
100	22	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
3,100	54⅝	3,100	Lehigh Valley, coal	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
200	54⅞	200	Liggett & Myers	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
100	107	100	Liggett & Myers pf	69	69	69	69	— ⅛
200	44¾	200	Loose-Wiles Bis	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
200	154	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	33⅜	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅛
100	109	100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	67⅞	68	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
100	119	200	Louis. & Nash	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
100	65½	130	Mackay Cos. pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
1,200	83¾	1,200	Manhattan Elev	96	96	96	96	— ⅛
300	27½	300	Maxwell Motors	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅛
700	51½	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
1,400	19⅝	1,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
400	62	400	May Dept. Stores	50	50¾	50	50¾	— ⅛
15,300	96	15,300	Mexican Petroleum	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
1,800	20¼	1,800	Miami Copper	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
9,000	42⅝	9,000	Midvale Steel	169¼	169¼	167½	168	+ ⅛
1,300	11⅞	1,300	Minn. & St. L. new	22¼	23¼	22¼	23¼	+ ⅛
900	5½	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	43	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
200	11⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	11¾	11¾	11	11	—2
4,200	24⅞	4,200	Missouri Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	...
250	52½	250	Missouri Pacific pf	24½	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ⅛
1,600	28¼	1,600	Nat. Acme	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	+1¼
100	...	100	Nat. Biscuit	29	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
2,900	112	2,900	Nat. Cond. & Cable	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
1,500	48	1,500	Nat. Enam. & St	15	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
...	...	20	Nat. En. & St. pf	46	47½	46	47⅜	+1⅝
92	94	1,000	Nat. Lead	92	92	92	92	...
62	63	100	Nevada Con. Cop	63	63	63	63¼	+ ¼
100	100	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	...
800	99¼	800	N. Y. Air Brake	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
4,540	98¾	4,540	N. Y. Central	98½	99	98½	99	— ⅛
100	75	100	N. Y. Dock	73⅜	75⅝	74	74⅝	— ¼
100	26	100	N. Y. Dock pf	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ¼
12,200	31	12,200	N. N. H. & H	46	46	46	46	— ½
2,300	20¼	2,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	31½	31½	30¾	31	— ⅛
600	20	600	Norfolk & Western	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
800	68	800	Norfolk & West. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼
800	73	800	Norf. & West. rgts	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
3,800	56½	3,800	North American	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3,100	88½	3,100	Northern Pacific	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
400	20½	400	Nova Scotia S. & C	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
3,100	43¼	3,100	Ohio Cities Gas	54	54	54	54	...
1,500	42½	1,500	Owens Bottle Mach	42½	43¼	42½	42¾	— ⅛
100	46	100	Pacific Mail	46	46	44⅞	44⅞	—2⅝
900	38	900	Pan-Am. P. & T	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
14,750	65½	14,750	Penn. R. R	65¼	65¾	65	65¼	— ⅛
1,400	44½	1,400	People's Gas, Chi	44½	45	44⅜	44	— ⅛
1,700	13⅜	1,700	Pere Marquette	49	50	48⅝	49	— ⅛
100	63	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	13⅝	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
400	30¼	400	Philadelphia Co	59	59	59	59	— ⅛
8,400	42½	8,400	Pierce-Arrow	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
500	16	500	Pierce Oil	42½	43⅞	41¾	42⅛	— ⅛
600	46⅞	600	Pittsburgh Coal	13⅜	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
4,600	36	4,600	Pittsb. & West Va	46	46⅝	46

CITY SUES CENTRAL FOR WEST SIDE LAND

Corporation Counsel Brings Action to Determine Rights North of 72d Street.

McADOO IS MADE A PARTY

Railway's Use of Public Streets Declared to be a Menace and to Have Caused Many Deaths.

Corporation Counsel William P. Burr has begun ejectment proceedings in the Supreme Court on behalf of the city against the New York Central Railroad Company and William G. McAdoo, as Director General of Railroads and individually, for recovery of possession of the land and the land under water occupied by the railroad company between Seventy-second Street and Spuyten Duyvil. The papers in the case were served on Mr. McAdoo on Thursday. In a statement the Corporation Counsel yesterday said:

"For more than half a century the tracks of the railroad company in the public streets have been a menace to the citizens of the city, hundreds of whom have lost their lives in attempting to cross the tracks. For years the railroad company has successfully resisted all attempts of the municipal authorities to compel it to abate the nuisance, and has refused to agree with the city upon any fair and equitable plan for the relocation or alteration of its tracks so as to make it possible for the people safely to cross the streets occupied by its tracks on the west side of the city.

"The railroad company insists that its possession of the land and land under water occupied by it between Seventy-second Street and Spuyten Duyvil is lawful. To part of the land and land under water it claims absolute title by adverse possession and through deeds from upland owners."

Mr. Burr said he disputed this contention and that he believed the action he had brought would finally determine judicially just what rights the city had in the property.

SUIT OVER $358,830 IN BANK

Alien Property Custodian Contends It Was for Enemy Propaganda.

The American Exchange National Bank has instituted an equity injunction suit in the Federal court for the purpose of ascertaining the ownership of $358,830 and to avoid responsibility for turning it over to A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, or to John Simon, who deposited the money with the bank. It is demanded by Mr. Palmer on the ground that the money was deposited by Mr. Simon for the benefit of Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, who handled much of the German money for propaganda work here.

Mr. Simon made two deposits, one of $250,000 on June 14, 1917, which was to draw interest at 3 per cent., and was not to be withdrawn unless the checks were signed by him and by Henry A. Wise or Ernest A. Bigelow of the law firm of Bigelow & Wise. On Feb. 6 last Mr. Simon deposited $84,000 more, to reimburse the bank for an investment in bonds in behalf of Albert. These two sums, with interest, make up the total in dispute.

The bank says it is ready to pay the money to any person who can establish a rightful claim to it, and that if the court desires it will be deposited with the court. Mr. Simon is an American citizen, and he asks for the money on the ground that he is the only legal creditor.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

In a survey of business conditions Dun's Review looks for an increasing demand for raw material, both at home and abroad, when prices have been adjusted to a more normal level. Inquiries from foreign countries, it is said, indicate that an immediate expansion of overseas trade will be witnessed if adequate shipping is available. The Review says in part:

That the question of prices is one of increasing significance there is abundant evidence, and many buyers are prepared to hold commitments within the closest limits through the belief that the yielding tendencies lately developing in some leading commodities will widen in their scope with the return of the troops and the further removal, after Jan. 1, of the arbitrary regulations and restrictions affecting production and distribution and prices will make possible the conducting of operations along more natural lines, and there is confident expectation that the revival of regular domestic and foreign commerce, once it fairly commences, will make gratifying progress. Bank clearings this week at the principal cities in the United States amount to $5,541,671,044, an increase of 23.9 per cent. over this week last year. At many points exchanges are maintained in volume never before equaled at this period, notably at Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis, and the aggregate of all points outside New York City is 32.7 per cent. larger than a year ago, while at the metropolis the gain is 27.7 per cent.

Bradstreet's comment on conditions is:

Extensive plans are afoot for seeking trade abroad and here, and while elements of uncertainty hold more or less sway, pessimism is conspicuous by its absence. On the constructive side, it is conceded that stocks, except in Government hands, are low, staple goods on the shelves of jobbers being markedly so; that producers of various lines have nothing to sell, and that with the reabsorption of returned soldiers a great buying force will have been added to the number of consumers of peace-time products.

Drop in Panhandle Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The Panhandle Lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad System today declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. This makes the dividend for the year 4 per cent., or 1 per cent. less than in 1917. The Pennsylvania Company, which controls the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines west of Pittsburgh, declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year, the same as last year.

Cut Note Allotments.

Allotments of the $8,000,000 issue of five-year St. Paul Union Depot 5½ per cent. notes has been made on the basis of 20 per cent. to the large and 25 per cent. to the small subscribers. The cutting down of allotments was made necessary by the heavy oversubscription.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bonbright & Co. are offering a new issue of $515,000 Harrisburg Light and Power Company five-year 6 per cent. notes, due Dec. 1, 1923, at 97½ and interest.

A. B. Leach & Co. are offering $128,000 Pueblo County (Col.) School District No. 1 5½ per cent. bonds, due in August, 1931, optional 1921, on a 4.75 per cent. basis and interest. They are also offering $100,000 Sacramento County (Cal.) Court House and road 4½ per cent. bonds, maturing in 1937, 1940, and 1941, at par and interest.

Hannevig & Co. announce that the entire issue of Maple Leaf Shipping Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds have been sold.

King, Hoagland & Co. of Chicago have issued a circular describing the 5 per cent. farm loan bonds, issued under the Federal Farm Loan Act by the First Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago.

Directors of the American Shipbuilding Company yesterday voted a 2½ per cent. extra dividend on the common stock of the company in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. The dividend is payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The American Chicle Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15. The last previous dividend on the commos was 1½ per cent., declared in December, 1915.

The Midway Gas Company has declared an amortization dividend of 20 per cent. on its $292,850 preferred stock, payable Jan. 30. This will reduce the par value of shares to $30.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Fla.—Cloudy Sat. fair Sun.

Ala., Tenn., and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ky.—Unsettled Sat.; fair Sun.

Ohio, Ind., and Mich.—Snow Sat.; fair.

SUE FOR $384,000 TAX.

Copper Companies to Test Levies Made Between 1913 and 1915.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Suits were begun in the Federal Court here today by fifteen copper mining companies to recover a total of $384,000, alleged to have been illegally assessed as income taxes between the years 1913 and 1915.

Charles A. Snow represents all the plaintiffs and papers have been served on Internal Revenue Collector Malley. The suits are the results of differences between the Government and officers of the corporations as to what is capital and what is income as applied to copper mines. Mr. Snow said today that the cases would be taken to the United States Supreme Court for a final determination of the question. It is also understood that the principle involved will affect far larger sums which the Government collected for last year and the year before.

The biggest suit is for $12,000, filed on behalf of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company of this city.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	.... 6.05	5.75	.... 6.50	
Spelter	.... 8.40	....	.... 8.50	
Antimony	.... 7.37½	7.62½	.... 7.37½	7.62½
Quicksilver	....$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminum	....*35.00	....	*35.00	....
Iron, No. 2 X silicon	.... 39.50	....	39.50	

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	d	Thursday. £	s	d.
Copper, spot	112	0	0	112	0	0
Copper, futures	100	0	0	100	0	0
Tin, spot	264	0	0	264	0	0
Tin, futures	256	0	0	256	0	0
Spelter	56	0	0	56	0	0
Lead	40	10	0	40	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	5½	6	Houghton	39	60
B S Gas	7	9	Homa Oil	30	31
Begole	..	50	Iron Blos	50	55
Black H	25	50	Iron Cap	15½	16½
Bohemia	75	85	Jerome V	45	49
Bost Ariz	..	1¼	La Rosa	23	30
Bost Ely	90	99	Majestic	20	23
Bost Mon	54	55	Mex Met	34	36
Butte & L	12	14	Mojave T	6	7
Calaveras	1½	1¾	New Balt	1	1½
Champ, old	4	5	N Z & L	11	13
Chief Cons	3¼	3⅜	N Cornelia	16	16¾
Cons Ariz	1½	1⅝	Nixon Nev	46	48
Cons Cop	6	6¼	Nev Doug	35	40
Cortez	15	20	Oneco	25	45
Crown Res	24	29	Onondaga	10	20
Crystal	27	29	Seven Met	58	60
Denbigh	53	55	S W M f p	99	1¼
Earl Eagle	..	2	U V Exten	34	35
Eagle B B	2¼	2½	Vic Mines	..	80
Fortuna	3	4	Yukon G	90	1
Gold Lake	2	5			

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100½	100⅞	6.10
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	100	5.70
Am. Tel. & T.	6	Aug., 1922	93	93¼	6.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	101¾	5.75
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	101	101¼	5.75
Am. Tob Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101½	101⅞	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	101¾	102⅛	6.00
Am. Tob Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102¼	102⅜	6.25
Am. Tob Co.	7	Nov., 1923	102⅝	102⅞	6.30
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100¼	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & R.	6	July, 1919	94	98	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99⅝	5.50
Beth S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100¼	100⅞	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	100¾	100⅝	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	100¾	100⅝	6.65
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	100⅝	100⅞	6.75
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	100⅝	101	6.75
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100⅝	100⅞	5.80
Gen. Arg. Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	91	92½	..
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1927	96¾	97¼	6.90
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	96¾	97¼	7.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99¾	100¼	5.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.85
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¼	6.00
Cud'y P. Co.	7	July15,'23	102	102½	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	99	5.50

OFFERS $750,000,000 NOTES

Treasury Issue to be Used to Liquidate War Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The next fortnightly offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, under date of Jan. 2, will be for $750,000,000 or more, an increase of $150,000,000 over the preceding offering.

This is an indication of the heavy outlays the Government is now making in the liquidation of war contracts. The Treasury disbursements for November made a new high record, amounting in round numbers to $1,935,000,000, or close to the annual cost of running the Government in the years immediately preceding the war. This month the outlays may go above $2,000,000,000.

The liquidation of the war contracts as rapidly as possible is in accordance with the recommendation of W. G. McAdoo before he retired as Secretary of the Treasury. It is considered that the advantage is not only to the Government to settle these obligations as soon as possible, but also of great benefit to the business and commercial interests of the country, in placing those who have been at work on large Government contracts in a favorable financial position to convert their plants into peacetime production.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Julia	.01
Andes	.04	Mexican	.02
Best & Belcher	.01	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.02
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Virginia	.05	Union Con	.03
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.77½
Jacket	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.50	Booth	.13
Cash Boy	.07	Goldfield Cons	.22
Gold Zone	.11	Goldfield Merger	.06
Halifax	.15	Great Bend	.04
Jim Butler	.15	Jumbo Exten	.13
McNamara	.3	Kewanaas	.06
Midway	.18	Lone Star	.06
Mispah	.05	Silver Pick	.05
Monarch Pitts	.06	Spearhead	.15
Montana	.12	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.07	Manhattan Cons.	.04
Rescue	.07	Nevada Hills	.08
Tonopah Divide	1.35	Packard	.32
Tonopah Exten	2.00	Rochester	.28
West End	1.20	Round Mountain	.23
West Tonopah	.17	United Eastern	4.37½
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	.69
Atlanta	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5¼	Isabella	6¾	6⅞
Dr. J'pot	4¼	5	McKinney	7½	10
Elkton	6	8	Portland	100	110
El Paso	14	20	U. Gold M.	14¼	16
Golden C.	174	176	Vindicator	44½	50
Granite	18½	22	Rose Nicol.	11¾	14

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May15,'20	98½	99	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug. 1919	98⅞	99¼	6.40
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98½	99¾	6.50
Norweg. Gov.	4	Jan., 1920	100½	101	5.70
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.00
Russian Govt.	5½	June, 1919	50¼	56	..
Do rubles	..	Feb.14,'26	140	145	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Nov., 1921	50	52	..
Swiss Govt.	.5	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.25

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	97½	98	6.70
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99	99	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	97½	98¼	5.80
Gen. Electric.	6	Dec., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.85
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	100¾	101⅛	5.05
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	97	99	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	6	Sep., 1920	98¾	99	5.60
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99	7.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	93½	95	..
Met. C. C.	5	Feb. 1, '19	99	99¼	..
M. V. Ry.	6	May, 1922	85	88	8.62½
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	95	97¼	7.73
Mt. Ed. 1st & ref.	5	Aug., 1922	90	93	..
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep., 1919	99¼	99½	5.55
Okl. G. & E.	6	Jan., 1919	88	100	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	96	99	8.00
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	98	99	9.00
Pitts. & S. S. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.75
Proc. & Gen.	7	Mar., 1920	100¼	100½	5.25
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101½	102	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102½	5.95
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102	102⅝	6.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103½	103⅝	6.05
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
Rem. A. U. M. Ctge. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98¾	99¼	9.50
San Diego C. G. & E.	6	Dec., 1922	92	96	7.50
Shawing. W. & St.G. & E.	6	Sep., 1921	102½	103¼	..
Southern Ry.	5	Sep., 1921	96	98½	8.06
Stude. Corp.	7	Mar. 2,'19	98⅝	99¼	10.20
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	99	99¾	7.15
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	Jan., 1929	96	97	7.45
U.L. & Ry. sec.	7	May., 1920	95	98	8.00
Utah S. Corp.	6	Apr., 1923	94¼	98¼	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	100	100¼	5.90
Win. R. A.	7	Mar., 1919	99¾	100	7.00

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Fifty-three new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,287,500, were chartered today. They include:

Tuxedo Shirt Co., Manhattan, $10,000; Y. Deutsch, M. Sindevand, C. B. Waters, 570 West 89th St.

H. Pitterman, Inc., Queens, marble and granite for cemetery purposes, $5,000; F. Becker, J. K. Lingenbeck, H. Pitterman, 324 Winfield St., Ridgewood.

Sterling Geneen Corp., Manhattan, importing and exporting, 200 shares preferred stock, 100 each; 500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $22,500; D. H. and D. L. Sterling, S. Geneen, 100 Hudson St.

D. Yavis Co., Manhattan, hotel and restaurant, $10,000; B. Leshin, G. Panagiotopoulos, D. Yavis, 463 Columbus Av.

Vendome Costume Co., Manhattan, $30,000; I. Weiss, M. Weisberg, H. Itzkowitz, 110 First St.

Bloomm Dress, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Anderman, M. D. Weinberg, and J. S. Weinberger, 266 Seventh St.

Gilman P. Tiffany Co., Amsterdam, insurance agency, $5,000; M. A. Harrison, F. X. Hexel, G. Tiffany, Amsterdam.

Athens Heights Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $25,000; J. Tier, J. and A. Jacobs, Jamaica.

Juliet Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; V. S. Gonstein, W. S. Hutt, L. Pollack, 301 East 7th St.

H. S. Berner & Co., Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agents, $80,000; A. W. and H. S. Berner, D. Rafols, 5,015 4th Av., Brooklyn.

R. J. Hoffman, Inc., Manhattan, silk and wool threads, $100,000; A. I. Waugh, L. Quick, A. Berman, 165 Broadway.

Quickdliver Sales Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; E. H. Gale, M. M. Brandow, M. Gladding, 141 East 35th St., Brooklyn.

Henry Bohne, Inc., Queens, coal, coke, and wood, $15,000; H. and A. M. Bohne, A. Newburgh, Whitestone.

New York Steel Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, commission business, $10,000; G. Santi, T. B. Hoy, L. Falconi, 154 Nassau St.

The Woodcrow Press, Inc., Manhattan, $9,000; M. and J. Greenfield, M. Krauss, 56 West 115th St.

Atlas Shipping Corp., Manhattan, marine insurance and brokerage, $10,000; H. E. Bingholm, 1. Cameron, E. B. Shapiro, 1,047 Tinton Av.

Eben Dairy Co., Potsdam, $20,000; J. M. Moore, A. Cobane, E. E. Guyette, Canton.

Ulster Foundry Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; J. A. Warrie, A. A. Hebert, E. H. Mays, 50 Church St.

Coons Realty Co., Mineola, $10,000; E. F. Adams, M. Withstandley, J. E. Murphy, 116 Broadway.

Canine Supply Repository Corp., Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, and sundries, $5,000; G. C. Kalle, J. J. Griffin, F. J. Skinner, 140 West 34th St.

Trautman & Siminow, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; R. J. Wittstein, S. Siminow, W. Traidman, 858 Elsmere Place, Bronx.

Stelton Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Lippmann, D. Landau, G. Miller, 900 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Herring Bros., Inc., Manhattan, textiles, $1,000,000; D. M. and P. & H. Herring, 903 West End Av.

Bernard W. Cowen Corp., Manhattan, export and import novelties, $50,000; A. & A. and B. W. Cowen, 789 West End Av.

George W. Korn, Inc., Manhattan, insurance agency and brokerage, $5,000; B. M. Levien, S. Weitzenblum, G. W. Korn, 29 West 42d St.

Allied Leather Goods Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Fosl, S. Gallack, A. Lavezzo, 57 Chambers St.

Tillmann Electro-Plating Works, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; J., E. M. and E. Tillmann, 2,074 Anthony Av.

Sherman Square Auto Supply Corp., $7,500; J. McGinnis, T. A. Garvey, J. S. Williams, 251 West 87th St.

Pena-Brightman Co., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $15,000; M. E. Sobel, M. Lipert, H. S. Brightman, p. 226 West 70th St.

R. M. Pardillo & Co., Manhattan, realty and represent corporations, $20,000; F. C. Hiven, R. M. Pardillo, J. S. Van Voorhis, 312 Haven Av.

Suffern Trading Co., Manhattan, $200,000; E. K. Kruser, C. A. Wandell, H. E. Ringholm, 263 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Eagle Printing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Cohen, H. L. Samalin, P. H. Wagner, 300 Broadway.

Berkshire Shirt Co., Brooklyn, $300,000; M. Cohn, M. E. and S. S. Goldberg, 350 Broadway.

Lobo Macaroni Co., Manhattan, 1,000 shares preferred stock $100 each, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $105,000; S. C. Desola, Newark, W. A. Schmitt, A. Lobo, 530 East 72d St.

Johnson Graphfte Lubricator Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; W. B. Darling, H. W. and F. A. Buker, 518 West 145th St.

Sargent Stores, Inc., Manhattan, storage forwarding and trucking, $10,000; T. R. Lewis, D. J. Sargent, E. R. Baker, 506 West 57th St.

Q. E. T. Holding Co., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; A. E. Huttinger, W. J. Howle, T. E. Quinn, 68 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Weingarten & Pearl, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; R. Weingarten, R. and S. Pearl, 3,609 Broadway.

Queen Rose and Nursery Co., Buffalo, $20,000; A. F. Kronenwedder, E. G. Beale, P. J. Batt, Buffalo.

Sendel & Weller Dress Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. and R. Weller, V. Sendel, 917 Longwood Av., Bronx.

Jacob Shongut, Inc., Manhattan, auctioneering business, $50,000; H. Cohen and J. Shongut, 98 Bowery.

Metropolis Dress Co., Manhattan, $20,000; C. M. Lahrsteln, M. F. Goldstein, B. Goldsmith, 1,588 President St.

Superior Color Co., Manhattan, printing and stationery, $20,000; M. A. Harris, W. Bonynge, A. R. Walsh, 1,482 Broadway.

American-Italian Journal of Commerce, Manhattan, $20,000; D. Marino, A. Di Pietro, F. White, 106 Morningside Drive.

Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Inc., Syracuse, clothing, $250,000; W. F. Sullivan, C. F. Story, C. E. Pennock, Syracuse.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Opler Bros., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

Bayer & Pretzfelder Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $250,000.

Stone-Gross Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $50,000.

M. Groh's Sons, Manhattan, $600,000 to $1,500,000.

Model Cont. Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $100,000.

Signal Coffee Co., Manhattan, $4,000 to $10,000.

Consumers' Film Service, Manhattan, $3,000 to $10,000.

International Planters' Corp., Manhattan, number of shares preferred stock, par value $100, to 20,000; common stock, no par value, to 30,000; stated capital, $575,000 to $2,150,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Lembcke, von Bernuth Co., Manhattan, to Bernuth, Lembcke Co., Inc.

The Noiseless Typewriter Co., Conn., to the Middletown Typewriter Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

The Noiseless Typewriter, Co., Conn., $1,500,000; representative, E. J. Sheehan, 263 Broadway.

Scott Foresman & Co., Ill., publish books, $50,000; representative, C. E. Keck, 12 East 34th St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Inter-Continental Express Co., Manhattan.

Hamilton Institute for Boys, Inc., Manhattan.

George L. Moore Granite Co., Canandaigua.

Bayer, Pretzfelder & Mills, Inc., Manhattan.

Service Boat and Engine Co., Syracuse.

Daniel P. Boehm Co., Manhattan.

The E-Z Opener Bag Co., Fulton.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—Charters filed: Interstate Bridge Forge and Mfg. Co., Passaic, $25,000; John A. Rubing of East Orange and Abram Apple and Dora Apple of Passaic.

Goodwin Automobile Co., Newark, $50,000; H. H. Goodwin and James Henry Goodwin of Westwood and J. H. Goodwin & Bros. of New York.

Marcus Dobrowa & Co., Passaic, to manufacture and sell fruit syrups, &c., $25,000; Abraham Marcus, Max Marcus, and Yetta Marcus, all of Passaic.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 27.—Charters filed:

The Aero Engineering and Mfg. Co., $3,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Billings Gasoline Co., $2,250,000, C. L. Rimilinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

New York Bloosberg Coal Co., $1,200,000; L. A. Irwin, M. L. Rogers, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Bethlehem Trading Corp., commission merchant business, $500,000; William R. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler of Wilmington.

Globe Aircraft Corp., $500,000; A. O. Goodwin, E. G. Johnson, J. F. Cleveland, all of New York City.

Asbestos Fibre Mining Co., $400,000; M. L. Horty, J. D. Frock, M. A. Denver of Wilmington.

Universal Drug Co., $250,000; J. P. Cavanaugh, H. L. Cavanaugh, F. J. Murray, all of Hartford.

The Standard Wire Spring Co., $200,000; Charles D. Alee, L. B. Phillips of Dover.

Bradford Wrench Co., manufacture machinery, tools, &c., $600,000; Victor Gardner, John S. Tripp, Adam Rener, Charles J. Henderson, all of Chicago.

Morris Gross Jewelry Co., $80,000; F. R. Hanwell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Randall Graphite Sales Co., $75,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.58½	1.52½	1.57¾	1.51	..
January	1.44	1.42	1.42⅝	1.41½	1.26⅝
February	1.39⅝	1.38	1.38⅛	1.37½	..
March	1.38⅛	1.36⅝	1.36⅞	1.36½	..
May	1.38⅛	1.36⅝	1.36⅞	1.36⅝	1.25

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68¼	68⅝	68⅝	68	70
January	69⅝	68½	68⅞	68¼	..
February	.70	68⅝	69⅛	68⅝	..
March	70¼	69¼	69½	68½	75⅜
May	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	76⅝

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 78¼c; No. 2 white, 78½c; No. 3 white, 78c; No. 4 white, 77@77½c; ordinary clipped, 78@79c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	23.85	23.87	23.90	23.70	23.72
May	24.02	23.85	23.87	23.87	24.20
Ribs—					
January	25.10	25.05	25.05	24.85	23.87
May	23.72	23.50	23.70	23.55	24.40
Pork—					
January	47.50	47.50	47.50	46.50	45.10
May	42.90	42.60	42.90	42.50	44.90

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.
May	17.00	16.80	16.80
July	16.98	16.40	16.40
September	16.98	16.40	16.40
December	16.68	16.68	16.68

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
January	..	..	1.61¼
February	1.63	1.62¾	1.63

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,691 pkgs. Market firm for nearly all grades of fresh creamery, with a fair amount of business passing. Other kinds unchanged. creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 60@60½c; extras, 92 score, 68½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 63½@68c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 59@63c; lower grades, 53@58c; unsalted, higher than extras, 71@71¼c; extras, 70@70½c; firsts, 63¼@69½c; seconds, 60@63c; State dairy, tubs, good to prime, 62@65c; common to fair, 52@61c; renovated, extras, 53@54c; firsts, 50@52c; lower grades, 43@48c; imitation creamery, firsts, 47@48c; ladies, current make, firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 43c; lower grades, 41@42½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 42½@43c; No. 2, 41½c; lower grades, 36@40½c.

EGGS.—9,645 cases, not including 897 cases for export. The firmness noted on Thursday stimulated a more active trading during the day, many dealers taking a little more stock than immediately needed, and the market gained further strength, with some late sales ½ to 1c above the quotations given. This improvement is sustained, although the trading at present is a little less active, and the market would be sensitive to any further offering of accumulations on hand. Storage eggs of moderate cost are still wanted beyond the supply available. Prices of white eggs are sustained, but very few of the receipts show the uniformly fancy quality necessary to reach the outside quotation. A large part of the supply here has no value above a range of 75@82c, and some ordinary lots range downward. Fancy Californias held steady; undergrades not moving to any extent, and quotations largely nominal. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 67@68c; extra firsts, 65@66c; firsts, 63@64c; seconds, 60@62½c; dirties, No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2 and poorer, 48@54c; checks, good to choice, dry, 46@48c; undergrades, 42@45c; refrigerator, 40@54c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 82@85c; ordinary to prime, 70@80c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 70@82c; pullet whites, 69@72c; Pacific Coast, whites, extras, 85c; lower grades, 70@80c; pullets, 65@70c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 66@80c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 70@72c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 63@68c.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	98½	99½	3s, Panama, '61, reg	89	92
2s, coupon, '30	98½	99½	3s, Panama, '61, coup	88	90
2s, Panama, '38, reg	98½	99½	5s, Fed Land Bk, '38	103	104
2s, Panama, '38, coup	98½	99½	4½s, Fed Land Bank	100	101
3s, registered, 1946	88	92	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100⅞	101⅜	101
4½s June, 1965	100⅞	101⅜	101
4½s Mar., 1963	100⅞	101⅜	101
4½s Nov., 1957	101	101⅜	101
4½s May, 1957	101	101⅜	101
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96	97⅛	96
4½s Mar., 1964	96	97⅛	96
4½s Apr., 1966	96	97⅛	96
4½s Mar., 1962	96	97⅛	96
4½s Sept., 1960	96	97⅛

SELIGMAN REPORTS ON WAR FINANCES

Committee Advocates a Check on Present Currency and Credit Expansion.

ASSAILS INCOME TAX LAW

"Borrow-and-Buy" Policy in Liberty Bond Sales Deprecated—Gold Embargo Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 27.—Members of the American Economic Association and allied bodies now in session here today heard the $25,000 report of the Committee on War Finances. This report was prepared by E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, Chairman of the committee. It covers 127 pages, in which various financial phases are considered.

"While currency and credit expansion has been to some extent unavoidable, it has probably been greater than necessary," it is stated. "To prevent further aggravation during the post-bellum period, the following suggestions deserve consideration. The Federal Reserve authorities should follow a less liberal policy in the matter of rediscount and collateral loans for member banks.

"A greater effort should be made to discourage the 'borrow-and-buy' policy in the matter of Liberty bonds in so far as borrowing to buy does not involve immediate economies of consumption. Recourse to anticipatory borrowing by the issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness should be avoided. The gold embargo should be terminated, and with the re-establishment of a free international market for gold, the control of international exchange should be abandoned. Finally, the plan of stimulating gold production by means of some form of Government aid is to be deprecated."

"Price levels" were considered at a meeting of the Economic Association this morning. Wesley Clair Mitchell was in the chair. W. W. Stewart of Amherst College read a paper on "Price Fluctuations During the Present War." Another paper was read by Dr. Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Committee of Educators.

The report of the Committee on War Finance, which was submitted to the Richmond convention yesterday, deals with the following subjects: The income tax, the excess profits tax, the taxes in relation to the present industrial situation, consumption and other indirect taxes, Federal land and capital taxes, public credit, and fiscal aspects of bank credit and currency.

The original committee was made up of Professor Seligman, Chairman; H. C. Adams, University of Michigan; C. J. Bullock, Harvard University; F. R. Fairchild, Yale University; T. S. Gardner, Brown University; J. H. Hollander, Johns Hopkins University; E. W. Kemmerer, Princeton University; A. D. Noyes, The New York Evening Post; C. C. Plehn, University of California; W. A. Scott, University of Wisconsin; O. M. W. Sprague, Harvard University, and H. Parker Willis, Columbia University.

Professor Sprague, because of stress of other Government work, resigned shortly after the formation of the committee, and his place was taken by Professor R. M. Haig of Columbia. Professor Adams found it impossible to give any time to the work, and his place was taken by Professor E. L. Bogart of the University of Illinois.

The committee decided to limit its activities to a consideration of public revenues, public credit, and the currency problem, so far as the fiscal necessities of the Government were concerned. It was recognized that the subject of Governmental expenditure was too vast to lend itself to treatment by the committee, and it also was felt that the time was inopportune for an immediate study of the budget.

Three sub-committees were assigned to the question of revenue from taxation. Professor Bullock was made Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Income and Excess Profits Taxes; Professor Gardner, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Consumption and Other Indirect Taxes; Professor Fairchild, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Land and Capital Taxes. Professor Bogart was Chairman of a sub-committee on public credit and Professor Kemmerer Chairman of a sub-committee on fiscal aspects of credit and currency.

Extensive Returns on Business.

In the Summer an extensive series of returns from various classes of business concerns was procured by a field force and arranged and analyzed by an office force under Professor Bullock. In all the legal questions involved the committee had the active co-operation and advice of George E. Holmes of New York and Clement R. Lamson of Boston.

As to income and excess profits taxes the report says in part:

"The income tax laws successively enacted since 1913 have certainly improved the definition of taxable income, which, as formulated in the original law, left much to be desired. The points in which further improvement is possible and desirable are as follows:

"Taxpayers should be permitted to deduct losses sustained in any transaction entered into for profit, even though such transaction is not connected with any trade or business. Hitherto people have been taxed on gains resulting from such transactions, but have been refused full allowance for losses.

"The arbitrary limitation hitherto imposed upon corporations in respect to deductions allowed for interest paid on indebtedness ought to be removed. In the corporation income tax of 1909 there was justification for some such limitation, because then there was no personal income tax which would reach bondholders, and without some limitation corporations could have reduced their taxes greatly by financing future requirements through the issue of bonds. When, however, the individual income tax was established in 1913, the justification for limiting a corporation's interest deduction disappeared, because thereafter a tax would be levied upon the income from bonds or other corporate obligations.

"Until 1917, individual taxpayers could deduct all interest paid upon their indebtedness, even though the money borrowed was invested in securities, the income from which was exempt from taxation. Realizing what opportunities the unrestricted interest deduction offered for the avoidance of taxation, the act of 1917 provided that individuals should not be allowed to deduct interest paid on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of tax-exempt obligations or securities. This limitation is obviously only partially effective on account of the difficulty of determining whether particular loans are for the purpose of making taxable or non-taxable investments.

Limited Interest Deduction.

"The revenue bill reported to the House of Representatives limited the interest deduction allowed to both individuals and corporations to the amount by which the interest paid on indebtedness exceeded the interest derived from non-taxable securities. But this provision was subsequently removed. Even had it been retained, it would not have met the requirements of the case. * * *

"The best course would undoubtedly be to reverse, so far as practicable, our entire policy in the matter of exemption. Until this is done, however, the only remedy likely to prove reasonably satisfactory is to limit interest deduction of an individual or a corporation to an amount which shall bear the same proportion to the total interest paid upon indebtedness which the income derived from taxable sources bears to his total income from all sources.

"This would mean that a person deriving one-half of his income from non-taxable investments would be allowed to deduct one-half the interest he pays upon all his indebtedness—a solution which would be as nearly fair to both taxpayers and the Government as the circumstances of the case permit.

"The proceeds of life insurance policies paid to the estate of the decedent should be excluded from the definition of taxable income in order to avoid the present flagrant discrimination between policies payable directly to beneficiaries and those payable to a decedent's estate. This the pending revenue bill proposes to do.

"The heavy rates now levied on incomes and excess profits make it desirable to provide adequately for amortization of plants and equipment acquired since the outbreak of the war for the expansion of essential industries. Scarcely less necessary, also, is provision for losses occasioned by shrinkage in the value of inventories after the war. Unless these things are done great hardship may arise in lines of industry which have difficulty in readjusting themselves to peace conditions. * * *.

Double Taxation on Dividends.

"Since 1913 corporations have been subject to double taxation of dividends received from the stocks of other taxable corporations. This was possible, although unjustifiable, when the rate of the income tax was only 1 or 2 per cent., but in 1917, when the rate imposed upon corporations was increased to 6 per cent., provision was made by which dividends derived from the stock of other taxable corporations would be doubly taxed only at the rate of 2 per cent. The pending bill proposes to do an act of simple justice by permitting corporations to deduct from their taxable income the whole amount of such dividends. * * *

"At present it is impossible for any taxpayer to be sure that his best efforts have enabled him to ascertain and pay the amount of income tax due in any year since 1913, while corporations have no certainty that they have settled their taxes for the year 1910. * * * The United States income tax has been exceedingly uncertain and vexatious, and it is undoubtedly time for a statute of limitations. The proposed limit of five years is probably too long, at least for normal times; except in case of fraud, the limit should ultimately be reduced to two or three years. * * *

"The high rates now levied upon incomes subject to the supertax have greatly intensified an inequality which had existed since 1913, but was comparatively unimportant prior to the present year. Individual proprietors and members of a partnership are required to account to the Government each year for the whole amount of the income resulting from the conduct of a business enterprise, and in respect of such income are subject to the supertax if their total incomes exceed the stated figure. Upon the other hand the profits of a corporation become subject to the supertax only to the extent that they are actually distributed to stockholders, so that the undisturbed earnings are liable only to the normal income tax."

In his address at the meeting of the Economic Association, Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University said:

"It is given to us as to no previous generation of economists to share in rebuilding the world, in erecting and serving a new democracy.

"An urgent need in my opinion is some machinery for diffusing economic principles among the masses of our population. The common people, whose ideas will, more and more, rule the world, are in crying need of competent instruction in economics."

Along with popular instruction, through public schools, newspapers, and popular journals and modern methods similar to those used in the wartime thrift campaign, Professor Fisher urged, new agencies should be created for increasing our knowledge of economics.

"Expensive research, far beyond the reach of the professor's purse," he said, "is necessary if the economist is to be of any important public service in in studying wealth distribution, the profit system, the problem of labor unrest and the many other pressing practical problems.

SAY DRY AMENDMENT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

E. P. Wheeler and S. C. Loomis Contend It Did Not Pass Congress Legally.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The feature of today's sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was a discussion of the national prohibition amendment from a constitutional standpoint by Everett P. Wheeler of New York and Seymour C. Loomis of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Wheeler said:

"When the Constitution of the United States provides for amendments it does not mean revolutionary changes. The prohibition amendment proposes to subvert the American principle of local self-government. Democrats and Federalists agreed that this was fundamental. We never should have had the Union without it. Experience might show that prohibition did more harm than good. But this amendment would deprive each State of the power to change within its own borders.

"It would make this change by the vote of thirty-six States, each casting one vote. Nevada has a poulation of only 108,730, yet its vote would count for as much as that of New York, with a population of over ten million. To make such a revolutionary change on such a vote is not democratic.

"Another constitutional objection to the prohibition amendment is this: It did not pass either house of Congress by the vote required by the Constitution."

Mr. Loomis, who is Secretary of the Social and Economic Science Section of the association, said the fundamental objection to the prohibition amendment was that it proposed to project into the Constitution a matter of police regulation when that document ought to be, and so far had been limited to, a statement of the basic principles of a representative government.

"The liquor question would not be settled by adopting this proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution," Mr. Loomis declared. "The laws in regard to it, if adopted, would be enforced in different degrees in the several States, and the subject would be a never-ending force in both State and national elections. What amount of alcohol would make a liquor 'intoxicating' and what constitutes 'beverage purposes' would furnish large room for debate and inconsistent legislative action, which each State has the power under the proposed amendment to make."

Mr. Loomis held that the proposed amendment had never been properly passed upon by Congress, in that two-thirds of the membership of each House had not voted for it. He disputed rulings of Speakers of the House and Presidents of the Senate to the effect that two-thirds of the members, or two-thirds of those present or two-thirds of a quorum. The method to be pursued by Congress in proposing an amendment to the Constitution, he insisted, was a mandatory, not a permissive, one.

IMPORTS GAIN SINCE WAR.

November Exports Show Heavy Drop Compared with Last Year.

A heavy drop in exports and a gain in imports marked foreign trade at the Port of New York in November. Figures given out yesterday by Byron R. Newton, Collector of the Port, showed that last month's overseas shipments of domestic merchandise amounted to $228,996,567, a drop of $41,570,001 compared with November, 1917, when exports had a value of $268,566,568. There was a gain in certain lines, principally Canadian products, their value last month being $4,467,484, against $1,502,221 twelve months earlier.

Imports were returned at $98,787,677, against $89,530,607 in Nov., 1917. The gain of $9,257,070 represented for the most part raw materials or semi-manufactured products from Asia, Africa and South America. Imports from Europe and Oceania declined, those from Europe last month aggregating but $16,318,440, a record low figure, against $28,174,520 in November of last year. It was said at the Custom House that the poor showing made by Europe reflected the cut in output of European factories due to the loss of man-power resulting from the war.

November importations of foreign silver totaled $1,683,789, while foreign gold entries were down to $531,690. Domestic gold exports had a value of $221,832, compared with $3,911,575 in November, 1917. No foreign gold was exported. No domestic gold was imported.

Shipments of domestic merchandise, war supplies, and foodstuffs to Europe last month totaled $156,171,892, against $182,121,470 in November, 1917. England was the only member of the Entente Allies last month to maintain anything like the value and volume of exports from New York, compared with a year ago.

NEW COMPILATION PLAN FOR EXPORTS

Experts Now at Work on More Comprehensive Scheme, Due to Foreign Trade Growth.

10 CLASSIFICATION GROUPS

How Shipments from American Ports Will Be Reported Officially Hereafter.

With a view to making the statistics of our imports and exports more comprehensive, and because of the vast totals to which these items have grown within the last four years, a reclassification of the present method of compilation is being worked out by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in co-operating with the Customs Service, the Shipping Board, the War Trade Board, the Tariff Commission, and other Governmental agents, and at the conclusion of this undertaking the matter is to be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Treasury for final approval.

The war has caused a tremendous bulge in our foreign trade, particularly in exports, the last available data for this item for September showing exports of $549,828,302, compared with $454,506,904 for the same month in 1917, an increase of about $100,000,000, and when compared with the imports for the same month of $262,257,387, shows the excess of exports over imports of $287,570,915.

For the nine months of the calendar year exports totaled $4,560,800,247 and imports $2,322,722,332, an excess of exports over imports for this period of $2,238,077,915. The growth of the country's foreign trade has, of course, been due to the large part played by the United States in supplying the allied nations with munitions, foodstuffs, machinery, clothing, &c.

More Logical Arrangement.

The object in view in the reclassification of our statistics, says a recent issue of The Daily Consular and Trade Reports, "is to give a more logical arrangement to our trade statistics, to increase the comparability of import and export figures by having a common classification for both, and to give greater detail.

"The present plan of classification calculates the placing of this system on a decimal basis, dividing all commodities into ten main groups. Each of these groups is to be subdivided, and for the purpose of statistics on exports the subdivision will be carried to four places.

For example, continues the report, grains are subdivided to wheat, corn, oats, &c. Wheat is again divided as grain, flour, bran, and middlings, &c. For imports the classification will be carried to five figures. The more detailed classification of imports is required in order to make it possible to use the classification for the details required by the Tariff act, and further to meet the wishes of the commercial interests of the country."

It is believed that this new scheme will give a greater detail than is found in the present classification. The proposed taken by experts widely from the one now in use, but for the most part will consist of a change in the arranging of commodities under large headings rather than a change in the nature of the items included under the present headings. This plan will permit of the comparability of future trade statistics with the past, and will not in any way destroy this valuable feature of statistical compilations.

The classification here shown gives the main headings and also indicates the general scheme of grouping the commodities:

(1) Vegetable products used principally for foods and beverages will include grains, flour, starches, vegetables, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, sugar, molasses, &c.

(2) Animals and animal products will include live animals, meats, and products, dairy products and eggs, fish and products, fats, oils, hides, skins, &c.

Fibres and Textile Products.

(3) Fibres and textile products will include cotton and cotton manufactures, flax, linen, hemp, jute and products, silk and manufactures of, and other textile products.

(4) Wood, wood products and paper will include logs, hewed and sawed, lumber, lath, unmanufactured, or partly manufactured wood, pulling, cooperage stock, railroad ties,) paper and manufactures of paper, &c.

(5) Plant products, other than foods, fibres, and woods, will include rubbir, gutta percha, and similar gums, resins, balsams, essential oils, tobacco, plants, trees, &c.

(6) Chemicals and chemical products will include coal-tar chemicals, natural dyes and tanning materials, pigments, paints, varnishes, drugs and medicines, soaps, perfumery, other toilet preparations, fertilizers, explosives, &c.

(7) Ores, metals, and metal manufactures will include iron and steel, manganese, vanadium, chromium, tungsten, nickel and cobalt, aluminium, tin and antimony, lead and zinc, copper, brass and bronze, precious metals, mercury, &c.

(8) Machinery, tools, and vehicles will include farm equipment, metal working machinery, electrical machinery and apparatus, engines and parts, mining, excavating, and road machinery, textile machinery, factory and other industrial machinery, tools, cutlery, and miscellaneous hardware.

(9) Nonmetallic minerals and products will include coal, petroleum, and other fuels, building stone, cement, gypsum and asphalt, sand, clay and ceramic raw materials, brick, pottery, glass, chemicals and fertilizer raw materials, rare minerals and products, &c.

(10) Toys, games, and sporting goods will include musical instruments, dental and surgical instruments, firearms and ammunition, cameras, moving-picture machines, scientific apparatus, &c.

G. R. Roorbach, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., is Chairman of the board which has undertaken to work out the details.

CRITICISES GENERAL TAX.

Exemptions Cut It Down Three-quarters, Controller Travis Says.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—More than $0,000,000,000 of the State's taxable wealth—equivalent to three-quarters of the total assessable property—escaped general taxation last year because of exemption privileges extended to certain established classes of intangibles, Controller Travis pointed out tonight. This situation, according to the Controller, is due largely to special tax laws, such as the bank tax law, which removes from general taxation more than $500,000,000; the mortgage recording tax law, $7,809,000,000; the secured debt tax law, $1,000,000,000, and other laws of smaller amounts.

"This situation," explained the Controller, "means that the taxpayer owning a home assessed at $2,000 pays $45 in general taxes at a rate of $22.50 per $1,000. But for the above exemptions he would have paid only $2d, or taxes at a rate of $13 per $1,000. Moreover, it shows that the general property tax is a failure, because it does not distribute the tax burden equitably. Fifty years ago 25 per cent. of the property subject to taxation was personal; last year but 4 per cent., despite the tremendous increased cost of government."

Richmond Gives $10,000 to Harvard

The will of Stacy C. Richmond, member of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., gives $10,000 to Harvard University and $5,000 to the Staten Island Hospital. The residuary estate is left to the widow, May Dunn Richmond, and her sons, Stacy Curtis Richmond, Jr., William Dunn Richmond, and John Pedric Richmond. The value is not disclosed.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for Jullliard 110, all colors. Farragut 5166.

BURELLA AND DELHI Wanted. Box Y 338 Times Annex.

COATS Wanted.—Nice, stylish Spring styles; better grade. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are open for high class silk and serge dresses; stock orders placed. 21st floor, 6-8 East 27th.

HUDSON BAY Wanted.—Blumenthal's, Madison Square 3564.

LINGERIES AND SILK UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Stock to equip several ladies' wear shops; also job quantity for our wholesale department. Rosenzweig, 1,687 Broadway.

METEOR Wanted.—Open for meteor, all colors, at a price. Monarch Dress, 6-8 East 27th.

POIRET TWILLS, Gabardines, Tricotines Wanted.—Mail samples, state make, quantity, lowest cash price. J. G. Vogler, 922 Chestnut, Philadelphia.

POPLIN Wanted.—Americans, high shades. Chelsea 9955.

SAMPLE SWATCHES or Clippings Wanted.—In cotton dress goods; also in silk and velvet; can use any sizes over 3 inches square, and any quantity over 100 pounds; representative in city every other week. Union Loom Works, Inc., Boonville, N. Y.

SERGE Wanted.—150 pieces serge and Panama, 16 East 33d., fourth floor.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 7120, 6234, 54289. Joseph Cohen, Mad. Sq. 2639.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Spring shades; also Garfield tricotines. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Blacks, 92½c or better; quantity. Franklin 1774.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—White, with drop stitch design, or similar fancies. Call 15th floor, 11 East 26th. Madison Square 10170.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—4718 or similar. Madison Square 2967.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightest weight velours in all shades in exchange for brown and taupe broadcloth. Freedman Brothers Corp., 1,353 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy, F. & H., or similar; will buy or exchange for other colors. S. & M. Madison Square 2967.

VELOURS Wanted.—0380 taupe, also cotton warp, tricotines 4718. Andrews, Gramercy 6934.

YARN Wanted.—Cotton Schiffli, red, 40; quantity no object. La France, 120 5th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

COATS.—500 silvertone, velour, kersey, broadcloth, fur trimmed, self collars; must be closed immediately; very cheap. Emanuel, 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Closing out, sacrifice, silvertones, velours, shawl and straight fur collars; must clear racks at once. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Children's, juniors' and ladies' coats to close out at reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, shawl seal collars, close below cost; velour dresses, wonders, $13.75-$18.75. Michael Senft, 29 W. 35th.

LACES, RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS.—Party going out of business desire to dispose of their stock. 132 West 22d St., 4th floor.

ORNAMENTS.—25,000 gilt cross rifles and cross sabres for overseas caps. Kirk, 1,627 North 10th, Philadelphia.

SATIN DUCHESSE.—Heavy quality, all colors, $1.50. Mad. Square 2639. Extension 16.

SECO SILK.—First quality, 220 pieces, 25c. net. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

SERGES.—54289, 7120, U. S. 285, 838, 104, 99, 1464, 7008, W. F. X., M. F. L., 528, American poplin 90610. Henry Samson, 650 Broadway, Spring 2716.

SERGES.—6234, $1.92½; 99, $1.90; 3850, $1.77½; 104, $1.80; 7120, $1.55; 54289, $1.47½. United States Textile Gramercy 6227.

SERGES.—Will sell 20 pieces, 104 navy, $1.90. Madison Square 377.

SERGES, U. S. 838, $2.25 net. Madison Square 8276.

SHIRTS.—15,000 white muslin shirts, open back, sizes 15½ and 16. Kirk, 1,627 North 10th, Philadelphia.

SHOES.—15,000 pairs shoes, canvas and leather uppers; sizes 7 and 8. Kirk, 1,627 North 10th, Philadelphia.

SILVERTONES.—Holden Leonard, oxford and navy. Madison Square 4178.

SILVERTONES.—Holden Leonard, reindeer. Madison Square 1520.

SNAP FASTENERS.—1,000 great gross for immediate delivery; best made; all sizes; below market price. Mitchell, 243 West 39th St., Bryant 4575.

TRICOTINES.—Garfields 4718 beaver, Arthur Jolin tan, rookie, navy. Garfield 4976 Poiret twill, navy, tan, rookie. Madison Square 1520.

VELOURS, Serges, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 202.

VELOURS.—Forstman's new taupe, 5 pieces. Parker Wilder, brown, heavy, 2 pieces 0359, all colors, 11433-0936 navy. Greeley 6942.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted, with samples, on fancy capes; only those capable of producing snappy styles. B 204 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors on high-class cotton dresses; large dress house ready to place orders; bring own samples. L H 803 Times Downtown.

JOBBER placing orders better grade Spring dresses. Call, with samples, 38 West 33d St., Room 601.

Allied Industries.

CASES Wanted.—Large, empty cases for woolens; must be in good condition, with covers. Stuyvesant 7087.

CLOTHING, RACKS AND HANGERS for sale cheap. Levy, Fenkelhall & Peristein, 906 Broadway.

DRESS PLANT OFFERED.—Party going out of business desires to sell entire dress plant, 26 machines and fixtures. 132 West 22d St., 4th floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN. — Leatherware Company, 501 Broadway, New York wants New England and Southeastern representation; salesman calling on furnishing goods trade; strong right priced line men's belts, commission basis; must be representative man and devote proper time to line.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¼@5¾% p. c. for the best names.
Thursday...5¼@5¾% " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Still Holding Off.

Manufacturers of boys' clothing are still marking time owing to the strike in their industry. In speaking of the situation, one of the manufacturers said yesterday that the demands of the union for a 20 per cent. increase and a forty-four hour week working schedule were entirely out of the question. It would, he added, increase the price of clothing from 33 1-3 to 35 per cent., which is more than the majority of the trade would stand for.

Sales of Colored Camisoles.

For use in connection with dark-colored waists, the black and navy blue satin camisoles which were placed on the market recently by underwear manufacturers have proved very successful. One of the firms, which made up 5,000 dozen, has sold out the entire stock with the exception of fifty dozen. The satin and crêpe de chine camisoles have been selling exceptionally well, especially those that retail from $1 to $2 apiece.

Taking Advance Orders.

Manufacturers of ladies' knitted silk sweaters are very optimistic regarding the outlook for next year's business. For the first time in many months, salesmen representing manufacturers of these goods are ready to start on the road with the expectation of securing large orders. In the local trade some big advance orders have already been placed, two of these amounting to nearly $4,000. The salesman who secured these orders said he could have sold more goods if at the time his sample line had been complete.

The Silk Association Banquet.

The forty-seventh annual banquet of the Silk Association of America will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 1, at 7 o'clock. About one thousand guests are being provided for. The Dinner Committee consists of M. W. Dippel of the National Ribbon Company, William Hand of John Hand & Sons, Inc., Charles E. Lotte of the National Silk Dyeing Company, George A. Post of the Post & Sheldon Corporation, and Jerome C. Read of the Read & Lovatt Manufacturing Company.

Coal Trade Situation.

Shipments of anthracite coal to tidewater, Saward's Weekly will say today, took a big jump just before the holiday interruption. The steam sizes are easy, but shippers are not having any particular trouble in disposing of No. 1 buckwheat and rice. Barley is in oversupply, however, and some rather low prices are heard of in connection with independent coal. Bituminous coal production has been light and there is not likely to be any market recovery until the second week in January. The weight of opinion seems to be that high grade coals will be in good demand right through the Winter and that they will hold firm at the Government price and perhaps advance a little if control is taken off before April 1. There is less optimism as to the stability of the lower grades.

Rush Orders for Hosiery.

In the retail trade the demand for hosiery has been so great that manufacturers and jobbers are still receiving rush orders for these goods. Yesterday morning one of the local stores called up a jobber asking for immediate delivery, stating that their stocks in this department were very much depleted. The amount of business obtained during the holiday season by one of the stores making a specialty of hosiery was almost unbelievable when the figures were made known.

Bathing Suits Going Well.

From the number of orders already taken by manufacturers of bathing suits, the indications are that this season's business will be much larger than the last. Salesmen who called on the retail trade at Palm Beach and other Winter resorts sold large quantities of these suits, especially in the higher-priced lines, including French Jerseys, Jersey silks and satins. The local stores have placed large orders and from the size of them, it looks as if they were expecting many calls for this line of merchandise.

Influenza Affects Retail Trade.

Salesmen who have returned from the South, where they were showing the new lines of Summer wash skirts, found that conditions in the retail trade were very unsettled. This is largely due to the influenza epidemic, which is still very bad in some sections. This has greatly affected the sales in the retail stores, and buyers are rather reluctant about placing any orders for early Spring delivery. Although it may be a little later than usual, it is expected that when conditions become more settled buyers will then be in the market for large quantities of merchandise.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

There seem to have been plenty of orders in the local gray goods market yesterday, but not many of them were accepted, the views of buyers and sellers as to prices not being in accord. Sellers, furthermore, were a little more set in their determination by the strength of the raw material market. As it was, sales of 39-inch 68-72s were reported at 15 cents and of 38½-inch 60-48s at 10¾ cents. For 38½-inch 64-60s bids were made of 12¼ cents, but holders held firm for a quarter of a cent more. In the sheetings there were sales of 36-inch 48-48s, four-yard, at 14½ cents. Not a very large volume of business in gray goods generally is expected until after the opening of the new year.

Believes That Prices Are Receding.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—George Lytton of Chicago, one of the largest of the country's retail dealers in men's clothing and furnishings, believes that a recession in prices from the war maximum is already under way. He testified today in the packing house arbitration that a suit which sold for $20 in March, 1917, now costs from $22.50 to $25, and a $50 suit at $65. Shoes worth $5 in 1917 now brought $7.50.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

LENOX SNAPPY CLOTHES SHOP of 126 Lenox Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moses Orenstein, doing business as the Lenox Snappy Clothes Shop, by these creditors: Abe Bernstein, $314; Gus Miller, $73, and Milton Bloom, $918. Liabilities are $10,500 and assets $5,000. Judge Hand appointed John L. Lyttle receiver.

LOUIS GOLDMAN, a salesman at 133 West 113th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,650 and no assets. Among the creditors are Harris Rabinowitz, $1,180, and Goldsmith Smelting and Refining Company, or S., Ashman, $1,100.

JEAN GIRODOLLE of 155 East Fifty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,816 and no assets. Among the creditors are Amandla B. Wells, $1,006, and 485 Park Avenue, Inc., $859, guarantor on lease.

HENRY MALKAN, book seller at 42 Broadway, Gustav C. Wedekind, receiver, has obtained an order from Judge Hand to continue business for seven days, as Malkan intends to make an offer of composition. There is a stock of books on hand estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 volumes, the payroll is $2,000 a month, and other expenses $800, while the receipts from Nov. 1 to Dec. 21 were $59,745.

WILLIAM BERKOWITZ.—Judge Hand has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to William Berkowitz, manufacturer of hat frames at 29 Bond Street, who filed a petition on Aug. 31, 1917.

BENDER & LIVENSTEIN.—Charles Bender and Abraham H. Livenstein, composing the firm of Bender & Livenstein, manufacturers of millinery at 650 Broadway, have made an assignment to Maxwell L. Werner.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 100 business failures in the United States this week, against 139 for the previous week, and 187, 260, 310, and 311 for the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 29; New England, 16; Southern, 25; Western, 11; Northwestern, 11, and Far Western, 8. Canada had 7 against 14 for the preceding week. About 52 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 16 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Rodenstein, Isaac—M. Oppenheim, costs..$100.75
Burckett, Alfred—Jer.—D. Phillips.....824.27
Berkwirts, David—M. Berkurts.....1,034.34
Bloom, Edward L.—J. J. Wyle and Brothers 170.20
City of N. Y.—M. Dillon.....1,137.05
Coman, Geoffrey H.—Piel Brothers.....136.51
Ceccarelli, Enrico, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.....1,000.00
Dickey, David R.—J. Phillips.....418.25
Evans, Annie, or Dunraven—F. N. Dowling 604.20
Ebling Brewing Co.—Century Holding Co. 1,761.66
Eames-Sons 2,402.48
Federal Terra Cotta Co.—Potterton Bros., Inc., costs.....119.37
Flora Finch Comedy Film Corp.—Chimera Publishing Co. 210.78
Fuessel, Jacob F., Sr.—J. McTigh.....395.70
Goldberg, David, by gdn.—J. S. Burrows, costs 369.55
Hopkins, May D.—Connecticut General Life Ins. Co., costs.....283.09
Hansen, Charles H.—Hansen Co.—William H. Page Boiler Co. 191.21
Heiser, Henry A.—G. A. Erickson.....134.60
Hudson Auto Lamp Works—P. Pulbin..222.20
Hart, Mildred R. and Benjamin—J. Q. Schulte, costs 142.52
Hoch, William—Kentucky Derby Co.....960.20
Incorporated Land Co.—N. P. Avery...9,141.75
Ives, Harold—G. Center.....516.10
Knox, Mary—R. Collins.....325.05
Kaufman, Harry A.—J. Rosenthal.....533.57
Kalibacher, Andrew—R. Pinnolle.....330.51
Lagomarsino, Bartolomeo—I. A. Rabinow 1,218.20
Lakin, Herman—S. Cohen et al.....185.50
Leary, John—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 130.89
Ludlam, Fredericka P., Janet P. Ludlam, and Harrietta L. Eager—D. Beller 228.65
Mathews, John C.—C. A. Taussig.....146.86
Mechlowitz, Bernard—I. Apple.....111.70
Mitchell, Margaret—Lennin Realty Co.139.70
Meyerdirks, Christopher L.—Bayard & Co. 811.20
N. Y. Railways Co.—H. Burger.....350.00
Palevsky, Aaron P. and Sarah A.—I. Sabendovsky 280.20
Pollack, Rosie—East River National Bank 2,652.88
Ryan, John B. and Nina M.—National Commercial Bank of Albany.....25,840.56
Rosenberg—Samuel—E. Rosansky et al.226.82
Sprague, Daniel, Frederick Dowsey, and James Reynolds—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 541.40
Skowfoe, Hans—J. S. Phillips.....143.16
Simon, Louis—H. Shwitzer.....546.70
U. S. Wood Preserving Co.—C. N. Y. 2,669.68
Walters, Frederick—C. N. Y., costs.....115.00
West 144th St. Realty Co., Inc.—Riger Const. Co. 515.41
Westbay, Henry E.—Thompson & Powley 202.08
Yankelowitz, Nathan—Merchants Union Ice Co. 281.77

In Bronx County.

Adams, William—J. M. Spetnagel.....$285.48
Bokkers, Henry—S. Loff.....184.72
Elliott, Sarah E.—L. B. Smith et al., as executors 569.29
Elliott, David B.—Same.....569.29
Elliott, Julian J.—Same.....569.29
Horne, Helen—I. Kann et al.....171.91
Krautheizer, Benj.—R. E. Thibaut, Inc...51.53
La Spina, John, and Isaac Cohen—A. Pagin 161.88
Pompei, Benj.—Yorkville Paper Co.....37.16
Sullivan, Roger L.—State Ind. Comm.6,320.42
Tip Top Laundry Co.—Md. Casualty Co..65.23
Weinstock, Wm.—Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. 313.45
Ziman, Nathan—Burns Bros. 204.80

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Cooper, Abraham, and Joseph Newmark —M. Valentine, Sept. 20, 1896.....$5,659.13
Same—Same, Sept. 20, 1896.....10,591.87
Same—Same, Sept. 20, 1896.....440.15
Cooper, Abraham—J. W. Sullivan, Nov. 20, 1897, released 1,045.02
Same—H. Krakower, July 30, 1897, released 596.32
Same—Colwell Lead Co., Oct. 2, 1897, released 2,140.62
Same—R. M. Herrmann, Aug. 3, 1897, released 733.96
Insenia, the—J. P. Goodwin, March 7, 1918, reversed 1,133.47
Kerbe, Zacharie—M. Sinclair, June 3, 1916, canceled 278.74
Same—S. Kegen, June 3, 1916, canceled 287.41
Nathan Strauss, Inc.—L. Berry, Dec. 19, 1918 .....1,133.05
Siegel, Henry—A. Cohen, Feb. 19, 1917.651.04
N. Herald Co.—Shaw's Jewelry Shop, Inc., Dec. 16, 1918.....112.96
Buffin, Harry, and Fidelity and Casuaity Co. of N. Y.—People, &c., Oct. 16, 1918, vacated 500.00
Brinbert—Rely—M. Zimmerman et al., Dec. 19, 1918, vacated.....1,313.99
Anger, John A.—B. Klenman, June 19, 1914 .....841.03
Hirsch, Jacob, and Joseph Schwartz—B. Schoendorf, Dec. 31, 1915.....2,008.83
Polatschek, Spencer Realty Co., Harry Spencer and Kaufman C. Polatschek—Hudson View Construction Co., July 22, 1918, vacated 270.40
N. Y. Herald Co.—Shaw's Jewelry Shop, Inc., Feb. 19, 1915.....976.63
Von Hagen, Hugo—A. Bussello, April 5, 1911, canceled.....3,904.64
Klein, Anna, and Nat Beecher—People, &c., June 23, 1918.....300.00
Roney, Wm. R.—W. C. Rothkranz, Dec. 6, 1916 .....108.73
Levitman, Benjamin—L. Douglas, May 10, 1917 .....363.35

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPHINE CURRIE, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy, No. 20441.

Pursuant to an order of this Court, the undersigned as Receiver in Bankruptcy, will offer for sale the assets and effects of the above-named Bankrupt, consisting of furniture, fixtures, remnants of piece goods, laces, &c., now located in 66 West 47th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Sealed bids for the above described property may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on December 28, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place bids will be opened by the Receiver, and creditors can attend and express themselves in regard thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, or cash, for at least 20% of the amount of the bid. Parcels will be offered in the following manner:

Parcel 1. Fixtures, furniture, and household effects.

Parcel 2. Merchandise.

Parcel 3. Fixtures, household effects, furniture, and merchandise.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids. If any or all sealed bids are rejected then the property not sold will be offered for sale on December 31, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction, on the premises

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., BET. 6TH AND 7TH AVS. REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D. 10:30—"THE NEW YEAR'S CALL TO A HIGHER LIFE."
12:00—SUNDAY SCHOOL AND PASTOR'S BIBLE CLASS.
8:00—"WILL THE JEWS BECOME THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD?" CURRENT TOPIC TALK BEFORE THE EVENING SERMON ON RATIFICATION OF THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, E. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"THE UNCHANGING CHRIST."
5—"THE LAST CHANCE." BAPTISM AT NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.
Mr. Richardson, Leader, Men's Class, 9:40.
Mrs. Merrell, Leader, Women's Class, 10. Evening, Soldiers and Sailors' Service. Social hour, 5:30. Program, 6:15.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 70th Street. PASTOR, H. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by W. LEON TUCKER.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. 11 A. M., PETTY, Pastor, "THE BLESSINGS OF 1918." 8 P. M., ELISABETH MARBURY, "PATRIOTISM IN PEACE."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR (In Service) will preach this Sunday.
11 A. M.—"THE HAND OF GOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY."
8 P. M.—"A MEETING OF THE ALLIES," AT WHICH DR. EATON WILL SPEAK. IN ADDITION, LIEUT. DOBELLE OF THE FRENCH ARMY, WHO HAS WON DECORATIONS FOR BRAVERY, WILL SPEAK AND SING, AND CORPORAL IOGOLEVITCH, SON OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY WHO ALSO HAS WON DECORATIONS FOR BRAVERY, WILL SPEAK AND PLAY THE VIOLIN.
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH AV., BETWEEN 123TH & 127TH STS. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"The Changelessness of God."
8 P. M.—"Live the Life of Service."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 179th-180th Sts. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY.
11—"A SPIRITUAL INVENTORY."
8—"FOUND OUT AT LAST."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CH., 146th St. and Convent Av. REV. DR. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—New Year's Sermon.
8 P. M.—Christmas Carols, Double Quartet.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—123th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,035 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—260 W. 83d St. 11 A. M. only.
Bedford Park Society—2,552 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Jefferson will preach.
Tuesday, Dec. 31—Watch Night Service, 10:30 P. M.—Organ Recital.
11:00 P. M.—Sermon by the Pastor, Dr. Jefferson.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 6-8 P. M., Soldiers' Supper and Social.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria. A New Year Service Sunday, 11 A. M.; Speaker: Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "Beginning at the Beginning." Special Musical Programme. ADULT BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST. Sunday Morning, December 29, at 11 o'clock. Speaker: Miss MARAGUERITE CLEMENT. Subject: "THE AFTER WAR PROMLEMS IN FRANCE."

Interdenominational

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., of Amherst College. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Corner Broadway and 104th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP WILL PREACH. Watch Night Service Tuesday 10:30.

THE NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 39th St., DON O. SHELTON, President.
4:15 P. M.: "The Pre-eminence of Jesus."

SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, 109 East 22d St. A. B. CARRERO, Pastor.
Services Sunday, 3 P. M. Friday, 8 P. M.

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. EDWARD T. DEVINE WILL SPEAK ON "THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION." ALL ARE WELCOME.

FREE SYNAGOGUE FORUM, SUNDAY, 8:15 P. M. SYNAGOGUE HOUSE, 36 WEST 68TH ST. JONAS LIPPMANN, ESQ., WILL SPEAK ON "THE HUN IN ALSACE-LORRAINE."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The House of God." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Simon B. Cohen of Brooklyn on "A Matter of Some Importance." DAILY NOON SERVICE, 12:30. All are welcome.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, FIFTH AV., AT 76TH STREET. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. SATURDAY MORING, (SERMON,) 10:15. SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN, EDUCATION AND WELL'S "JOAN AND PETER."

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mount Morris Theatre, (110th St., Corner 5th Av.)—Sunday, 10:45 A. M., Hon. Marcel Knecht, member of the French High Commission, on "The Jews of France and the Jews of the United States in the World War."

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St. Rev. A. STIMMLE, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. New Year's Day—Service at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. 11.—Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., preaches.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 78d St.—Dr. Remensnyder at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

GRACE, West 104th, Near Columbus.—11 and 7:30, Dr. Harris; 7:30, cantata, 75 singers, Kriens Orchestra.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Watch-Night Services, 9 P. M. Sermon, Rev. Capt. John L. Davis. 10:30, Social Greetings. 11, Testimonial Service.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11—BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON. "Yesterday's Lessons for To-morrow." 8—Dr. SOCKMAN. "The Charm of the New." Music, Traditional Carols. 6—Social Tea. Soldiers and Sailors.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Corner 86th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Watch Night Service, Tuesday, Dec. 31. Preacher, Bishop LUTHER B. WILSON. Subject: "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., near Columbus Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. B. S. SWARTZ, D. D. 8 P. M.—Sergeant Alex. T. Coubrough of Australian Imperial Forces. "Battle of the Dardanelles."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street. 11 A. M.—Rev. WALLACE MACMULLEN, D. D. 4:30 P. M.—Capt. DAVID HUGHES, "Chaplain of the Welsh Fusileers." 10:15 A. M.—MEN'S BIBLE CLASS. Strangers Especially Welcome. Tuesday, 10 P. M.—Watch Night Service.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LICCOCK. 11 A. M.—"What We Inherit from 1918." 8 P. M.—"You Yourself."

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School Christmas Service, 10 A. M. Service 11 A. M., with Christmas Music, Including Nativity Songs from Parker's "Holy Child" and Saint-Saen's "Arise, Shine, Thy Light Is Come!" Sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "THE GREAT LIGHT." Administration of the Holy Communion.

New Thought

To-morrow at 4 P. M. HOW TO VISUALIZE yourself into a New Year of conscious communication with the all-love and all-power of universal mind

By MRS. GENEVIEVE BEHREND

(Only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward)

FREE

AT COHAN THEATRE Broadway and 43d Street. (Doors open at 3:30 P. M.)

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. Daily classes closed during Holidays. Will be resumed on Jan. 6, 1919.

Application for the beginners, advanced and teachers class commencing Jan. 6, 1919, should be made at once.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE. 222 WEST 72D STREET. Sunday, 11:15 A. M. EDITH A. MARTIN. 3:30 P. M. "Master Conditions." ANNA C. NOLLE. 8:15 P. M., MISS JULIE COOKE. BERNARD SEKTON, MAY ALLEN. Mon., 8:15 P. M., Healing—Edith A. Martin. Tuesday, 10 to 12 P. M., SUCCESS WATCH MEETING. Wed., 2 to 4 P. M., New Year's Reception. Thurs., 8 P. M., Healing—Katherine Hay. 8:15 P. M., MARY ALLEN. Friday, 8:15 P. M., Dr. O. S. MARDEN.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER, 28 West 72d St.—Sunday, 9:30 A. M., Sabbath School. 11:15 A. M., WALTER NEWELL WESTON, Subject: "New Thought and the New Year." 3:30 P. M., PAULA VERDU. No evening service. Tuesday, 3:15 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE. Wednesday, 3 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE. Meetings at 3 and 8:15 P. M. daily, except Saturday. WALTER NEWELL WESTON, Advanced Lectures, Thursday, 8 and 8:15 P. M.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, The Business Church of New York City, Hotel McAlpin, (Green Room,) 11:15. "WHAT IT TEACHES."
Religion and Business Must Go Hand in Hand. THURSDAY NORTHRUP, Speaker. Come and invite your friends. Good Music—No Limitation.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Fellowship of the Life More Abundant. Every Sunday, 11 A. M. Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, Dec. 29, "THE CHALLENGE OF THE NEW YEAR." Music. All welcome.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN, Sunday, 11 o'clock. Subject: "THE FIRST YEAR OF A NEW WORLD." Mehlin Piano Hall, 4 E. 43d, cor. 5th Av. All welcome. Interviews, Biltmore, R. 641.

UNITY SOCIETY, 163 West 57th St. Sunday morning, 11:15 o'clock. Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Presbyterian

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers { William Pierson Merrill. Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock. Special Musical Service at 4 o'clock—"The Messiah" of Handel.
Soloists—Inez Barbour, soprano; Rose Bryant, contralto; Lambert Murphy, tenor; Frank Croxton, bass and chorus choir. Clarence Dickinson, organist and choirmaster.
Bible School, 9:40.
7:30 P. M.—Army and Navy Evening Service. Speaker, Lt. Col. Frank S. Evans, U. S. O. C. A.
Noon Service, every weekday (except Wednesday), 12:30-12:50.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th Street. Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor. 10:00 A. M.—Men's Bible Class. 11:00 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D. 4:30 P. M.—Rev. Hugh Black, D. D. Enlarged Choir, 3 quartettes and orchestra at both services.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. CHAS. R. BROWN, D. D., Dean of Yale School of Religion, will preach at both services. Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10. Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. in the Chapel Rev. HUGH BLACK, D. D.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Founded 1716. Old First, University Place, Madison Square Foundation, FIFTH AVENUE, 11TH TO 12TH STREET, 11 A. M., REV. DR. HUGH BLACK. 8 P. M., REV. DR. CHARLES P. FAGNANI.

FORT GEORGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Nicholas Av. and 186th St. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., Minister. 11 A. M.—"Sincerity." 8—"The Land of Beginning Again."

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Rev. Daniel Hofman Martin, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Dying Year." 7:45—"The Meaning and Value of Life." Watchnight Service, Tuesday, Dec. 31. 8 P. M.—Patriotic Hour. Dr. Arthur N. Davis, the dentist of the German Emperor for 14 years, will speak on "The Kaiser As I Knew Him."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Funeral of the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, former Pastor. 8 P. M.—"The Story of 1918."

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. CHARLES T. SCHAEFFER will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30—REV. PROF. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D. ALL SEATS FREE.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

ST. NICHOLAS AV. PRESBYTERIAN, Corner 141st St.—Services 11 and 8. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Pastor.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av. and 86th St. REV. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, PASTOR, Will preach at 11 and 8

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. The Pastor, REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D.D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam Av., corner 105th. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11 and 8. New Year Sermons, 11, "Souls in Armor." 8, "Don't Let the Past Spoil the Future."

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 86th St. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—DR. EVANS will preach. 8 P. M.—Musical Service. Sacred Cantata, "Bethlehem." Watch Night Service, Tuesday, 10 o'clock.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Stuart L. Tyson. 4 P. M.—Christmas Carol Service. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. New Year's Eve—Organ Recital, 10:45 P. M.; Watch Night Service, 11:15 P. M. (address by Dean Robbins.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A.M. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector).11 A.M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).... 4 P.M. Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11, "What the Year Has Taught Us" (Rector) 4, Music, Oratorio: "DeNoel," Saint Saens. 8, Forum, Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, Pres. N. Y. Life Ins. Co., "National Sovereignty and Future Peace."
NEW YEAR'S EVE. Watch Night Service, 10:30 P. M. Recital (Orchestra, Chorus and Organ) and address by the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 80th Street near Madison Av. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Rev. George William Douglas, D. D.), 4, 8 P. M. (Rev. Vincent C. Bonnlander.) Moir's Communion Service in D at 11. R. Huntington Woodman's CANTATA, "THE MESSAGE OF THE STAR," at 4. STRING QUARTET, Harp and Organ. All Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. 11 A. M., Rev. W. E. Gardner, D. D., will preach. 8 P. M., Christmas Tree Festival.
11 P. M., New Year's Eve. Organ Recital. 12 M., Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, B.D., Rector. Services 8:30 and 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—Chaplain KNOX of Columbia Univ.
9 P. M.—Hamlin Garland of the American Defense Society.
NEW YEAR'S EVE. Watch-night Service at 11:30 P. M. Holy Communion at midnight.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Service and Sermon, (The Rector)...11 A. M. Christmas Music ..... 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, B. D., Rector, A. E. F.
11—Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, N. Y. C. 8—Cantata, "The Holy Child," by Adams. New Year's Eve, 11 P. M.—Watch Night Service. Monday, 8 P. M.—Sunday School Christmas Festival.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 8:00 P. M.—Speaker, Dr. Mary P. Rose.
NEW YEAR'S EVE. 11:30 P. M.—Watch Service.
NEW YEAR'S DAY. 12:00 Midnight—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Festival Service. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer. Sermon. (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Carol Service by the Sunday Schools of the Parish.
Prayers and intercession, with address, daily except Saturday, 12:20 to 12:40.
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.
New Year's Eve, 11:30 P. M. Midnight, Watch Service with Holy Communion.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, Holy Communion, 10 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 A. M. Service and Address, (in Italian,) 4 P. M. Evensong and Sermon at 8 P. M. Sunday school every Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Intercessions Friday evenings, 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S, (EPISCOPAL,) Corner 5th Av. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., Rector.
Communion, 8.—Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, D. D., on "THE NEW BIRTH," at 11 A. M. At 4 P. M.—Children's Carol Service; Modern Christmas Carols, music composed by W. A. GOLDSWORTHY, F. A. G. O. Address by Rev. JOHN S. HAIGHT, former Curate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Park Av. and 51st St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 3:00 P. M.—Sunday School. 4:30 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. Dr. Leighton Parks will preach at 11 and 4:30 o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS ARE FREE. Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES. 8, 11 (Rector) and 8. NEW YEAR'S EVE. Watch Night Service, 11 P. M. (Rector).

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, Rector. Masses—7, 8, 9:30, 11. Vespers, Procession and Benediction, 4.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. FRANKWARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., (RECTOR.) 4 P. M., (Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 8 P. M.—Christmas Carols.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by the Rector. Subject: "A Continuous Revelation." 4 P. M.—Symposium of American Poets.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL Broadway and Fulton Street PREACHING SERVICE 8 P. M. SUNDAYS "The Incarnation and Worship" REV. PROF. JENKS, D. D. OTHER SERVICES 8, 10:30 AND 5.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. SERVICES, 8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, Rector. 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address. (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music. NEW YEAR'S EVE. 11 P. M.—Holy Communion and Address, (Rector.) NEW YEAR'S DAY. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Rev. HOUGHTON, Rector. Services: 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 4 and 8 P. M. Sermon and Farmer's Mass, 10:30 A. M. NEW YEAR'S EVE, 11:30 P. M. PROCESSIONAL CHORAL LITANY, FARMER'S MASS AT MIDNIGHT. NEW YEAR'S DAY, 7, 8, 9, 10 A.M., 5 P.M.

TRINITY CHURCH, 7, 8, 9, Holy Communion. 10:30, Morning Prayer. 3:30, Choral Evensong and TeDeum. 11, Holy Communion and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Manning. NEW YEAR'S EVE. 11:30 P. M., Special Service and address by the Rector.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. 4 P. M.—Children's Carol Service.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. 8, 11 (Rev. Dickinson Miller, Ph. D.); 8 (Rev. F. Burgess)

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. New Year's Eve Service, Tuesday, December 31, at 11 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Road Up Hill." 8 P. M.—"The Benediction."

Reformed

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 8th Av. and 48th St. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Rev. Robert Wm. Courtney, } Ministers. Rev. Mr. Courtney preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At 8 P. M., Christmas Carols repeated.

THE WEST END CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Special Music. Christmas Carols. Choir assisted by Harp.

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. Irving H. Berg, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "Weighed in the Balance." At 8 P. M., Memorial Service for Corporal Alfred L. Lewington, Private Richard Maybury.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av. Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister. 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Christmas Music, Quartet, Young People's Chorus of 60. Organ, Piano, Trumpets, and Chimes.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Ave. Brooklyn.

Spiritualist

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION. (First Spiritual Society, Inc. 1852. Mother Church of Spiritualism of the World.) Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St., near Broadway.
Services—Sundays, 8 P. M.; Fridays, 2 P. M. Speaker, Sunday night, Dr. Teasdale Randolph Struble. Subject: "Derelict Years—A Moralisation of the Quadrennium." Free. All invited.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Pabst Grand Circle, 50th St. and 8th Av. Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp. LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Mrs. M. E. Williams, Inspirational Speaker, Will Lecture. Messages Given.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 135th.—Helen Temple Brigham, morning and evening. Evening theme, "A New Beginning."

Theosophy

AT HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 67th St. Central Lodge Theosophical Society. International President, Mrs. Annie Besant. A series of nine Sunday Lectures, Theosophy and Literature, by MRS. MAUDE LAMBART-TAYLOR. Beginning Sunday, Dec. 29, 8:15 P. M., Mystical interpretation of Maeterlinck's "BLUE BIRD" and "THE RETROTHAL." Thursday, Jan. 2d, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. LISETTE S. NARCELE, "THE CHRIST WITHIN."
Classes every Wednesday and Friday, 8:15 P. M., conducted by Mrs. Maude Lambart-Taylor.
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

AT 2,228 BROADWAY, N. Y. LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, FOUNDED 1907. International President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT. Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Speaker: DR. WILLIAM MILLER. "Reincarnation—A Glorious Fact." FREE PUBLIC CLASSES. Tuesday, 3 P. M. Thurs. and Fri., 8:30 P. M. Leading Library. ALL ARE WELCOME.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (Independent,) 28 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sun. Eve., 8:15, "What It Costs to Live—and Die." B. E. Gattell.

Unitarian

ALL SOULS, Fourth Avenue at 20th Street. Dr. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN, Minister. 11 A. M., Lights and Shadows on the Threshold of the New Year." A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St. 11 A. M., JOHN HAYNES HOLMES. "RING OUT THE OLD, RING IN THE NEW." 8:15 P. M.—MISS BESSIE BEATTY, "THE RED HEART OF RUSSIA." Dec. 31, 11 P. M.—Watch Night Service. Mr. Holmes.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 123d St. Services at 11. "A PHILOSOPHER'S FAREWELL." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place., Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.

Universalist

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. "NEW WORLD FOR OLD." Christmas Music Repeated.

Y. M. C. A.

"Holding to Our American Idealism During the Period of Demobilization." DR. ISAAC J. LANSING, Speaker, Author of "Why Christianity Failed to Prevent the War." 4 P. M.—West Side Y. M. C. A.; men only. 318 West 57th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS Y. M. C. A., 551 West 155th St., Near Broadway. RUSTON RUSTOMJEE, "India—The War and World Reconstruction." An international figure with an international message. 4:30 P. M.—Music and Pictures.

4 P. M.—DR. FRANK CRANE. 5:15—Lt. Merrill of U. S. Flagship Penn. EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 153 East 86th St. Lexington Av. Subway Express stop.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, SUN. 3:30, Bronx Union Branch Y. M. C. A., 470 E. 161st St., Rev. A. A. Pfanstiehl, R. W. Lawrence, W. T. Diack.

BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON. FORWARD, MARCH. 23d St. Y.M.C.A. Ladies invited. Sun., 3:45.

RUSSIA AND WHAT WE CAN DO FOR IT. FRANKLIN GAYLORD of Petrograd. Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 W. 125th, Sun., 4 P.M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL Y. W. C. A., Lexington Av. (53d St.) Sun., 4:30, "THE WOMEN OF PERSIA." MRS. RICHARD HILL, Speaker. New Year's Service: MISS LOUISE HOMER, Soloist. REV. F. B. BLODGETT, Speaker. 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening.

WEST SIDE BRANCH, 501 West 50th St. MISS KERSEY, Speaker. Vesper Service, 4:30 P. M.

HARLEM BRANCH, Service at 13 Mt. Morris Park West. MRS. WARREN H. WILSON, Speaker, 4:30 P. M.

BRONX BRANCH, 329 East 176th St., DR. E. W. HUSTED, Speaker. Vesper Service, 4:30 P. M.

Other Services

BOWERY MISSION, 227 Bowery. Right Reverend J. H. DARLINGTON, Bishop of Harrisburg, Will Preach at 8 P. M. Special musical program by Miss Idelle Patterson, soprano; Miss Florence Hardemann, violinist; Miss Ruth Emerson, pianist. Gallery Reserved for Visitors

ORDER OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICS. DR. and MRS. F. HOMER CURTISS. Sun., 11 A. M., "The Meaning of the Christ Mass."; Wed., 8 P. M., "Tenth Anniversary Services." Public Healing Service Daily at Noon. 298 West End Av., cor. 74th St.

IS CHRIST'S SECOND COMING NEAR? Lecturer, I. F. Hoskins. Sunday 3 P. M., Berean Bible Class, Carnegie Hall, (Studio 61). 154 West 57th St., New York City. All welcome. Seats free. No collection.

RESCUE SOCIETY. Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St. Wonderful Gospel service every night 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 80 W. 67th St. Swami Bodhananda, "Self-Control." 8 P. M. All welcome.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An interesting West End Avenue apartment house deal was closed yesterday in the purchase by Daniel H. Jackson, a well-known realty operator, of the eight-story structure at the southwest corner of 102d Street, being 853 and 855 West End Avenue. It was sold by the United States Trust Company, as executor of the estate of Margaret J. Mace, better known on the stage as Maggie Mitchell. She purchased the property in 1895 on her retirement from the stage and erected the apartment house, which she named the Standoche, and its artistic Colonial architecture has made it one of the attractive buildings in the neighborhood. She and her husband, whose stage name is Charles Abbott, lived there until her death about a year ago.

The plot has a frontage on the avenue of 50 feet and 75 feet on the street, and is assessed at $140,000. It has been held at $200,000. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers who negotiated the deal. Goldsmith & Rosenthal represented the buyer as attorneys.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Thomas J. Meehan purchased from Dr. Burill B. Crohn his residence at 47 East Sixty-first Street. The structure occupies a lot 19 by 100.5, located between Madison and Park Avenues, and will be altered into small apartments by the buyer. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., the brokers in the transaction, have arranged for Dr. Crohn a lease of the ground floor of the completed structure for his offices.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank sold to an investor 535 West 147th Street, a three-story stone dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100.

Tenement Deals.

The Lincoln Trust Company sold to Frederick Brown, operator, 440 East 123d Street, a six-story tenement with two stores on a plot 33.4 by 100.

George H. Stratton sold to the Simm Holding Company, 159 West 103d Street, a six-story apartment on a plot 37.6 by 100.11, located near Amsterdam Avenue.

The estate of Sarah C. Nelson sold to an investor 14 West 134th Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.

The five-story plot at 7 East 112th Street, on plot 25 by 100, has been sold to an investor by Michael Kaufman, President of the Grand Concourse Realty Company. It was held at $36,000.

Operator in Two Bronx Apartment Deals.

Max N. Natanson, operator, figured in two Bronx transactions yesterday aggregating about $175,000. In the West Bronx he sold to an investor the northeast corner of 188th Street and Creston Avenue, known as 2,450 Creston Avenue, a six-story new-law apartment, with four stores, on a plot 66 by 90 by irregular. The property was held at $100,000, the buyer paying all cash. R. Altman and J. Oppenheimer negotiated the sale.

On the east side of the Bronx Mr. Natanson purchased from the 1,563 Hoe Avenue Company the southeast corner of Hoe Avenue and 173d Street two five-story structures, on a plot 130 by 100. The corner house measures 55 by 100 and the inside one is 75 by 100.

The Bronx Market.

The Benenson Realty Company sold to the Cherry-Scott Corporation 1,605 University Avenue, in the West Bronx, a five-story thirty-family apartment, on a plot 82.5 by 100, held at $110,000. William F. Baker in conjunction with W. F. Sussman negotiated the sale.

Queens Borough Sales.

H. Arnold sold to W. Rodgers the plot 50 by 100, on the east side of 118th Street, south of Eighty-seventh Avenue, Richmond Hill.

F. Zimmerman sold to N. Rau the

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

141ST, 553 WEST.—Beautiful 2 rooms, private house; light housekeeping.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED. Choice apartments, 4 to 12 rooms; East, West; $150 up. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 7-room apartment home, between West End and Riverside; will rent until July, $225 per month. Phone Riverside 5892.

BROADWAY, 2,534. (Near 95th St.)—Two rooms, bath, latest improvements, maid service, and linen, $75. Riverside 1156.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

HARPERLEY HALL, 1 West 64th St.—3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; sublease furnished 1st floor; rental $160 per month for four months.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

NEAR WEST 181ST.—Will sublet light four-room apartment; furnishings for sale. Shattuck, 72 Pinehurst Av.; no dealers.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Spacious south room, bath, kitchenette; enchanting view. Academy 3113.

To let, furnished, for month of January, 2 light rooms with bath; $65 a week for two persons; American plan; below 34th St. Address L. M., 467 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV.—Best location; five-room, excellently furnished apartment; all outside rooms; references required; occupancy Jan. 1. Schuyler 1629.

WEST END AV., 645.—6 rooms, two baths; beautiful view; every room overlooking Hudson River; furnished complete in all appointments; excellent cook open for engagement; price $225 per month until June 1. Tel. Riverside 7225.

WEST END AV., 574.—Handsomely furnished five all light rooms, two baths; six months or longer; $300 monthly. Granville W. Bishop. Telephone Schuyler 5600.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, 5.—Three-room apt., modern house, opposite Prospect Park; tastefully furnished; pianola. Powers. Flatbush 5200.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 3 WEST.—High-class apts. of 1-2-3 rooms with bath and kitchenette; also an unusual bungalow apt. consisting on roof with sleeping porch and roof garden; now ready for occupancy; renting office on premises.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Studio apartment, skylight, two rooms, bath, open fireplace; new building. Apply premises.

56TH, 327 WEST.—Two, five large, light rooms; remodeled; elevator; $720 up.

57TH, 29 WEST.—Beautiful one, two, and three-room apartment or studios with private baths, open fireplaces, electricity, steam heat; aristocratic neighborhood; moderate rentals. Phone Circle 1871.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, studio. Apply Supt. on premises.

78TH, 161 WEST.—Parlor floor, three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, together or separate.

98TH, 220 WEST.—Unfurnished high-class modern apartment, hall, drawing room, bedroom, tiled bathroom, and kitchen; all outside, large rooms; ready for occupancy Jan. 1. Apartment 8-K.

PINEHURST AV., 72, (near West 181st St.) —Will sublet four light rooms; furnishings for sale; no dealers. Shattuck.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—Unfurnished apt., west side; exceptional 6 rooms and 2 baths to sublet.

TWO ROOMS, Bath and Kitchenette, ready for occupancy, $35 to $91. Rep. on premises daily and Sunday. 137 WEST 74TH ST.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

FIVE rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $37.50. Manning, 230 President St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Reliable family adults, 2 children, want nicely furnished modern apartment, 3 bedrooms, to May or June; 90s, uptown, West, Riverside Drive preferred; immediate possession. Give particulars, 852 Columbus Av., Box D.

Wanted, by two young men, permanently located, two-room bachelor apartment or suite of rooms adjacent to bath; upper west side; must be strictly modern, with all conveniences; give full particulars and terms. W 350 Times.

Woman physician attending post-graduate college desires small housekeeping apartment for self and maid, preferably vicinity Columbia University; $65-$80. Dr. Bolcom, Columbus 2740.

Small, well furnished housekeeping apartment, by man and wife, between 34th and 86th Sts., east, for 3 or 4 months; references exchanged. Reply, stating full particulars, W. H. 172 Times.

Bachelor desires small furnished or unfurnished apartment in modern equipped building; must be reasonable; describe location, &c., fully. Address, S 436 Times Downtown.

Young man desires a one or two room furnished apartment with bath, telephone and private entrance; location between 70th and 96th Sts., west of Amsterdam Avenue. G 237 Times.

Family of four, closing home for Winter, desire living room, two bedrooms, kitchen or kitchenette, and bath until April 1st or thereabout. Room, 801, 66 Broadway.

Apartment, furnished, wanted, four-five rooms, from 135th St., West, up; only people in family grandmother and child; write full particulars. S 353 Times.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENTS WANTING furnished apartments, 3-9 months rentals. Clark Realty, 347 Mad. Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

Responsible couple want small well furnished apartment, double location; reference. Phone Beekman 4450.

Furnished studio apartment, fireplace and bath; six weeks, from January first. Address, Box 598 Times, 2 Rector St.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, for doctor, a first-floor apt.; must be high class, in the 70s or 80s, 5, 6 or 7 rooms; will pay up to $1,500; particulars at once to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment of two rooms, kitchen and bath, unfurnished, for immediate occupancy; vicinity of Washington Square or below 30th St. N. Y., 575 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH ST., 36 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, conveniences, $5; another, $2.50; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 444.—Parlor floor; large rooms. Call Circle 1057.

The Management of THE NEWEST ALLERTON EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for residence in their NEW 16-STORY RESIDENCE FOR MEN.—Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. Shower baths, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates $6.50 to $15 per week. References.

THE HOTEL BELMORE, northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., two blocks from subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week and up. Madison Square 501.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen, $3.50, $4.50; steam heat.

52D, 43 WEST.—Single room, near bath; hardwood floor, electricity, steam heat.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large warm front room. Seventh floor.

70TH ST., 247 West.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; suitable for two bachelors; excellent service.

71ST ST., 33 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing parlor; conveniences; references; $14.

118T ST., 33 WEST.—Front parlor; combination sitting, bedroom; all conveniences; references; $12.

73D ST., 133 WEST.—Parlor, with running water; attractive bedroom, adjoining bath; $10 and 11; gentlemen; references.

74TH, 303 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; first floor; appointed for comfort; absolutely first class; steam heat; continuous hot water.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; well-heated, large rooms; electricity; $10-$12.

76TH, 142 WEST.—Extra large, attractive room, kitchenette, service, telephone, electric light.

75TH, 327 WEST.—Close to Drive; newly furnished; every conveniences; homelike.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Unusually attractive double room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; also single room; select house; references.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; private baths; electricity; $3-$14.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Second-floor front room; also large room, private bath.

76TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive front parlor; running water; $10.

77TH, 161 WEST.—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, MAGNIFICENTLY NEWLY FURNISHED; ELECTRICITY; RUNNING WATER; SELECT PRIVATE HOUSE.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room, bath, medium room, exclusive house, near subway.

78TH, 115 WEST. — Beautifully furnished suite, private bath, in refined home; electricity, phone.

78TH, 112 WEST. — Cheerful, well-heated room; bath adjoining. Schuyler 4093.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, $8-$10; small room, $4; private house.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, $6 to $9; telephone; reception room.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large front room, suitable 2, adjoining bath, comfortable, references.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private house; convenient transportation; gentlemen only; references.

85TH ST., WEST.—Very desirable front rooms, also double room, for gentlemen; breakfast service if desired. Phone 6483 Schuyler.

88TH, 205 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred; no other roomers; references. Cooper, Apt. 9D.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Beautiful, spacious room, suitable two or three; electricity, bath.

88TH, 344 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; references.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Beautiful double room, every convenience; private family; select location; reasonable.

91ST., 27 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; running water, steam heat, electricity.

96TH, 27 WEST.—Handsome, large and connecting dressing room, private family; gentlemen.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; southern exposure; American home; breakfasts optional.

104TH, 247 WEST.—Clean, homelike room; electricity; gentleman desiring best. Beidler.

105TH, 252 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, first floor; private house; suitable gentlemen; congenial surroundings; every convenience; very moderate; references.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Good-sized room; warm, light; gentleman; references. Apt. 26.

113TH, 544 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Large front room, in private house, suitable man and wife or 2 bachelors.

115TH, 609 W.—Suite; parlor, bedroom adjoining; beautifully, comfortably furnished; high-class elevator; suitable 2 gentlemen; Apartment 7.

118TH, 400 WEST. (near Columbia.)—Two connecting rooms; magnificent view. Apt. 42.

122D ST., near Columbia.—Pleasant, comfortable room for college woman. Telephone Morningside 6487.

145TH, (3,544 Broadway.)—Large front room adjoining bath; private; clean. Mayer.

161ST ST., 600 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—One large room; running water; private family; references. Underwood, Apt. 7C.

177TH, 717 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private washroom, wardrobe, furnished, private family, $6. Apartment 63. Phone 2697 St. Nicholas.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th.)—Large steam heated room; also medium room; breakfast optional; private residence; telephone; references.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, small and large; home comforts. Schuyler 8250.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76, (Between 79th-80th.)—Beautiful, furnished rooms, clean, light.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th St.)—Well furnished, moderate size room; exclusive. Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450, (116th.)—Room for gentleman; refined private family. Apartment 3. Shearer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 185.—Large, small, and suites; private bath.

TWO unfurnished front rooms on parlor floor; heat and light; suitable for doctor. X 390 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 275.—Large front room adjoining bath.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined young man desires furnished room, either single or with private bath, with private family; no other roomers; applicant used to best and requires breakfast; only highest class place considered. Address Box 397 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

167TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone. 54 WEST 54TH ST. Rooms with board; references.

68TH, 44 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private baths, steam heat; table unexcelled.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Private, Christian family; high-class elevator apartment; rent one room, running water; also meals, to gentleman appreciating refined home. 6279 Columbus.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; smaller room; steam; references.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double front room; one small and medium; subway.

77TH, 7116 WEST.—Attractive large room, dressing room, bath adjoining; steam; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Attractive modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Two large rooms, bath adjoining, exclusive, for two gentlemen or married couple.

156TH ST., 247 WEST.—Large light rooms; all conveniences; kosher table board. Morningside 4011.

HOTEL BRADDOCK, 126TH ST. AND 8TH AV., one block from 6th and 9th Av. elevated station, catering to permanent guests; single or double rooms, with or without bath, at popular prices.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 302, (Corner 104th St.) —Every room bath and telephone; southern exposure; hotel service; elevator; refined Hebrew, social surroundings; table the very best.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family house of highest standard; 20 minutes downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty lovely rooms; exquisitely furnished; excellent chef and service; small tables; abundance sunlight; good air; quietness; social parlors; smoking rooms; comforts. Weekly, $14-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 361, (94th.)—Large, double room, private bath, meals, one flight; singles, facing park, electricity; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 237.—American family, formerly of 314 West 72d St.; suite with private bath; other rooms; table personally supervised.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large front room, private bath; little automatic elevator; French spoken; table guests; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Hebrew gentleman seeks good home, front room and breakfast, with small, congenial family, second floor or one flight up; terms $8 weekly; references; west, from 65th to 116th. G 215 Times.

Room and board wanted for man, wife, and two-year-old child; private family preferred. F. R. Davis, 170 West Broadway.

Room and board wanted by elderly Jewish lady; strictly kosher. B 326 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; capacity 150; special holiday rates; booklet. Phone 1165 White Plains.

Brooklyn.

Home Sanitarium. — Selected medical and surgical cases; charges moderate. Phone Midwood 5650. Medical Superintendent, 1,364 East 27th St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ATTENDANT, &c.—Refined young woman wants work from 9-1 only, as attendant to elderly lady or look after one or two children over 12 years, or housework and waiting. L 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Six years' experience; typist; capable of taking charge; $25. R 685 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 12 years' experience, wishes executive position; $35; now employed. S 422 Times Uptown.

GIRL, American, wants stenographic position; legal experience; salary $20. Address O 780 Times Downtown.

LADY MISSIONARY traveling to England seeks post as nurse, companion to lady en route to cover expenses. R 335 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references. Brook, 211 West 88th St. Riverside 5329.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; good knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced; best references. R 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, beginner; American girl, plain penman; no agency; $12. E 773 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; three years' experience; worked for Government in Washington for one year; salary $18. W 359 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner; $10 to start. G. C. 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, competent young woman desires position; is well educated, reliable, accurate; three years' teaching experience. Y 212 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, with child 15 months, desires position as housekeeper or helper; live in; no menial work. Write A. B., 856 9th Av.

TEACHER (French) wishes position in school for primary or upper grades; would consider offers visiting governess. W 374 Times.

TEACHER, experienced, graduate kindergarten teacher, wishes position for mornings; either private family or school. Y 234 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY desires position with reputable concern as switchboard operator, having previous experience; best reference. R 328 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive with record for achievement, seeks position controller or corporation executive. H 775 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified; general accounting, monthly audits, investigations, systems, tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. Telephone 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, closed, systematized, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangement; $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst, 21 Park Row. Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income Tax Reports. Bookkeeping done, $1 week, (Saves $25 bookkeeper); new method. Beekman 908. 1,701 Tribune Building.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income Tax Reports, books closed, opened, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward. Friedlander, 154 Nassau. Beekman 908.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 25 years old, honorably discharged from army; experienced; A1 references. L. F. Beane, 985 Columbus Av.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 4 years' bookkeeping experience, desires position with C. P. A.; $25. Leiner, 275 Stanton St., City.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited, and systematized; income tax expert. G 694 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, audits systems, part time bookkeeping. Income tax. Strouch, 153 Ross St., Brooklyn.

ATTENDANT.—Experienced, capable, refined, intelligent; $10 weekly; nervous case specialty. G 226 Times.

BANKER, age 28, manager of bank in western Canada, desires position in New York; speaks foreign languages; 1 reference. For personal interview write W 302 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Young man, 23 years old; 3 years' experience in textile line; A1 reference; can enter charges from call. R 316 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, honorable army discharge, 6 years' experience; controlling accounts, credits, collection; neat, accurate, reliable; excellent references. G 218 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, 2 years' accounting student, trial balances, controlling accounts; excellent references. Goldberg, 895 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 24, modern methods, controlling accounts, balance sheets, P. L. statements, trial balance; moderate salary. S 352 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced accountant; office, bank, bookkeeping knowledge; Commercial High; references. R 716 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, four years' experience; army discharge; excellent references; $22. R 711 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21.) experienced in double entry systems, controlling accounts, high school graduate; $23. L 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience, seeks good position. L. Leiner, 275 Stanton St.

CABLE CLERK, aged 20, experienced all codes. J. Storm, 1,931 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, 10 years' experience, desires position; elderly, quiet, family preferred; excellent references. Arthur Stansfeld, 205 West 103d.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; private family; 5 years' experience. Mulroy, 322 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wants position, private, 8 years as mechanic, city or country. Phone J. Carter, Morningside 5486.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, wishes position, private or commercial. McGuire, 509 East 78th St.

CHEF, first-class, economical, Japanese, married, 14 years' hotel experience, desires position; hotel or club. Taniguchi, 569 West 135th St.

CREDIT, COLLECTION, EXPORT MANAGER, capable and experienced, age 26, released from service, seeks position. G 693 Times Downtown.

DENTAL mechanic, all around, wishes position in dentist's office. P. Schadlich, 552 West 114th St.

EDITOR wants connection with scientific, trade, or literary publication. W 340 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MAN seeks connection with a reliable concern; manufacturing and construction experience; excellent credentials. B 418 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER low pressure boilers, make own electric and plumbing repairs, wishes position; salary $32; references. W 360 Times.

EXECUTIVE, office man, young American, speaks Spanish, experienced handling Mexican labor, desires position in Mexico; best references; employed at present. R 709 Times Downtown.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKER, Cleveland, Ohio, solicits account of local reliable concern to represent and handle complete line or specialty; to remain here six days; will appreciate immediate interview. Y 363 Times Annex.

GRADUATE IN LAW, three years' office experience, speaking French and English, desires connection with law firm or as private secretary. W 367 Times.

NURSE, male, would like position. Write S. T., 148 Columbus Av.

OFFICE MANAGER, up-to-date ideas as to short-cut methods; ability to work out simple ways to do things and do them quickly; possessing special ability in energizing the clerical staff, wants new connection early in year; age 40, married, with family; present salary $5,000. Address Box 393, Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE MANAGER, expert bookkeeper; thoroughly acquainted with modern office practices and systems; 8 years' experience with large manufacturing concern; 1 year on large Government operation; first-class references. L 125 Times.

PROOFREADER, experienced, with thorough college education, now employed, seeks situation with daily, magazine, or publishing house. H 410 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE EXECUTIVE, capable taking full charge all branches of real estate practice and mortgage loans, desires connection with real estate firm or trust company. R 712 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE FOREIGN TRADE.—Young man, 25, ambitious, reliable, producer, highest credentials, traveled Great Britain 8 years; sold produce, paper, dry goods; engineering experience; the man you want. Y 228 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Capable salesman, being mustered out of army, desires to represent good men's wear line for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; ten years' road experience; best references. X 389 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 11 years' experience salesman, just discharged from Army. First Lieutenant artillery, will accept position with good proposition; references. 4 West 50th St. Worden.

SALESMAN, 30, energetic, good personality, wishes position where ability is recognized; city or road; knowledge chemicals, dyes, soap, &c. B 407 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 25, successful road experience, seeks connection with progressive concern having New York City territory open; references. S 427 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—I am open for ladies' sweaters and children's bathing suits; I cover city and suburban trade thoroughly by auto. B 405 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two live wires, with New York office, would like to sell direct for silk mill on straight commission basis. X 384 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young hustler, released from army, seeks connection; road; reference. R 324 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK—4 years' experience shipping to South America and Far East; position with advancement, best references. G 679 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK.—Four years' experience, desires position; army discharge; $16. G 705 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—Young lawyer, European, honorably discharged from the army, conversant with English and all European languages and countries, excellent traveling experience, wishes to affiliate himself with a private party in the capacity of companion in traveling. Box 108, 852 Columbus Av.

VIOLINIST, about nine years of practice, desires position. S 434 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, honorably discharged, number years' experience as correspondent, cashier, knowledge accounting, stenography, desires employment as secretary, assistant office manager, or similar position. B 421 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) educated, 5 years' business experience, just released from navy, stenographer, executive ability, desires position of trust with good advancement. G 674 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN seeks connection with a reliable concern; employment and pay roll experience; excellent credentials as to ability, personality, and honesty. B 417 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 21, formerly leather business; can adapt self to other work; three years' office; shipping and selling ability; best references. G 697 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) capable sales and mercantile correspondent; 5 years' executive and office managerial experience; capacity for responsible position. R 345 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 22, honorably discharged army, desires position with advancement; five years' experience as stenographer. S 426 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, just released from the navy, wishes position as chauffeur; 5 years' experience prior to enlistment. J. Ward, 513 West 47th St., City.

YOUNG MAN, able and energetic (21) desires to take charge of an office or assist in same; fair education. G 692 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) thorough knowledge parcel post, desires position; references. W 328 Times.

YOUNG MAN, released from navy, executive ability, desires connection with reliable firm; inside man or salesman. W 334 Times.

YOUNG man, 28, going to British Isles about Jan. 15, open for lines. Box 294, 1,039 Gates, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, three years high school, desires position in newspaper office to learn advertising business. W 381 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, typist, with high school education, desires position at anything; clerical preferred. S 409 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, four years' experience in stock and shipping room, wishes position at anything. S 410 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position in export house. S 413 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, plenty business experience, desires position at anything. L 143 Times.

YOUNG OFFICER, recently discharged, wants position with export firm; willing to learn business from ground up; salary no object. W 355 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Must have public accounting experience. Call Sunday M. Newhark, 892 Fox St., Bronx.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; liberal pay. Call 146 E. 28th St. today at 4 P. M.

BOOKKEEPER, must be thoroughly experienced, to handle voluminous accounts; references and years of service must be stated in reply; salary $25; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. O 764 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—State salary desired, age, nationality, and experience. G 227 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced only; preferably one in the manufacturing line. 118 West 29th, 9th floor.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST Wanted.—Thoroughly experienced. Write Y. Y. 614, 1,265 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAIDS AND BATHROOM GIRLS; EXPERIENCE FOR HOTELS; MUST SLEEP IN. APPLY HOTEL ASSOCIATION, (FROM 8:30 A. M. TO 5 P. M.) 44 EAST 29TH ST. OPEN SUNDAYS.

CLERK, familiar with comptometer or Borroughs machine. Apply by letter, 62 West 23d.

CLERK, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply by letter, 62 West 23d St.

COMPTOMETER CLERKS. — Good salary; permanent positions. Call at Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

DRESSMAKER. — High class; used to best evening work; by the day. Mrs. Ellis, 1,939 Daly Av., Bronx. Tremont 4460.

EXPERIENCED COOKS, EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, BATHROOM MAIDS, CLEANERS, GLASS GIRLS, STOREROOM GIRLS, LAUNDRY GIRLS, MANGLE GIRLS, IRONERS. APPLY TO THE HOTEL ASSOCIATION, 44 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV., FROM 8:30 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK.—QUIET SURROUNDINGS; KNOWLEDGE OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING HELPFUL; PERMANENT POSITION; SALARY $12 START. J. K., 418 TIMES.

GIRL, about 22, as assistant to dentist; experienced; state salary wanted. W 349 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted; must come well recommended. Apply Hampton Apartments, 22 East 31st St.

HOUSEWORKER (general) wanted. Call mornings, evenings, 693 West 111th, Apartment 111; car fare.

LACE JENNIERS wanted. Apply North American Lace Co., 105 5th Av.

MAID to do general housework and take care of small apartment for business women. Apply Sunday. Clyne, 131 W. 110th.

MILLINERY COPYISTS. — NICE, CLEAN WORKROOM; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. L. STRAUSS & SON, 26 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY CUTTER WANTED. L. STRAUSS & SON, 26 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERY COPYIST.—Nice, clean workroom; steady employment. 37 West 37th St., 6th floor.

MILLINERY CUTTER wanted. 37 West 37th St., 6th floor.

MODEL wanted; size 16; neat appearance. Call Monday at 9:30 A. M. or after, A. Levine & Son, 22 West 21st St.

NIGHT SUPERVISOR wanted at St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 277 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Apply to Superintendent.

NURSE wanted; strong, white, for 15 months' boy; character and cheerfulness appreciated more than experience; good wages. Phusning 2329.

NURSE GIRL; sleep home; Saturday or Sunday work, with extra pay optional. Melrose 7660.

OFFICE WORK.—Girl, refined, about 16, for light office work; hours 8 to 5; commencing salary $8. O 775 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Common sense young woman who can reason, think and work without constant supervision; accurate beginner considered; salary $12-$14. Mr. Mullaly, 12 East 44th St.; 3:30 Saturday.

STENOGRAPHER (French) wanted by large export house in Chicago; must be able to take dictation in French and English; write fully, sending copies of testimonials; expenses to Chicago paid. Y 203 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Opportunity for intelligent, ambitious girl in office of publishing company; must be graduate of academic high school with some business experience. D 867 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, competent and efficient, with automobile experience preferred; good salary; steady position. Apply before 12 o'clock, Grundy Mfg. Co., 5th West 57th.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant, experienced, energetic; one not afraid of hard work; hours, 8:30-5:30; state experience and salary desired. Orient, P. O. Box, Station S.

STENOGRAPHER in wholesale jewelry house; also to file letters and do clerical work; state salary and full particulars. S 444 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, preferably with experience in the insurance brokerage business; Christian firm. Apply Room 1008, 80 Malden Lane.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, required by old-established, reliable export house; steady position. Tavares Kalb Co., 108 Duane St.

STENOGRAPHER who can speak and write Spanish and English. W 300 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—One who can do light office work; good opportunity for bright, ambitious girl. J. S. Hoffman Co., 181 Franklin St.

TYPIST.—Quick, accurate. Call Field and Stream, 25 West 45th.

SECRETARY, stenographer; opening with banking house for experienced woman with tact and initiative; full details of previous training required. Address S 440 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Large corporation Wall Street district requires competent and experienced switchboard operator; an unusual opportunity for a young lady of good personality and reliability. Address O 778 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OBERATOR wanted in publishing house, bright and inteligent, experienced. Write B 340 Times.

TEACHER. — Western woman's college; transportation; French, with Latin or mathematics. Y 214 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Protestant institution; salary $12 per week. Apply 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

TYPISTS; SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND SUNDAY WORK; GOOD PAY. APPLY ALL DAY, BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

TYPIST wanted, young girl, bright, intelligent, in publishing house; good opportunity. Write B 339 Times.

WAITRESS.—Family of two; good wages and home; must be thoroughly competent, with good references; only such need apply; prefer English or Scotch. Call Monday and Tuesday, 11-12, Mrs. R. Whitman, 283 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS, chambermaid, also cook, (white,) Jan. 8; wages $40-$45; first-class references required. 72 Prospect St., Summit, N. J. Tel. 160.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WAITRESSES, EXTRA WORK NEW YEAR'S EVE. MUST HAVE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EXPERIENCE. APPLY HOTEL ASSOCIATION, (FROM 8:30 A. M. TO 5 P. M.) 44 EAST 29TH ST. OPEN SUNDAYS.

WAITRESS.—GOOD SALARY, ROOM, AND BOARD. APPLY AT THE HOTEL MARGARET, 97 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, B'KLYN.

WOMAN, respectable, wanted to assist in light housework and care of one baby. Telephone Richmond Hill 3251.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for business couple; to have full charge; highest references required. Call Saturday, between 2-4 P. M., at 488 West 110th St., Apt. 71.

YOUNG LADIES to pack straw hats, 25c an hour. Apply to Mr. Urbani, Hirschberg & Co., 15 Waverely Place.

YOUNG WOMAN, neat appearance; pleasant work calling on students. Apply school, 453 Tremont Av.

Instruction.

FILING—INDEXING. Positions open for our graduates after a month's intensive training. Day and Evening Classes. Visitors welcome any time. Over three thousand graduates. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction for specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

SALESWOMEN possessing ability may secure remunerative positions in petticoat departments with best stores out of town. Wm. Epstein & Bro., 1,239 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS. — EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANTS WANTED BY PROMINENT FIRM OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE, PRESENT AND EXPECTED SALARY, AND REFERENCES; LIBERAL SALARY AND EXCEPTIONAL PROSPECT. G 677 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT FOR POSITION OF TRAVELING AUDITOR; MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY; STATE QUALIFICATIONS, SALARY, AGE, MARRIED OR SINGLE, AND WHETHER EMPLOYED AT PRESENT TIME; REFERENCES WILL NOT BE INVESTIGATED WITHOUT YOUR PERMISSION. B 536 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper, prominent merchandising and exporting concern requires at its head offices downtown a competent man to handle branch office accounting; give full particulars as to age, nationality and experience, together with salary wanted. O 784 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. Well grounded in accounting wanted in the office of an American C. P. A.; state full particulars; correspondence treated confidentially. Y 229 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, by large export house; only those having passed N. Y. accountancy examinations need apply. 30 Church St., Room 1742.

ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR TO LOCATE IN LARGE CITY OUTSIDE NEW YORK. PHONE LEE LASH COMPANY, BRYANT 1835 FOR INTERVIEW.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER who can operate typewriter; give age, references and salary expected. L 145 Times.

ATTORNEY.—Active litigating law firm requires managing attorney; opportunity, rapid advancement for energetic lawyer with some experience and executive ability. G 657 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO., 5th Av. and 35th St., require an EXPERIENCED ELEVATOR STARTER, accustomed to first-class stores; a permanent position now open. Apply by mail only, stating complete experience, references, age, salary desired, &c. Applications strictly confidential.

BILLING CLERK, with experience; state age, salary, experience, and references. ROBERT GRAVES CO., 3d Av., 34th-35th Sts., South Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced to handle voluminous accounts. References and years of service must be stated in reply. Salary $25; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. O 763 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Knowledge of Wall Street accounting necessary; references; wages expected. L 163 Times.

BOYS to do messenger work; must be 16 years of age. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St. near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St. Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 113.

BOY wanted for general office work and department messenger service; must be neat, accurate, willing; salary to commence $9 per week; advancement in accordance with ability. Call 9 A. M. The New York Times Current History, 17th floor Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

BOY wanted to do filing and make himself useful in newspaper art department. Call this morning, Art Dept., New York Globe, 73 Dey St., New York City.

BOY with experience in filing department of large collection office. Call Saturday after 10 o'clock, Credit Clearing House, 440 4th

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.
CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Elanora Orben, respt., v. State Investing Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eva Shields, respt., v. Van Kelton Amusement Corp., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., and Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Lee Keedick, respt., v. Arthur Guy Empey, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and at Special Term. No opinion. Order filed.

Carl Van Bergh, respt., v. Simon Lewald, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James A. Coffey, respt., v. G. S. Garrett & Son Corp., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham Steinbach et al., respts., v. Israel Kanowitz et al., aplts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James Criscuolo, respt., v. Maria Martinucci et al., aplts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

David Israisin, an infant, &c., respt., v. N. Y. Railways Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Henrietta M. Murphy, respt., v. the B'klyn Heights RR. Co., aplt.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of the evidence. Order filed.

Herman Westerman, aplt., v. Jennie Westerman, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bella Turetzkin, respt., v. Streat Coal Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Pauline Strulson, respt., v. Rodgers & Hagerty, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt., upon the ground that a prima facie case was made by the plaintiff. Order filed.

Frank Bontinato, aplt., v. Fabian Light, impld., &c., respt.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to aplt., upon the ground that a prima facie case was made by the plaintiff. Order filed.

Madison Lunch, Inc., respt., v. Morris Olenik, impld., &c., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of said costs and $10 costs at Special Term. No opinion. Order filed.

Walter Meuser, respt., v. Maxwell Motor Sales Corp., impld., &c., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Lisowski, an infant, &c., aplt., v. the Delaware & Hudson Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Santo De Cola, as admr., &c., respt., v. John Eichler Brewing Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to aplt., unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $2,500, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed without costs. No opinion. Motion denied.

Herman Rosenberg, as guardian ad litem, &c., respt., v. Horowitz Bros. & Margaroten, Inc., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Mutolo, respt., v. Caesar Francini, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Gaetana Specchiale et al., as admrs., &c., respts., v. Bernard-Greenwood Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John J. Gallagher, an inft., &c., respt., v. C. N. Y., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Isaac Chipman, aplt., v. C. & E. Chapel Freres & Cie, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William H. Byers, aplt., v. Hedwig Schutz, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Emile Abt, respt., v. Julius Klugman, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The Peo. ex rel. Benjamin Horowitz, rel., v. Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court et al., respts.—Motion to issue writ granted. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Thomas J. Ward, aplt., v. John G. Blakeney, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to renew motion upon additional papers. No opinion. Order filed.

Frankie A. Ostrander, aplt., v. John G. Blakeney, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to renew motion upon additional papers. No opinion. Order filed.

The Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y., aplt., v. Columbia Trust Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Flora McD. White, respt., v. Henry B. Slayback, impld., &c., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Solomon Kashman, aplt., v. Edward Starkman, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Parsons Trading Co., respt., v. Samuel D. Hoffman, et al., aplts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in order. No opinion. Order filed.

Marie Ramelzl, respt., v. Stanis Ramelzl, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

George G. Tennant, as Trustee, &c., respt., v. Standard Shipbuilding Corp., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, the date for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Rudolf E. F. Flinsch, respt., v. Viele, Blackwell & Buck, aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Royal Card and Paper Co., respt., v. Internations Commercial Corp., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Black and White and Town Taxis, aplt., v. Adolf Minezeles, otherwise known as, &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Stevens-Aylsworth Co., respt., v. C. Hiltebrant Dry Dock Co., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. No opinion. (Page and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Same, respt., v. same, aplt.—Order modified and affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. same, aplt.—Order modified and affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent. No opinion. Order filed.

Nicholas D. Papazaslou, aplt., v. Edwin L. Meyers et al., respts.—Order reversed and motion denied without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Consolidated Chandelier Co., aplt., v. Wolfinger & Lasberg Bldg. Co. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, aplt., v. same, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Arani Mourad Shah-Mir, respt., v. Joseph Wittman, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles A. Robinson, indy. and as trustee, &c., et al., respts., v. Annie B. Hyatt et al., impld., with Columbia Trust Co., as trustee, &c., respt.—Benno Lewinson as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., aplt.—Order modified and affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondents. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Moch Co., respt., v. The Security Bank of N. Y., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, the date for the examination to proceed to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Bessie Sykes v. Bernard Sykes.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Charles W. Turner v. Hydrocarbon Products Co. et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The James McCreery Realty Corp. v. Reuben Sadowsky.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Charles Leopold v. C. N. Y.—Motions denied. Orders filed.

George R. Hamilton v. Harvey A. Willis et al.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Herbert S. Sisson, as State Com., v. William Todd, impld., &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Charles A. Robinson et al. v. Annie B. Hyatt et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re George F. Gouraud, dec'd.—Motion for leave to file undertaking granted. Order filed. Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Re James McGinniss.—Application denied. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Re Maxwell Golberg.—Application denied. Order filed.

Charles H. Warfield v. Wire Wheel Corp. of America.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Philip E. Marrin.
Jacob Weiss.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Harper—Michael H Wolfe, Equitable Life ins Society<Ford—William F Clare, Travis<Crowley—Joseph I Green, Re Kaughran—Francis S McAvoy. Shupe<Altamont Realty Co.—Isidore Cohen, Re Haas—Alfred H Townley.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Safety Holding Co<Purvin—Oscar J Smith, Re Chas P Schuller Cut Glass and Lamp Co, Inc—Charles A Hickey.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—City Real Estate Co<Andrew J Phillips—Henry Brady. Hudson City Savings Inst<Abraham Davis —Chester J Byrnes. Marcus Daly<Fiat Film Co—Charles J Briody. Famella C Lowerre<Pinebiock Realty Co.—John C Hertle. Wilhelmina K Gronhoiz<Pearl Niles—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Schott<Marowake—Peter A. Abeles.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Margaret L. Shea et al.—Abraham M. Schwartz.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

J. A. Gausman, respt., v. P. W. F. Lindner, aplt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied without costs.

Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn, respt., v. T. O. Thatcher, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

A. and J. Gettins, aplts. and respts., v. C. Boyle, Indiv. and as exrx., &c. and M. A. Malcolm, respts and aplts.—Upon reargument the judgment is modified as previously stated and as so modified affirmed with costs to the plff.-aplts., payable out of the estate of M. F. McCleary.

H. H. Giezse, respt., v. F. Scheubel, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

I. Haber, respt., v. S. A. Jacobson Co., Inc., aplt.—Order of the Appellate Term affirming the judgment of the Municipal Court, affirmed with costs.

E. A. Hammond as admx. &c. of G. H. Hammond, decd., respt., v. L. I. R. R. Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

H. W. Hutton, respt., v. Consolidated Briarwood Estates et al., aplts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

In re application of J. Blank as admr. &c. of W. H. Blank to revoke the letters of administration, &c. granted to L. Dorsey, &c.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Queens County affirmed with costs.

B. Klein, respt., v. H. Williams, W. Schulder and M. Blisnikoff, aplts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

L. Lamchick, respt.-aplt., v. R. Goldstein et al., aplt.-respts.—Order affirmed without costs.

F. T. DeMermott, Inc., respt., v. Lawyer's Mortgage Co., aplt., and others defts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

W. T. Nickerson, respt., v. Electric Silicon Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

-•-•.g•%.—Z.EJ-. P

M. Palermo, respt., v. Erie R. R. Co., aplt. —Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

C. Radinsky, respt., v. A. Israel, aplt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Kings County reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

H. F. Schellhorn, aplt., v. Westcott Express Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

W. H. Scheurer et al., respts., v. the Ebling Brewing Co., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted unless plff. stipulate to reduce the verdict and modify the judgment accordingly, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order are affirmed without costs.

M. Talbett, aplt., v. M. Bailey, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

U. S. Title Guaranty Co., respt., v. J. Michel, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

W. C. Waters, aplt., v. C. T. Waters, respt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Decision by the Presiding Justice upon application to appeal from the Appellate Term

L. Frayer, aplt., v. J. Gold, respt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

M. H. Lanes, respt., v. T. A. Hickey, as executor, &c., aplt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

L. Lyons, respt., v. Pease Plato Co., aplt. —Application granted, without costs.

P. D. Sweeney, respt., v. C. H. Matermacher, aplt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

R. O. Walbridge, aplt., v. B. H. R. R. Co., respt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Aufderheide, Capt. W. D.; Hughes, 1st Lt. J.; Grady, 1st Lt. J. E., and Sonnenschein, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Taylor.

Baird, Capt. J. E.; Eakins, Capt. C. F.; Gengenbach, Capt. F. P.; Wilson, Capt. L. R.; Elliott, 1st Lt. J. R.; Kalbfleisch, 1st Lt. E. L., and Morgan, 1st Lt. D. L., to Camp Kearny.

Oakley, Capt. R. W., and Tyler, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Grant.

Peck, Capt. R. E.; Worden, Capt. C. B.; Margolies, 1st Lt. A. L.; Piper, 1st Lt. J. Q., and Wilson, 1st Lt. O. H., to Hosp. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Fisher, Capt. H. H.; Little, Capt. K. F., and Steiker, Capt. J. B., to Hosp. 35, at West Baden, Ind.

Hoglund, Capt. E. J.; Levering, 1st Lt. W. R.; McCallum, 1st Lt. J., and Thomas, 1st Lt. J. M., to Hosp. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.

Humphrey, Capt. J. H., and Lehner, 1st Lt. A. E., to Hosp. 27, at Ft. Douglas.

Lee, Capt. W. H., and Fleming, 1st Lt. W. D., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Vance, Capt. C. A., and Mintz, 1st Lt. M. E., to Camp Eustis.

Costello, Capt. P. V., and Willis, 1st Lt. J. E., to Hosp. 15, at Corpus Christi.

Sprague, Maj. J. T., to Camp Hancock.

Ryan, Capt. J. G., to Hosp. 21, at Denver.

Harrington, Capt. J. J., to Camp Greenleaf.

Patten, 1st Lt. A. B., promoted to be a Capt. Priest, 1st Lt. W. M., to Hosp. 12, at Biltmore, N. C.

Edmundson, 1st Lt. F. B., to Hosp. 3, at Colonia, N. J.

Radding, 1st Lt. M. B., to Hosp. 30, Plattsburg Barracks.

Bowman, 1st Lt. K. A., to Camp Bowie.

Bergmann, 1st Lt. C. S., and Braden, 1st Lt. F. R., to Camp Upton.

Lemmon, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Meigs.

Infantry.

Kimbrough, Lt.Col. J. M., Jr., promoted to be a Col.

Following promoted to be Lt.Cols.:
MAJORS.

Stebbins, H. C.	Shallenberger, M. C.
Dollinger, Z. L.	Brinkerhoff, H. S.
Winton, R. W.	Thompson, C. F.
Ellis, W.	Gimperling, H. S.
MacMillan, W. T.	Jones, R. A.
Hayes, E. S.	

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.

Glore, C. F.	Greer, A. M.
Sammons, E. C.	Dickson, C. L.
Mackey, E. P.	Cox, R. H.
Bottger, F. A.	Wilson, J. C.
Blagden, C.	Brown, C. C.
Campbell, D.	

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Belknap, C.	Westover, W.
Luers, C. U.	Wilson, A. D.
Cromwell, J. P.	Brown, S. K.
Barrett, C. A.	Wilson, J. E.
Keebler, G. F.	Welch, J. J.
Palmer, J. M.	Diehl, R.
Owens, J. J.	Baker, O. L.
Crowe, C. H.	Robertson, R. L.
Hughes, J. C.	Menozzes, H. E.
Davis, S. A.	Frank, C. E.
Sterling, E. W.	Gallagher, M. A.
Stone, T. E.	Lusk, R. S.
Bacon, L. W., Jr.	Weslake, T. H.
Greenwood, C. T.	Diamond, R. H.
Kiefer, B. R.	Walsh, P. F.
Reidy, M. J.	Rountree, H. W.

Point, Col. W. H., to Camp Custer.
Bigelow, Maj. E. H., to Camp Lewis.
Morgan, Maj. W. T., will report to Chief of Staff for duty in morale branch.

Coast Artillery.

Mooreman, Maj. F., promoted to be a Lt.Col.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.

Hudgins, T. F.	Muirhead, J.
Ausmus, D.	Linton, R. A.
Winlock, H. E.	Watson, W. P.
Hall, V. W.	Browne, G. G.
Witt, R. R., Jr.	Lanagan, J.
Izard, J.	

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Jahn, W. F.	Wilson, E. E.
Davenport, S. R.	McSorley, W. B., Jr.
Munier, L. L.	Fitzgerald, E. B.
Hall, W.	Grant, H. W.
Breeding, H. B.	Marsh, H. N.
Becker, L. S.	Kessler, J. E.
Flynn, T. P.	Baker, L.
Elliott, I. A.	Columbia, C. F.
McLeod, M. C.	Cochran, R. L.
Stevens, W. H.	Wigham, E. H.
Hamble, C. B.	Stedge, J. B.
Duffie, C. A. P.	Shelby, J. B.
Whitman, G. S.	Mudd, J. P.
Bayne, W. 3d.	Howard, F. E.
Taussig, J., Jr.	Redway, W. F.
Spruce, W. D.	Welsh, E. C.
Foster, V. P.	Eley, H. C.
Marquat, W. F.	Stiley, J. F.
Kirkpatrick, R. R.	Nicolopulo, C. W.
Betts, C. A.	Kates, M. J.
Stark, L. G.	Rowe, W. G.
Cowie, G. D.	Squier, G. K.
Lawton, L. H.	Prior, J. D.
Cody, M. J.	Carson, R. E.
Hawkins, M. W.	Archambault, A. B.
Brenizer, W. V.	McCabe, E. R.
Hickox, H. V.	McCormick, C. Y.
Sullivan, J. P.	Wilson, J. H.
Robinson, A. E.	Cameron, W. D.
Webster, F. D.	Watson, D. H.
Sumner, Lt. Col. H. N., will report to Chief of Staff for duty in equipment branch.	Reeves, R.
Crawford, Col. L. C., to Wash. with Rehabilitation Div. of Federal Board for Vocational Education.	
Carroll, Capt. T. F., to Ft. Hamilton.	

Air Service.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fountleroy, C. E.	Hilton, F. N.
More, M. B.	Schaffner, H. A.
Clark, B. M.	Nutt, H. H.
Wolfe, C. E.	Sellers, C. G.
Pierce, R. E.	Kennedy, J. C.
Christine, J. F.	Luhr, F. H.
Frank, G. S.	Frank, H. P.
Schilling, F. E.	Hill, M.
Granger, B. E.	Low, S.
Paxgo, S.	Heaver, C. L.
Hinman, R.	Grant, A. A.
Blone, S. W.	Meissner, J. A.
Dana, D.	Schauffler, A. G., Jr.
Babcock, C. W.	Saunders, B. L., Jr.
Conant, W. M., Jr.	Barnes, J. A.
Campbell, S.	Coolidge, H.
Forman, H. B.	Burchenal, S. D.
Westmoreland, H. E.	Box, T. A.
Falk, M. F.	Jones, G. H.
Baker, H. A. H.	

Clarkson, 1st Lt. R. C., to Washington.
Likens, 1st Lt. E. R., to Godman Field, Ky.

Adjutant General's Department.

Toombs, Maj. L. A., and Mudgett, Maj. C. F., promoted to be Lt. Cols.

Following promoted to be Majors:
CAPTAINS.

Stayton, W. H., Jr.	Kaefring, H. C.
Simons, D. M.	Llufrio, J. W.
O'Leary, F.	Hoppin, G. B.
Lawrence, W. C., Jr.	Blood, T. E.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Adamson, G. E.	Hughus, W.
Sparks, W. B.	Williams, C. C.
Entringer, A.	Ball, W. L.

Engineers.

Ockerblad, 1st Lt. A. M.; Perkins, 1st Lt. L. C., and Levy, 1st Lt. E. M., will report to Chief of Engs.

Sears, Capt. F. N., assigned to General Staff.

Kearns, Capt. D., to army hosp. at Ft. Bayard.

Wilson, Capt. G. D., and Pierson, Capt. D. W., to Camp Travis with 218th.

Ordnance.

Gatewood, Col. C. B., to Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Seig, Capt. F. M., to Detroit.

Stephenson, Capt. L. A., to Ft. Riley.

Marlow, Capt. F. S., and Snyder, 1st Lt. B. C., will report to Chief of Ord.

Roe, Capt. G. R., appointed an Inspector of Ord. at Picatinny Arsenal.

Grant, 1st Lt. G. F., to Wallace Barnes Co.'s plant at Bristol, Conn.

Stagg, 1st Lt. W. C., to Camp Greene.

Martin, 1st Lt. W. R., to Chicago as Dist. Insp.

Quartermaster Corps.

Butler, Maj. M. J., to Philadelphia.

Dunham, Capt. G. H., to Emporium, Penn.

Koch, Capt. A. L., to Ft. Leavenworth.

Davey, Capt. F. F., to Washington.

Fields, Capt. J. E., to Camp Funston.

Signal Corps.

Coles, Maj. R. H., Inf., promoted to be a Lt.Col. in Sig.C.

Parsons, Maj. H., promoted to be a Lt.Col.

Cooper, 1st Lt. E. H., promoted to be a Capt.

Flanders, Capt. C. K., and Van Osten, Capt. J. W., to New York.

Cavalry.

Cootes, Lt. Col. H. N., promoted to be a Col.

Keyes, Capt. F. G., promoted to be a Major.

Field Artillery.

Carter, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Meade, for discharge.

MacGavin, 1st Lt. J. D., promoted to be a Capt.

Veterinary Corps.

Greenlee, Maj. C. W., to Charleston, S. C.

Egan, Capt. H. E., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Southeastern Dept. for discharge.

Grace, 1st Lt. C. O., to Columbus, N. M., with 12th Cav.

Segelken, 1st Lt. F. C., to Chicago.

Sanitary Corps.

Matthews, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Custer.

Ruml, 1st Lt. W., jr., promoted to be a Capt.

Dental Corps.

Davis, 1st Lt. O. E., to Washington, D. C., for discharge.

O'Connell, 1st Lt. F. A., to Ft. Omaha for discharge

Miscellaneous.

Morgan, Col. G. H., to home.

Case, 1st Lt. C. Z., Cav., promoted to be a Capt.

Gillow, 1st Lt. L., U. S. A., is hon. discharged.

Rogers, 1st Lt. L., U. S. A., is hon. discharged.

Morrow, Brig. Gen. J. J., U. S. A., upon arrival in U. S., will assume command of Camp Humphreys.

Leusch, 1st Lt. A.; Russell, 1st Lt. S. F.; Stoup, 1st Lt. J., and Brockmeyer, 1st Lt. C. A., assigned to 9th Cav., at Manila, P. I.

Berlin, Capt. P. C., Inf., to Brownsville, Tex.

Patterson, Capt. A. E., Inf., promoted to be a Major in Judge Adv. Gen's. Dept.

Baer, Lt. Col. J. A., Insp. Gen's. Dept., promoted to be a Col.

Waite, Lt. Col. H. M., and Slade, Lt. Col. G. T., Ry. Transp. Corps, promoted to be Cols.

Sprague, 1st Lt. H. M., Engs., promoted to be a Capt. in Army Service Corps.

Maher, 1st Lt. J. A., Ry. Trans. Corps, promoted to be a Capt.

Montgomery, Lt. Col. J. C., promoted to be a Col. in Inf.

Resignations.

Finck, 1st Lt. E. E., Cav.

Malone, Lt. C. B., Cav.

Leaves.

Sloan, Col. A. B., Inf., 10 days.

Porterfield, 1st Lt. D. L., Inf., 20 days.

Howe, Maj. H., F. A., 10 days.

Reilly, Capt. A. G., F. A., 10 days.

Cummins, Maj. R. E., U. S. A., 10 days.

Lawless, 1st Lt. N. W., 1 mo.

Andrews, 1st Lt. C. A., M. C., 3 mos.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignment.—Surg. Arthur Nilsen, 18th Dist., in charge 14th Dist., in addition to his other duties, from 12 noon, Dec. 28, to 12 P. M., Dec. 31, during absence of surgeon on vacation.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay.)—Surg. D. H. Morris, 14th Dist., from 12 noon, Dec. 28, to 12 P. M., Dec. 31, on vacation. (Without pay.)—Lieut. E. P. Mulrooney, 6th Dist., for one day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 1; Patrol. R. T. Brindizi, 18th, for one day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1; T. P. Halligan, 18, for one day, from 4 P. M., Jan. 1; Charles Burkhardt, 29th, for one day, from 8 A. M., Dec. 28; C. W. Herold, 29th, for three days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 31; Jacob Greenberg, 29th, for two days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 29; Charles Rose, 38th, for one day, from 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2.

Applications for full pay, (approved,) while on sick report.—Patrol. Francis Kane, 113th, from Feb. 1, 1917, to Feb. 20, 1917. While under suspension.—Patrol. J. P. I. Klintworth, 70th, from 1:35 P. M., Sept. 1, 1918, to 10:36 A M., Nov. 16, 1918.

Advancements to $1,500 grade.—Theodore Unger, 21, to take effect Jan. 7, 1919; William Rector, N. D. War-roll, to take effect Jan. 9, 1919; to take effect Jan. 10, Denis Egan, 7; Patrick Eames, 22; Robert Graham, 26; William Maher, 26; C. W. Harold, 29; P. B. Girvin, 31; Jasper Rhodes, 38; H. L. Bradley, 72; W. M. Finken, 83; James Kennedy, 92; A. G. Grom, 103; Michael Gerry, 105; H. E. A. Meyer, 116; R. S. McVeigh, Traffic E; M. J. Kelly, H. D. Chief Ins.; J. N McAvoy, N. D. Warroll.

To $1,450 grade.—W. J. Henry, 23, to take effect Jan. 4.

Fire Department.

Detail to attend funeral of Fireman First Grade E. C. Frauenberger, Eng. 232, from his late residence, 741 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 29. Interment at St. John's Cemetery. One officer and twelve men of Eng. 232 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers. They will report, in full uniform, at the above residence, at 1:30 P. M., and, after services, will accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters. The Deputy Chief of the Marine Division will detail an officer and proper complement of men to man the boat during the absence of above company.

Advancements, to first grade, to take effect Jan. 1: A. M. Birnbaum, Eng. 14; G. E. Jantzen, Eng. 17; J. P. Springer, Eng. 32; Abraham Weyers, Eng. 47; J. G. Bory, Eng. 210; J. W. Juster, Eng. 215; Ladislav Hrdina, H. & L. 3; W. M. Marek, H. & L. 13; Alfred Speidel, H. & L. 20; E. J. Cummings, H. & L. 110; Frederick Schutt, H. & L. 115; W. F. Henry, H. & L. 146.

Reinstated: J. A. Harley, as a 1st gr. fireman, to take effect 8 A. M., Dec. 28. He is assigned to Eng. 202.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence granted to the following, to take effect 8 A. M. on date specified, they having been honorably discharged from the army: Dec. 28, Fire, 1st gr. R. V. Reilly; H. & L. 40; Dec. 29, Fire, 2d gr. J. P. Hill, Eng. 13.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Dec. 28: Capt. C. E. Hunt, H. & L. 77, to H. & L. 46; Lieut. J. J. McAllister, H. & L. 146, to H. & L. 136.

The Civil Service.

Applications for psychologist will be received until 4 P. M. on Jan. 15. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 3; duties, 5; practical test, 2. A qualifying physique test will be given. The salary range varies from $900 to $1,500 a year.

United States.

The Commissioner announces that, as sufficient eligibles to meet the needs of the service have been obtained from the following examinations, until further notice no applications will be accepted unless filed with the commission at Washington, D. C., prior to the hour of closing business on Dec. 30: Dairy manufacturing specialist, male, $1,800-$2,500; assistant dairy manufacturing specialist, male, $1,500-$1,740; industrial specialist in forest products, male, $1,500-$2,500; industrial examiner in forest products, male, $1,500-$3,500; assistant chemist in forest products, male and female, $1,200-$1,800; engineer in forest products, male, $1,800-$3,000; assistant engineer in forest products, male, $1,200-$1,800; assistant in direct marketing, male, $1,200-$1,800; supervising or traveling accountant, male, $2,100-$4,200; construction cost accounting supervisor, male; library assistant, male and female, $900-$1,200; senior statistical clerk, male and female, $1,800; statistical machine operator, male and female, Grades 1 and 2, $1,000-$1,500; auditing clerk, Internal Revenue Service, female, $1,200-$1,400; index and catalogue clerk, male and female, $1,000-$1,200, for duty in Washington, D. C.; schedule clerk, male and female, $1,400-$1,600, for duty in Washington, D. C.; statistical expert, male, $1,800-$4,500; statistician, male and female, $1,800-$3,000; clerk, qualified in statistics, male and female, $1,000-$1,800, for duty in Washington, D. C.; passenger rate clerk, freight rate clerk, tariff clerk, male and female, $1,200-$1,500.

Education Notes.

A free course in Isaac Pitman shorthand for teachers and prospective teachers is announced by the Isaac Pitman Shorthand Writers' Association. If there is a sufficient demand, classes will also be organized in typewriting and intermediate or advanced shorthand. Sessions will be held on Saturday mornings from 9:15 to 11 o'clock, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place at Sixteenth Street. Registration Saturday, Jan. 4.

City Superintendent Ettinger has sent a notice to all the schools, in which he says: "The tension incident to the work of the present term, which exists in degree, has meant no diminution of the loyal and unselfish service you (the teachers) have rendered."

The deans of normal schools of the country and other educators will meet at the Hotel Astor tomorrow at 9:30 A. M. for the purpose of organization.

Principals have been authorized by City Superintendent Ettinger to employ additional clerks on Jan. 2 to prepare statistical reports.

Principals have been notified that the obligation for the payment of teachers illegally assigned will rest upon the person making the assignment.

Thirteen teachers of swimming have been appointed to take charge of baths in evening elementary schools and recreation centres.

The leave of absence without pay for war service granted to William Neidlinger of the Washington Irving High School will be terminated on resumption of service after he is released by the Government.

Estates Appraised.

EWEN, MARY A.—(April 28, 1917.) Total estate, $94,324. Assets, real estate, $28,889; cash, $196; personal, $22,007; stocks and bonds, $42,231. Her husband, Clarence E. Ewen, of Washington, D. C., receives $26,-021, and her daughter, $64,084.

HUGHES, MARY B.—(July 17, 1918.) Total estate, $110,468. Assets, real estate, $107,468; cash, $1,100; personal, $1,801. The estate goes to her nephews and nieces, John H. Bouillon of 344 Convent Avenue, Rita Bouillon, same address; Dolores M. Heide, Graham Court, 116th Street and Seventh Avenue; Norma Heide of 838 West End Avenue, who receive $21,607 each.

WEIL, CHARLOTTE C.—(May 7, 1918.) Total estate, $137,408. Assets, cash, $2,208; personal, $60,403; stocks and bonds, $74,713, which includes one $500 Liberty Loan bond. Beneficiaries, her daughters, Elizabeth W. Shire of Cedarhurst, L. I., life estate in $51,564; Amy L. Shire of 310 West Eightieth Street, the same; mother, Libbie E. Cone, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street, life estate in $25,000.

WEINSTOCK, MANDEL A.—(May 17, 1917.) Total estate, $75,764. Assets, cash, $400; personal, $2,915. 133 shares in Weinstock & Son, Inc., paper, stationery, factory, and office supplies, at 31 West Twenty-first Street, $12,449. The beneficiaries are his sons and daughters, Samuel of 73 West 116th Street, Maurice of 47 Fort Washington Avenue, George and Philip, same address; Mathilde Weinstock of 969 Fails Street, and Sylvia Stizel, same address, each of whom receives a life or temporary life estate in $9,769.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—High pressure continues in the West, except in the extreme Northwest, with a broad area of moderately low pressure to the eastward, and there were general, though very light and scattered, snows from the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys eastward through the Ohio Valley, the lake region, New York, and New England. There was no other precipitation except scattered rains in Florida, extreme Southern Texas, and Western Washington.

Temperature changes were not of consequence, except in the Far Northwest, where it is warmer.

Light, scattered snows may be expected Saturday from the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, followed by generally fair weather Sunday, except Northern New England and the northern upper lake region.

In the South the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate shifting, cloudy, probably light snow; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate shifting, generally cloudy, probably light snow Saturday night or Sunday; South Atlantic Coast, gentle west, except northwest over the Florida Coast, partly cloudy to cloudy weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Cloudy Saturday, probably light local snows; Sunday partly cloudy; little change in temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Saturday, probably light local snows; Sunday fair; little change in temperature.

Western New York—Light local snows Saturday; Sunday fair; little change in temperature.

Northern New England—Cloudy Saturday and Sunday, with occasional light local snows.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1917.		1918.		1917.		1918.	
3 A. M.	19	27	4 P. M.	23	31		
6 A. M.	14	27	6 P. M.	21	30		
9 A. M.	18	31	9 P. M.	26	29		
12 M.	22	31	11 P. M.	22	28		

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 19; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8

MEN FROM WARSHIPS GET SHORE LEAVE

Skeleton Crews Left to Guard Vessels Which Kept Long Vigil Abroad.

BLUEJACKETS WIN PRAISE

Mrs. Daniels Visits the Naval Hospital and Gives Flowers to Wounded Men.

For the first time since this country entered the war the dreadnoughts of the Ninth Battle Force of the Atlantic Fleet, which until a few weeks ago was the Sixth Battle Squadron of the Grand Fleet, under Sir David Beatty, were manned yesterday by skeleton crews. When the warships arrived in home waters on Thursday morning every ship had its full complement of picked officers and enlisted men and each was ready for battle at the word of command. For more than thirteen months the officers and their commands had left their ships only on rare occasions, and then the maximum leave was never more than four hours. The same was true of the ships under Rear Admiral Rodgers, which had a base on Bantry Bay, Ireland.

Of the 10 000 officers and enlisted men who make up the personnel of the over-seas dreadnought units, it was said yesterday, that about 6,000 received furloughs on Thursday afternoon. The leaves of absence run from two days to a week. Admiral Rodman and Captain Leigh Palmer, his Chief of Staff, went to Washington yesterday to report to the Navy Department. When they return the future program of the Ninth Battle Force probably will be announced.

Several thousand persons visited the ships in the River yesterday afternoon. The greatest crowds are expected to visit the ships this afternoon and tomorrow. At all landings the Fleet has its own guards and no charge of more than 25 cents for the one way trip is permitted on any of the excursion craft. The maximum round trip fare permitted is 50 cents.

The splendid behavior of the bluejackets of the overseas units was everywhere commented upon yesterday. The police said that they had never seen a better behaved body of men than are those who manned the ships under Rodman and Rodgers in European waters. These veterans of the service in the North and Irish seas left behind them in England and Scotland impressions just as pleasing as they have created for themselves in New York.

Much disappointment was expressed yesterday because of the failure to illuminate the ships. It had been expected that the great fleet now in the Hudson would be outlined in electricity during the first seven days of the visit. It was reported yesterday that the fleet might be illuminated on New Year's Eve, but in the absence of Admiral Mayo and Admiral Rodman the report could not be confirmed.

The scrupulously clean condition of all the ships was commented upon yesterday by all who visited the dreadnoughts. An officer of Admiral Rodman's staff said that Admiral Beatty had repeatedly complimented Rodman because of the spotless condition of his ships. Admiral Beatty pronounced the Squadron the cleanest from every point of view that he had ever inspected.

A squadron of naval seaplanes maneuvered above the ships of the Grand Fleet Division for more than an hour yesterday afternoon. The seaplanes were those that had been ordered to take part in the great review of Thursday, but which were held in their hangars because of weather conditions.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, paid a visit yesterday to the Navy Hospital at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and distributed bunches of flowers and packages of cigarettes among the 1,200 wounded and sick sailors and marines. Mrs. Daniels was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Adelaide Worth Bagley, and her sisters, the Misses Belle Worth Bagley and Ethel Worth Bagley. The visitors were met at the Administration Building in the yard by Captain George A. Lung, M. C., commandant of the hospital, who escorted them to the institution.

The wards of the hospital were decorated with wreaths and streamers of holly and evergreens. These of the wounded who could walk stood at attention as Mrs. Daniels passed through their wards. The men confined to their beds saluted as best they could or smiled at the party if they were too weak to salute.

"I have come at the request of the Secretary of the Navy," Mrs. Daniels said to a large group of the convalescent men. "He sends you his best love for Christmas and he wants you to know that you men are as near to him as his own son. I am here to bring you his love and my own."

The men cheered loudly as Mrs. Daniels finished her little speech.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sealskin pocketbook, initials "W. E. D.," containing about $60 and furlough ticket from New York to Washington, on Broadway, Riverside Drive, or 79th St., on Thursday; suitable reward. W. E. Dean, 152 West 79th St.

LOST—Monday evening, lady's small, brown velvet handbag, between Bijou Theatre and Bellecl aire Hotel. Finder please keep cash and return bag, with contents, to Mrs. Grace S. Morris, 1,853 Vernon St., Washington, D. C.

LOST.—Reward for return of bag pin with olivines and small pearls, lost between Crescent Court, Plainfield, N. J., and Holland House, New York. E. M. English, Weaver St., Quaker Ridge, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOST—Certificate No. F53864 for 1 share common stock, Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., in name of Rebecca B. White; transfer stopped. Please notify Mr. Ernest Paesch, Swiss Legation, Washington, D. C.

LOST—Reward for return of light tan Finchley overcoat, left in taxi Christmas night about 9 o'clock on drive from 59th St., 4th Av. to 17 Livingston Place. Return to John Hold, 9 West 35th St.

LOST—Xmas Eve, green leather envelope purse, containing watch, black and gold pencil, papers valuable to owner only. 57th St. or in taxi. Return to 1211 Aeolian Building; reward.

LOST—$25 REWARD for return of platinum slide cigar cutter marked "To Bob from Olga," in or near Clarige Hotel, Christmas Eve. T. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Jewelers, 624 5th Av.

LOST—A gun metal wrist watch in a black crocheted bracelet, Thursday, in Rivoli Theatre, or 59th St. to 6th Av. and 59th St. "L"; reward. Telephone Spring 7053, Apt. 17.

LOST—A plush bag, sum of money in black walrus pocketbook, Broadway and 155th St., or on bus between 125th and Grant's Tomb; suitable reward. Wallace, Morningside 1357.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, Friday morning, on 8:25 New Haven train from Mount Vernon or subway to 59 Wall St.; reward. Margaret Armstrong, phone Hanover 5140.

LOST—Waltham gold octagonal wristwatch, between 179 Broadway, New York, and near Loeser's, Brooklyn; reward. O 770 Times Downtown.

LOST—Monday, large and small solitaire diamond rings in envelope marked Gustav Stiglitz, jeweller, 652 Columbus Av; liberal reward. Telephone Riverside 7346.

LOST—Monday evening, Dec. 23, between the Metropolitan Opera House and Ritz-Carlton, a flexible diamond bracelet. Reward if returned to Cartier, 653 5th Av.

LOST—At Cappes or on 5th Av., Friday afternoon, brooch of circle of diamonds. Reward and no questions asked if returned to office Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th.

LOST—Friday afternoon at 38th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., left foot black button shoe marked J. & J. Slater. Return to Gordon Slater Shoe Co., 38th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Liberal reward, no questions asked, for return black beaded purse, Dec. 15, at 721 5th Av., marked A. L. S. O. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th.

LOST—3 bonds of $100 issues: Nos. 2925-1-2, 2925-1-22; liberal reward. Fassberg & Glekil, 172 W. 136th St.

LOST—Scalskin scarf, Thursday evening, 6th Av., between 48th and 58th, to 7th Av.; reward. Telephone Bryant 2579.

LOST—Dec. 26, between 32d and 42d Sts., sable muff, with tortoise shell ring; finder liberally rewarded. Y 227 Times Annex.

LOST—Christmas night, near 150th "L" Station, chenille bag, letter, with address; liberal reward. Dowdle, 101 West 83d.

LOST—A diamond and ruby dagger bar pin, Thursday, Dec. 19. Finder please return to Price, 100 West 59th St., and receive reward.

LOST—Lady's handbag, Friday morning, on 59th St. car going east. Return to Prince George Hotel; reward.

LOST—2 umbrellas, Elizabeth station, Xmas, 105 St. Felix St., Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—Gold monogram, H. G., Friday; reward. Phone Audubon 8613, Apt. 3-D.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of a sable coat, chinchilla collar, erroneously taken from Shalleck's, 2,248 Broadway, Dec. 23, 1918. Telephone Broad 6697.

$2,000 REWARD, no questions asked, return pearl necklace containing about 93 pearls, with diamond clasp; lost Dec. 17. Marcus & Co. 5th Av. and 45th St.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked, return gold cigarette case with band of platinum filigree around edge; monogram "MBF"; lost Dec. 19, vicinity Park Av. and 48th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD.

Lost, between Bowling Green subway station and 45th St. and 5th Av., diamond bar pin. Return to Bechet & Barclay, 542 5th Av.; no questions asked.

$25 REWARD.

Lost, near Broadway and West 82d St., reddish brown Pekingese dog, with only one eye. $25 reward if returned to 449 West 52d Av.

$25 REWARD and no questions asked for return of black suitcase containing manuscripts taken by mistake from hall, Libbin, 27 West 67th St.

$100 REWARD for the return of pocketbook with initials H. P. C. K., lost Christmas morning, between 12-3; no questions asked. 155 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Belgian police dog, near Broadway and 181st St., Friday noon, 5 months old, female; looks like fox, tan, with black hair on back. Call, Pease, 875 West 181st St. St. Nicholas 9300; liberal reward.

LOST—Black and white collie dog, wounded soldier's pet, Aug. 10; no questions; $100 reward. Telephone Audubon 574.

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ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

Help Keep Your Hair With Hot Shampoos of Cuticura Soap
All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston."

RESTRICT HARBOR WELCOME.

New Rules Forbid Noisy Outbursts When Transports Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary Glass announced tonight that to insure the safety of transports returning to the port of New York with soldiers and sailors it had become necessary to issue restrictive rules governing the movements of vessels joining in the welcome of returning ships. This action, he said, had been taken on recommendation of the officers in charge of the transport and cruiser forces, who insisted that the safety of returning transports was seriously endangered. The new regulations forbid the playing of bands while transports are approaching their piers, the shooting of fireboat streams or blowing of sirens within half a mile of incoming transports and require welcoming vessels to keep a specified distance from incoming transports.

"The instructions issued by me to the Captain of the Port of New York," Secretary Glass explained tonight, "placing certain restrictions on the movement of vessels welcoming incoming transports, have been made necessary by reason of repeated representations by the commanders of the cruiser and transport forces as well as by the Captains of transports, in which it was stated that the safety of such transports was seriously endangered by reason of action of welcoming vessels.

"All the Captains of naval transports which have returned since the inauguration of the marine welcome to troopships have reported the great difficulty they have experienced in safely navigating their ships up the harbor, due to the noise of whistles and sirens and streams from fireboats. This noise renders it absolutely impossible to exchange proper navigation signal whistles with any vessel or to hear any of the sea buoys in thick weather, or to properly distinguish ships ahead when they are cut off by streams from the fireboats.

"The Captain of a large transport which arrived during the last few days stated that, the weather being thick, he was feeling his way up the harbor, when suddenly one of the patrol boats appeared alongside and started the sirens, and at the same time the fireboats commenced to shoot streams in the air, so that he could hear no signals from vessels, bellbuoys, or distinguish any object.

"As a consequence the transport nearly went ashore on Governors Island, and only by backing full speed did he save his ship from grounding. With all this noise and excitement, it is impossible to keep the troops on board from rushing from one side of the ship to the other, which causes the ships, which are in light condition, to list greatly. If a collision should occur when a ship is in this condition, there is great probability that she would sink rapidly and a great marine disaster would occur in the Harbor of New York.

"Upon the urgent recommendation of the authorities in charge of the transport service, the Secretary of the Treasury instructed the Captain of the Port that all tugs, motor boats, excursion steamers, and other boats and vessels in New York Harbor will be required to comply with the following rules:

(1) That all such craft shall keep at a distance of at least 300 yards from an incoming transport, unless it be necessary to approach nearer to permit the vessels to pass in the ordinary course of their navigation.

(2) That such craft shall not blow their sirens or whistles within a distance of one-half mile from an incoming transport, except to give the usual and necessary navigation signals.

(3) That such craft shall not shoot streams of water from their hose within a distance of one-half mile from an incoming transport, unless necessary to extinguish a fire; and

(4) That no band shall be permitted to play in the vicinity of such transport while the same is approaching its dock.

"The above rules have been promulgated exclusively with a view to insuring the safety of the transports and of the lives of soldiers and sailors returning to the United States. They are intended to interfere to the least degree, consistent with safety, with the welcome accorded to incoming transports."

INFLUENZA AT HIGH MARK.

Boston Records 454 New Cases in a Day, the City's Record.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The largest total of new influenza cases recorded here in a single day was reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 A. M. today, a total of 454 new cases with 28 deaths. Sixteen cases of lobar pneumonia and eight deaths were reported.

Reports today from 120 cities and towns, more than two-thirds of them covering a period of several days, gave a total of 3,059 new cases of influenza and 51 deaths. This included a two-day report from Boston.

Brookline health authorities today ordered schools, gymnasiums, public baths, and recreation centres in that town, a suburb of Boston, closed until Jan. 6, because of the prevalence of influenza.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 15.

SAYS BRITAIN CLINGS TO CABLE CENSOR

M. O. Prentiss Sees Attempt to Get Trade Advantage in Continued Surveillance.

STILL BARS USE OF CODES

France and America Anxious to End War Rules, He Asserts—Government May Lay Lines.

Mark O. Prentiss, in a report to the Council on Foreign Relations at a meeting held in the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway, yesterday, said the Governments of the United States and France were anxious and willing to abolish the censorship upon all cable messages, but Great Britain was still holding them to the agreement made at the time of the establishment of the blockade.

Mr. Prentiss is Chairman of the Committee on Communications, and at its direction has been in Washington for several days conferring with the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, and the War Trade Board, and his conclusions are based upon the statements of these officials.

"All those concerned with the cable situation," said Mr. Prentiss, "are keenly alive to the necessity of bettering the cable facilities, and they realize that the first and most important way of doing it is to lift the censorship, especially on commercial messages. However, they point out that our hands are at present tied, because of the agreement made with Great Britain at the time the blockade against Germany was established.

"The censorship was to last as long as the blockade was in effect, (and it is just as rigid now as it ever was,) and moreover, was not to be lifted as long as any one of the belligerents had not signed the treaty of peace. Despite this agreement, the American and French Governments, realizing the futility and harmfulness of continuing the ban on commercial information since the signing of the armistice, are anxious to abolish it. However, it has not yet been possible to bring Great Britain to this point of view.

"The explanation is that the benefits of censorship accrue in direct proportion to the extent to which the cables are controlled, and so long as Great Britain controls the cables, as she now does, she will reap commercial advantages from which we are barred. Valuable trade information cannot be sent, or, if sent, can be appropriated, if private codes may not be used, and, of course, their prohibition is coincident with the censorship.

"Our Government is alive to this fact, and in an attempt to remedy the situation has sent the Chief of the Censorship Division of the Navy to confer with the Cable Boards of Great Britain and France to bring about at the earliest possible moment free communication throughout the world except along wires leading directly into enemy countries."

The investigation of the Committee on Communications brought out the fact that the agreement among the Allies did not extend to the Pacific cables or to those to the eastern coast of South America, and Mr. Prentiss therefore urged the authorities to lift the censorship on these cables. He said he obtained assurances that this would be done immediately.

The necessity of the United States bestirring itself in order not to be left at a great disadvantage was alleged by the speaker, who said there was only one country at present in which cables could be made, and that was Great Britain. He stated that Great Britain also owned the only cable-laying ship in the world, and, moreover, that the English factories at the present time had orders for 120,000 miles of cable, such an enormous product that we could not hope to buy any from her for decades.

"However," Mr. Prentiss continued, "Mr. Burleson is willing to solve the problem if he finds sufficient interest among American business men. He says he will have any necessary quantity of cable manufactured in the munition factories; he will build a cable-laying ship, and will lay a new cable in the Pacific and to the east coast of South America to meet the demands of business."

At this point there arose a lively discussion as to the advantages and disadvantages of Government ownership. All shades of opinion were expressed, but it was pointed out that the laying of cables by the Government would not necessarily imply ownership by the Government.

The members were unanimous in the opinion that it would be a distinctly patriotic service for the Council of Foreign Relations to authorize a permanent committee to gather information on cable matters and to transmit it to the Government so that the officials might be kept in constant touch with the feeling of American business. The presiding officer, F. Kingsbury Curtis, appointed as a committee Dr. Edward Pratt of the Overseas Products Company; William Loeb, Jr., of the American Smelting and Refining Company; L. H. Sherman of W. R. Grace & Co., and Mark O. Prentiss, 165 Broadway, Chairman.

In the course of the discussion it was alleged that the lifting of the censorship would not only equalize the trade advantages, but would be an important factor in relieving the congestion of the cables, for the use of codes would reduce by half the number of words transmitted. Mr. Prentiss went to the length of stating that with their use there would be no congestion at all.

When the report of the Committee on Communications was brought last night to the attention of Judge William H. Lamar, Solicitor of the Post Office Department, who represents Mr. Burleson on the cable situation, the only comment he would make was that the Postmaster General was doing everything possible to have the censorship lifted and was especially anxious that the use of codes be allowed over the Pacific cables in order that the great congestion might be relieved.

As to the suggestion of the Postmaster General that he would have a cable manufactured, Judge Lamar said that Mr. Burleson himself had better be consulted. As to the attitude of Great Britain, he held that it involved a diplomatic question upon which it was not his province to comment.

WANTS BOLSHEVIKI HELPED

Intercollegiate Socialists Hear of Success of the Reds.

Albert Rhys Williams, who recently returned from Russia, told the delegates of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society at the convention dinner held last night at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, that if the United States wanted to make the world safe for democracy aid should be given the Soviet Government in Russia.

"Already on four fronts 700,000 Red soldiers are fighting under the banner on which is inscribed 'Long Live the Soviets,'" Mr. Williams said.

The speaker asserted that the Russian revolution was of greater importance than the French revolution since, he said, it was social as well as political. Norman Hapgood, President of the League of Nations Association, who followed, said he had found the people of Europe wholeheartedly back of the plans advocated by President Wilson. He said that if President Wilson stood firm for what England, France, and Italy promised to do before the United States entered the war, he could dictate his own terms.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that a telegram be sent to Senator Hiram Johnson expressing approval of his action in inquiring of the State Department why American troops were being kept in Russia.

At the day session of the convention held at the home of Mrs. Helen Phelps Stokes, 90 Grove Street, problems dealing with the growth of socialism and the development of Socialist ideals into a world power were discussed.

SIX BURNED TO DEATH.

Mother and Five Children Die in Fire at Prentissvale, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

OLEAN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Six lives were lost in a fire in Prentissvale, twelve miles from Olean, at 2 o'clock this morning. Mrs. James Dempsey and her five little children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home while the father, an oil driller, and his two sons were working on a well some miles away.

It is thought that extra gas pressure caused the fire, and that the victims were suffocated before the flames reached them.

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